

REAL ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA
CATÁLOGO DEL GABINETE DE ANTIGÜEDADES

SARGONIC CUNEIFORM TABLETS IN THE REAL ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA

THE CARL L. LIPPMANN COLLECTION



REAL ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA
MINISTERIO DE CULTURA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE IRAQ
MADRID



**SARGONIC CUNEIFORM TABLETS
IN THE REAL ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA**



Investigación realizada por el Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas en colaboración con la Real Academia de la Historia, en el marco del proyecto FFI-2011-23981, financiado por el Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad.

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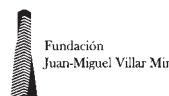
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Aiyasa



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by

Manuel Molina

with the collaboration of

Maria Elena Milone and Ekaterina Markina



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MINISTERIO DE CULTURA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE IRAQ
MADRID 2014



REAL ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA

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CATÁLOGO DEL GABINETE DE ANTIGÜEDADES

I. ANTIGÜEDADES

I.1. EPIGRAFÍA

I.1.6. SARGONIC CUNEIFORM TABLETS IN THE REAL ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA. THE CARL L. LIPPMANN COLLECTION

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FOREWORD BY THE SERIES EDITOR

Since its inception in the 18th century, the Real Academia de la Historia has been concerned with epigraphy. Inscriptions are in fact objective documents that, together with other historical texts, allow a well-founded reconstruction of the history of Spain, in accordance with the critical spirit of the Enlightenment. In 1999, the Gabinete de Antigüedades of the Real Academia de la Historia launched the publication of its collections – principally comprising epigraphic documents – through the so-called *Catálogo de las Inscripciones de la Real Academia de la Historia*. So far, *Catálogo de Epigrafía Hispánica* (Madrid 2000), *Catálogo de Epigrafía Prerromana* (Madrid 2003), *Catálogo de Epigrafía Hebrea* (Madrid 2005) and *Catálogo de Epigrafía Árabe* (Madrid 2007) have been published. The latest addition is the publication of *Sargonic Cuneiform Tablets in the Real Academia de la Historia*, devoted to the Carl L. Lippmann Collection.

The acquisition and conservation of this collection of cuneiform tablets by the Real Academia de la Historia were based on scientific grounds, a principal concern being to keep them all together. Prof. Manuel Molina had had access to the tablets, which belonged to a private collection that was about to be dispersed. He also recognised an archival relationship among most of the documents and their dating to the scarcely documented Middle Sargonic period (ca. 2250 BC). The historical interest of the tablets and the tradition of epigraphic studies at the Real Academia de la Historia made that institution aware of the threat of the archive being broken up and the need to protect it as a whole, despite the fact that cuneiform documents had never been part of its holdings. The support of its Director, Excmo. Sr. Don Gonzalo Anes y Álvarez de Castrillón, and of its Treasurer, Excmo. Sr. Don José Ángel Sánchez Asiaín, made possible the acquisition of the collection. This was achieved thanks to the Carl L. Lippmann legacy, which is why it has been named the “Carl L. Lippmann Collection”, as a tribute to his memory and as an appreciation of his bequest, which made it possible to recover the documents.

The Carl L. Lippmann Collection is made up of 337 cuneiform tablets, all administrative documents. With one exception, they are dated to the Sargonic period, named after Sargon of Akkad (ca. 2350-2295 BC), founder of the first empire in the history of Mesopotamia. All these texts use the cuneiform script and are written in Sumerian, except for two tablets which are in Akkadian. Most of the documents come from the governor’s archive, located in the palace of the Sumerian city of Adab (Tell Bismaya). They recorded the management of personnel and products received, manufactured and expended at the workshops and the storehouse of the palace. Therefore they are particularly relevant for knowledge of Sumerian material culture, the organization of work, the political and administrative structure of the Sargonic empire, the Sumerian language and the cuneiform script.

When the tablets arrived at the Real Academia de la Historia, the work of cleaning, restoration, documentation and studying them began, under the supervision of Manuel Molina, in collaboration with Maria Elena Milone and Ekaterina Markina. The work carried out in these years, successfully completed with this volume, has thus achieved the main objective set with the acquisition of the tablets. It is also part of the revitalization of the Gabinete de Antigüedades, under the auspices of the Real Academia de la Historia, in accordance with its policy of making its collections open to study, research and publication.

* * *

We would not wish to conclude this foreword without thanking, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Real Academia de la Historia, those who have been involved in the recovery, study and publication of the Carl L. Lippmann Collection of cuneiform tablets.

First of all, we acknowledge the generosity of the Carl L. Lippmann Legacy, which has enabled the acquisition of these tablets, saving them from certain dispersion and avoiding the resultant loss of important historical information. It is also appropriate to acknowledge the efficient and selfless handling of the acquisition and publication of the collection by the Real Academia de la Historia through its Gabinete de Antigüedades. Special thanks go to its Director, Excmo. Sr. Don Gonzalo Anes y Álvarez de Castrillón, and to its Treasurer, Excmo. Sr. Don José Ángel Sánchez Asiaín, without whose support the acquisition of the tablets would not have been possible.

Thanks are also due to Prof. Manuel Molina and to the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas for the effort they have put into studying these documents, and to Maria Elena Milone and Ekaterina Markina for their spirit of collaboration and service in respect of this archaeological heritage.

Last but not least, we would like to acknowledge and show our gratitude for the deep interest with which the Iraqi Embassy in Madrid has followed the study and publication of these cuneiform tablets. This volume, conceived as a joint publication of the Real Academia de la Historia and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Iraq, is also the result of their concern. Certainly, this collaboration is a symbol of friendship and a commitment to the cultural heritage of Iraq, which hopefully will strengthen the long-lasting cultural relationships and mutual understanding between Iraq and Spain.

Our thanks go to all concerned, both individuals and institutions, for a collaboration that has made it possible to recover and make known this collection of cuneiform tablets, documents that are essential for research on the emergence of complex human societies and so should be considered part of the cultural heritage of humanity.

MARTÍN ALMAGRO-GORBEA
Académico Anticuario de la
Real Academia de la Historia

FOREWORD BY THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Iraq is very pleased to present the book *Sargonic Cuneiform Tablets in the Real Academia de la Historia: The Carl L. Lippmann Collection*, by Prof. Manuel Molina. This volume is the result of a work carried out for more than ten years, a proof of scientific perseverance in the study of cuneiform tablets.

Because of the paramount importance of this collection for researchers in antiquity and in cultural heritage, the *Real Academia de la Historia* in Madrid has assumed this joint edition together with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Iraq. The latter wishes to express its acknowledgment and appreciation to the *Real Academia de la Historia* for the great scientific effort made to place this work at the disposal of all researchers in ancient Mesopotamia. Thanks to this study, it has been possible to document one of the most important periods in the history of the ancient Sumerian city of Adab (modern Tell Bismaya), located in southern Mesopotamia, which played a highly significant role during the Sargonic (or Akkadian) period (ca. 2324-2142 BC). The cultural legacy of Adab, like that of other Sumerian cities of ancient Iraq, has been extraordinary.

For decades, archaeological remains of this and other cities of Iraq have been subjected to illegal excavations, being probably the most brutal those undertaken after the First Gulf War (1991) and the Second Gulf War (2003). As a consequence, numerous cylinder-seals, reliefs and cuneiform tablets have ended up in art galleries, auction houses and private collections all over the world. The tablets from Adab edited in this volume, which come from one of these collections, were acquired by the Real Academia de la Historia with the aim of avoiding their dispersal and of ensuring that they were made available for academic study.

The importance of these tablets lies in the fact that they belong to an archive found in a

El Ministerio de Cultura de la República de Iraq tiene la enorme satisfacción de presentar la obra del profesor D. Manuel Molina titulada *Sargonic Cuneiform Tablets in the Real Academia de la Historia: The Carl L. Lippmann Collection*, fruto de un esfuerzo de más de diez años y muestra de su gran perseverancia científica en el estudio de las tablillas cuneiformes.

Dada la suma importancia de esta colección para los investigadores de la antigüedad y el patrimonio cultural, la Real Academia de la Historia en Madrid se ha hecho cargo de esta publicación junto con el Ministerio de Cultura de la República de Iraq. Esta desea manifestar su agradecimiento y aprecio hacia la Real Academia de la Historia por el gran esfuerzo científico realizado para poner esta obra a disposición de todos los investigadores de la antigua Mesopotamia. Gracias a este estudio se ha podido documentar una de las etapas más importantes de la historia de la antigua ciudad sumeria de Adab (hoy Tell Bismaya), situada en el sur de Mesopotamia y que desempeñó un brillante y destacado papel durante el periodo sargónico, también denominado acadio (ca. 2324-2142 a.C.). El legado cultural de Adab, al igual que el de otras ciudades sumerias del antiguo Iraq, ha sido extraordinario.

Desde hace décadas, los restos de esta y otras ciudades de Iraq han sido objeto de excavaciones ilegales, siendo quizás las más crueles las que tuvieron lugar después de la I Guerra del Golfo (1991) y la II Guerra del Golfo (2003). Como consecuencia de ello, numerosos sellos cilíndricos, relieves y tablillas cuneiformes terminaron en galerías de arte, subastas y colecciones de todo el mundo. Las tablillas de Adab que se editan en esta obra, procedentes de alguna de estas colecciones, fueron adquiridas por la Real Academia de la Historia con el fin de evitar su dispersión y asegurar su difusión científica.

La importancia de estas tablillas radica en

single spot, documenting the economic and social life of the city of Adab during the reigns of Sargon (2324-2285 BC), Naram-Suen (2261-2206 BC) and Šarkališarri (2205-2181 BC), all kings of Akkad. Specifically, research is focused on the study of the professional activities of artisans, merchants and diplomats in service at the governor's palace of Adab.

In this period, the main languages spoken in southern Mesopotamia were Sumerian and Akkadian (*lišan akkadi*). The latter was the language spoken by population groups who founded the Akkadian Empire in the second half of the third millennium BC, and was used until the first century BC. Such a long life led to the writing of thousands of tablets all over the territory of ancient Iraq, so that even today specialists in these languages continue to provide new studies and translations of what is considered to be a true linguistic, cultural and historical treasure. In this respect, the present book, the result of a long working process, is part of a scientific tradition that desires to make such a valuable legacy more widely known.

Finally, we wish to reiterate our appreciation to the *Real Academia de la Historia* for the effort made in the acquisition of these cuneiform tablets, which has made possible the present research. We also wish to express our gratitude to Prof. Manuel Molina for his scientific work, which has provided researchers and readers interested in the history of ancient Iraq with a book that deserves academic recognition.

que constituyen un archivo integral que fue localizado en un único lugar, y documentan la vida social y económica de la ciudad de Adab durante la época de los reyes Sargón de Akkad (2324-2285 a.C.), Naram-Suen (2261-2206 a.C.) y Šarkališarri (2205-2181 a.C.). Concretamente, la investigación se centra en el estudio de las actividades profesionales de grupos de artesanos, comerciantes y diplomáticos que prestaban sus servicios en el ámbito del palacio del gobernador de Adab.

En esta época, las lenguas que se hablaban en el sur de Mesopotamia eran fundamentalmente el sumerio y el acadio (*lišan akkadi*). Esta última era la lengua hablada por los grupos humanos que fundaron el Imperio Acadio en la segunda mitad del tercer milenio a.C., utilizada hasta el siglo I a.C. Tan larga vida dio lugar a la redacción de millares de tablillas en toda la geografía del antiguo Iraq, de modo que aun hoy día los especialistas en estas lenguas siguen ofreciéndonos periódicamente nuevos estudios y traducciones de lo que constituye un auténtico tesoro lingüístico, cultural e histórico. En este sentido, la presente obra, fruto de un largo trabajo, se enmarca en una tradición científica que quiere dar a conocer tan valioso legado.

Por último, deseamos reiterar nuestro aprecio hacia la Real Academia de la Historia en Madrid por el esfuerzo realizado en la adquisición de estas tablillas cuneiformes, que ha posibilitado el presente trabajo de investigación. También nuestro agradecimiento al profesor Manuel Molina por su labor científica, que ha permitido ofrecer a investigadores y lectores interesados en la historia del antiguo Iraq una obra merecedora de todo el reconocimiento académico.

Traducción árabe-español: Kasim Abdulkarim

Dr. Alaa Abo-Al-Hassan Al-Alaak
Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Iraq/
Ministerio de Cultura de la República de Irak
Baghdad/Bagdad, July/julio 2014

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book is the long delayed edition of an important collection of cuneiform tablets kept in the Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid). Martín Almagro-Gorbea, head of its Gabinete de Antigüedades, entrusted me with the task of studying and editing them in 1999. I am extremely grateful to him for his confidence, as well as for the patience, helpfulness and friendship shown during these years.

In this too long process several friends and colleagues have also collaborated with the project, provided unpublished materials and made valuable suggestions.

Between 1999 and 2000 Maria Elena Milone, at that time doctoral student at the Università degli Studi La Sapienza (Rome), spent some months at the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. During her stay in Madrid, Milone cleaned and inventoried the tablets, and with my assistance made a preliminary draft of the transliterations. She also documented the collection with a number of digital images, a task that was completed in 2002 by Barbara Böck with the financial support of the Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid (Ref. 06/0057/2001); all the photographs finally published in this volume were taken and edited by me. Ekaterina Markina (Russian State University for the Humanities) collaborated in the text edition process between 2011 and 2012.

I am deeply grateful to Francesco Pomponio, Giuseppe Visicato, Aage Westenholz and Massimo Maiocchi for sharing with me their unpublished studies on the collections of the Banca d'Italia (now *TCCBI* I-II) and Cornell University (now *CUSAS* 11, 13, 19 and 20, the latter still unpublished). Aage Westenholz kindly provided me with his transliterations of the Early Dynastic and Old Akkadian tablets kept in the Schøyen Collection, which have been exceedingly useful in the present research; he also read an early draft of the transliterations of the RAH tablets and made important suggestions. With his customary generosity, David I. Owen gave me permission to cite unpublished texts from Cornell University and sent pictures of the tablets whenever I needed them; Laura W. Johnson-Kelly, Rosen Foundation conservator and photographer, also sent me some digital photos. I am also very grateful to Vitali Bartash, Steven J. Garfinkle, Ingo Schrakamp and Piotr Steinkeller for their comments and suggestions.

My work at the Real Academia de la Historia has been greatly facilitated by both Martín Almagro-Gorbea and Jorge Maier Allende. They always gave me free access to the tablets and made my stays at the Gabinete de Antigüedades very pleasant. Thanks are also due to the late Gonzalo Anes, director of the Real Academia de la Historia, who died unexpectedly in March 2014.

I am aware of how controversial is the publication of unprovenanced cuneiform tablets, but I am convinced that they also deserve to be studied and published by Assyriologists. This is the way we may contribute to the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of Iraq. The publication of the Carl L. Lippmann Collection has been made with the consent and collaboration of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Iraq and the Iraqi Embassy in Madrid, in the common hope that this will be a right step in the preservation of the cultural heritage of the Iraqi people.

Manuel Molina
CSIC, Madrid

ABBREVIATIONS

A	Tablets in the collections of the Oriental Institute. University of Chicago.
AAICAB 1/1-4	Jean-Pierre Grégoire, <i>Contribution à l'Histoire Sociale, Économique, Politique et Culturelle du Proche-Orient Ancien</i> . Archives Administratives et Inscriptions Cunéiformes de l'Ashmolean Museum et de la Bodleian Collection d'Oxford (AAICAB). I. Les Sources 1-4. Paris, 1996-2004.
AIHA	Fawzi Rasheed, <i>The Ancient Inscriptions in Himrin Area: Results of the Salvage Excavations at Himrin Reservoir</i> . Himrin 4. Baghdad, 1981.
AnOr 1	Nikolaus Schneider, <i>Die Drehem- und Djoha- Urkunden der Strassburger Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek</i> . Analecta Orientalia 1. Rome, 1931.
AO	Tablets in the collections of the Louvre Museum (Antiquités orientales).
ARET 9	Lucio Milano, <i>Testi amministrativi: assegnazioni di prodotti alimentari (archivio L. 2712. Parte I)</i> . Archivi Reali di Ebla. Testi 9. Rome, 1990.
ASJ	<i>Acta Sumerologica</i> . Hiroshima.
AWL	Josef Bauer, <i>Altsumerische Wirtschaftstexte aus Lagasch</i> . Studia Pohl 9. Rome, 1972.
Babyl.	<i>Babyloniaca. Études de Philologie Assyro-Babylonienne</i> . Paris.
BAR IS	<i>British Archaeological Reports. International Series</i> . Oxford.
BCT 2	Philip J. Watson, <i>Neo-Sumerian Texts from Umma and Other Sites</i> . Catalogue of Cuneiform Tablets in Birmingham City Museum. II. Warminster, 1993.
BDTNS	Manuel Molina, <i>Database of Neo-Sumerian Texts</i> . http://bdtms.filol.csic.es . Madrid, 2002–.
BIN 5	George Gottlob Hackman, <i>Temple Documents of the Third Dynasty of Ur from Umma</i> . Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of B. J. Nies 5. New Haven, 1937.
BIN 8	George Gottlob Hackman, <i>Sumerian and Akkadian Administrative Texts from Predynastic Times to the End of the Akkad Dynasty</i> . Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of B. J. Nies 8. New Haven, 1958.
BIN 9	Vaughn Emerson Crawford, <i>Sumerian Economic Texts from the First Dynasty of Isin</i> . Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of B. J. Nies 9. New Haven, 1954.
BIN 10	Marc Van De Mieroop, <i>Sumerian Administrative Documents from the Reigns of Išbi-Erra and Šu-ilišu</i> . Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of B. J. Nies 10. New Haven, 1987.
BM	Tablets in the collections of the British Museum. London.
BPOA 1	Tohru Ozaki and Marcel Sigrist, <i>Ur III Administrative Tablets from the British Museum</i> . Part One. Biblioteca del Próximo Oriente Antiguo 1. Madrid, 2006.
BPOA 6	Marcel Sigrist and Tohru Ozaki, <i>Neo-Sumerian Administrative Tablets from the Yale Babylonian Collection</i> . Part One. Biblioteca del Próximo Oriente Antiguo 6. Madrid, 2009.
BuB	<i>Babel und Bibel</i> . Winona Lake.
CAD	<i>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</i> . Chicago, 1956-2010.
CDLI	Robert K. Englund, <i>Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative</i> . http://cdli.ucla.edu . Los Angeles.
CDLN	<i>Cuneiform Digital Library Notes</i> . http://cdli.ucla.edu/pubs/cdln.html .
CL	Cuneiform Tablets in the Carl L. Lippmann Collection, Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid).

- CST* Thomas Fish, *Catalogue of Sumerian Tablets in the John Rylands Library*. Manchester, 1932.
- CT 50* Edmond Sollberger, *Presargonic and Sargonic Economic Texts*. Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum. Part L. London, 1972.
- CTNMC* Thorkild Jacobsen, *Cuneiform Texts in the National Museum*. Copenhagen, 1939.
- CUNES* Tablets in the collections of the Department of Near Eastern Studies. Cornell University.
- CUSAS 3* David I. Owen and Rudolf H. Mayr, *The Garšana Archives*. Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology 3. Bethesda, 2007.
- CUSAS 10* A. R. George, *Babylonian Literary Texts in the Schøyen Collection*. Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology 10. Bethesda, 2009.
- CUSAS 11* Giuseppe Visicato and Aage Westenholz, *Early Dynastic and Early Sargonic Tablets from Adab in the Cornell University Collections*. Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology 11. Bethesda, 2010.
- CUSAS 13* Massimo Maiocchi, *Classical Sargonic Tablets Chiefly from Adab in the Cornell University Collections*. Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology 13. Bethesda, 2009.
- CUSAS 16* Steven J. Garfinkle, Herbert Sauren and Marc Van De Mierop, *Ur III Tablets from the Columbia University Library*. Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology 16. Bethesda, 2010.
- CUSAS 17* A. R. George, ed., *Cuneiform Royal Inscriptions and Related Texts in the Schøyen Collection, Manuscripts in the Schøyen Collection. Cuneiform Texts VI*. Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology 17. Bethesda, 2011.
- CUSAS 19* Massimo Maiocchi and Giuseppe Visicato, *Classical Sargonic Tablets Chiefly from Adab in the Cornell University Collections*. Part II. Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology 19. Bethesda, 2012.
- CUSAS 20* Francesco Pomponio and Giuseppe Visicato, *Middle Sargonic Tablets Chiefly from Adab in the Cornell University Collections*. Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology 20. Bethesda, forthcoming [expected 2014].
- CUSAS 23* Vitali Bartash, *Miscellaneous Early Dynastic and Sargonic Texts in the Cornell University Collections*. Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology 23. Bethesda, 2013.
- DAS* Bertrand Lafont, *Documents administratifs sumériens provenant du site de Tello et conservés au Musée du Louvre*. Paris, 1985.
- DoCu EPHE* Jean-Marie Durand, *Documents cunéiformes de la IV^e section de l'École pratique des Hautes Études*. I. *Catalogue et copies cunéiformes*. Geneva, 1982.
- DP* François-Maurice Allotte de la Fuÿe, *Documents présargoniques*. Paris 1908-1920.
- ECTJ* Aage Westenholz, *Early Cuneiform Texts in Jena*. København, 1975.
- EDPV-A* The Early Dynastic Practical Vocabulary A, published by Miguel Civil, *The Early Dynastic Practical Vocabulary A (Archaic HAR-ra A)*. Archivi Reali di Ebla. Studi 4. Rome, 2008.
- EDPV-B* The Early Dynastic Practical Vocabulary B.
- ePSD* Steve Tinney, *Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary Project*. <http://psd.museum.upenn.edu/epsd/index.html>. Philadelphia, 2006.
- FAOS 19* Burkhard Kienast and Konrad Volk, *Die sumerischen und akkadischen Briefe*. Freiburger Altorientalische Studien 19. Stuttgart, 1995.
- HSS 3* Mary Inda Hussey, *Sumerian Tablets in the Harvard Semitic Museum (I) chiefly from the Reigns of Lugalanda and Urukagina*. Harvard Semitic Series 3. Cambridge, 1912.
- HSS 10* Theophile James Meek, *Old Akkadian, Sumerian, and Cappadocian Texts from Nuzi*. Excavations at Nuzi 3. Harvard Semitic Series 10. Cambridge, 1935.
- IAS* Robert D. Biggs, *Inscriptions from Tell Abū Šalābīkh*. Oriental Institute Publications 99. Chicago, 1974.

ITT 1	François Thureau-Dangin, <i>Textes de l'époque d'Agadé</i> . Inventaire des Tablettes de Tello conservées au Musée Impérial Ottoman 1. Paris, 1910.
ITT 2	Henri de Genouillac, <i>Textes de l'Époque d'Agadé et de l'Époque d'Ur</i> . Inventaire des Tablettes de Tello conservées au Musée Impérial Ottoman 2. Paris, 1910.
ITT 3	Henri de Genouillac, <i>Textes de l'Époque d'Ur</i> . Inventaire des Tablettes de Tello conservées au Musée Impérial Ottoman 3. Paris, 1912.
ITT 4	Louis-Joseph Delaporte, <i>Textes de l'Époque d'Ur</i> . Inventaire des Tablettes de Tello conservées au Musée Impérial Ottoman 4. Paris, 1912.
ITT 5	Henri de Genouillac, <i>Époque Présargonique, Époque d'Agadé, Époque d'Ur</i> . Inventaire des Tablettes de Tello conservées au Musée Impérial Ottoman 5. Paris, 1921.
JCS	Journal of Cuneiform Studies, New Haven/Boston.
LAK	Anton Deimel, <i>Liste der archaischen Keilschriftzeichen</i> . Leipzig, 1922.
MAD 1	Ignace J. Gelb, <i>Sargonic Texts from the Diyala Region</i> . Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary 1. Chicago, 1952.
MAD 3	Ignace J. Gelb, <i>Glossary of Old Akkadian</i> . Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary 3. Chicago, 1957.
MAD 4	Ignace J. Gelb, <i>Sargonic Texts in the Louvre Museum</i> . Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary 4. Chicago, 1970.
MAD 5	Ignace J. Gelb, <i>Sargonic Texts in the Ashmolean Museum. Oxford</i> . Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary 5. Chicago, 1970.
MC 4	Piotr Steinkeller, <i>Third Millenium Legal and Administrative Texts in the Iraq Museum, Baghdad</i> . With Hand Copies by J. N. Postgate. Mesopotamian Civilizations 4. Winona Lake 1992.
MCS	<i>Manchester Cuneiform Studies</i> . Manchester.
MO	The Maništūšu Obelisk, published by Ignace J. Gelb, Piotr Steinkeller and Robert M. Whiting, <i>Earliest Land Tenure Systems in the Near East. Ancient Kudurrus</i> . 2 vols. Oriental Institute Publications 104. Chicago, 1991. 116-140.
MS	Tablets in the Schøyen Collection. Oslo.
MSL 5	Benno Landsberger, <i>The Series 𒄩-ra = 𒄩bullu: Tablets I-IV</i> . Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon 5. Rome, 1957.
MSL 6	Benno Landsberger, <i>The Series 𒄩-ra = 𒄩bullu: Tablets V-VII</i> . Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon 6. Rome, 1958.
MSL 7	Benno Landsberger, <i>The Series 𒄩-ra = 𒄩bullu: Tablets VIII-XII</i> . Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon 7. Rome, 1959.
MSL 8/1	Benno Landsberger, <i>The Fauna of Ancient Mesopotamia</i> , Part 1: <i>Tablet XIII</i> . In cooperation with Anne Draffkorn Kilmer and Edmund I. Gordon. Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon 8/1. Rome, 1960.
MSL 12	Benno Landsberger, <i>The Series lú = ša: A Reconstruction of Sumerian and Akkadian Lexical Lists</i> . Edited by Erica Reiner and Miguel Civil. Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon 12. Rome, 1969.
MSL 15	Miguel Civil, <i>The Series diri = (w)atru</i> . Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon 15. Rome, 2004.
MVN 2	Herbert Sauren, <i>Wirtschaftsurkunden des Musée d'Art et d'Histoire in Genf</i> . Materiali per il Vocabolario Neosumerico 2. Rome, 1975.
MVN 3	David I. Owen, <i>The John Frederick Lewis Collection</i> . Materiali per il Vocabolario Neosumerico 3. Rome, 1975.
MVN 5	Edmond Sollberger, <i>The Pinches Manuscript</i> . Materiali per il Vocabolario Neosumerico 5. Rome, 1978.
MVN 6	Giovanni Pettinato, <i>Testi economici di Lagaš del Museo di Istanbul</i> . Parte I: <i>La. 7001-7600</i> . Materiali per il Vocabolario Neosumerico 6. Rome, 1977.

- MVN* 7 Giovanni Pettinato and Sergio A. Picchioni, *Testi economici di Lagaš del Museo di Istanbul*. Parte II: *La. 7601-8200*. Materiali per il Vocabolario Neosumerico 7. Rome, 1978.
- MVN* 10 Jean Pierre Grégoire, *Inscriptions et archives administratives cunéiformes*. Ie Partie. Materiali per il Vocabolario Neosumerico 10. Rome, 1981.
- MVN* 13 Marcel Sigrist, David I. Owen and Gordon D. Young, *The John Frederick Lewis Collection*. Part II. Materiali per il Vocabolario Neosumerico 13. Rome, 1984.
- MVN* 16 Hartmut Waetzoldt and Fatma Yıldız, *Die Umma-Texte aus den Archäologischen Museen zu Istanbul. Band II (Nr. 601-1600)*. Materiali per il Vocabolario Neosumerico 16. Rome, 1994.
- MVN* 18 M. Molina, *Tablillas administrativas neosumerias de la Abadía de Montserrat (Barcelona)*. Copias Cuneiformes. Materiali per il Vocabolario Neosumerico 18. Rome, 1993.
- NATN* David I. Owen, *Neo-Sumerian Archival Texts Primarily from Nippur in the University Museum, the Oriental Institute and the Iraq Museum*. Winona Lake, 1982.
- NABU* *Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires*. Paris.
- NBC* Tablets in the Nies Babylonian Collection. Yale University.
- NTSŠ* Raymond Jestin, *Nouvelles tablettes sumériennes de Šuruppak au Musée d'Istanbul*. Paris, 1957.
- OIP* 14 Daniel David Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*. Oriental Institute Publications 14. Chicago, 1930.
- OIP* 99 Robert D. Biggs, *Inscriptions from Tell Abū Šalābikh*. Oriental Institute Publications 99. Chicago, 1974.
- OIP* 104 Ignace J. Gelb, Piotr Steinkeller and Robert M. Whiting, *Earliest Land Tenure Systems in the Near East. Ancient Kudurrus*. 2 vols. Oriental Institute Publications 104. Chicago, 1991.
- OPBF* 5 Veysel Donbaz and Benjamin R. Foster, *Sargonic texts from Telloh in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum*. Occasional Publications of the Babylonian Fund 5. Philadelphia, 1982.
- OSP* 1 Aage Westenholz, *Literary and Lexical Texts and the Earliest Administrative Documents from Nippur*. Bibliotheca Mesopotamica 1. Malibu, 1975.
- OSP* 2 Aage Westenholz, *Old Sumerian and Old Akkadian Texts in Philadelphia*. II. *The 'Akkadian' Texts, the Enlilmaba Texts, and the Onion Archive*. Copenhagen, 1987.
- PDT* 1 Muazzez Çiğ, Hatice Kızılyay and Armas Salonen, *Die Puzriš-Dagan-Texte der Istanbul Archäologischen Museen*. Teil I: *Nrr. 1-725*. Helsinki, 1954.
- PDT* 2 Fatma Yıldız and Tohrū Gomi, *Die Puzriš-Dagan-Texte der Istanbul Archäologischen Museen*. Teil II: *Nr. 726-1379*. Freiburger Altorientalische Studien 16. Stuttgart, 1988.
- PPAC* 1 Yang Zhi, *Sargonic Inscriptions from Adab*. Periodic Publications on Ancient Civilizations 1. Changchun, 1989.
- PPAC* 5 Tohrū Ozaki and Marcel Sigrist, *Administrative Ur III Texts in the British Museum*. 2 vols. Periodic Publications on Ancient Civilizations 5. Supplement to Journal of Ancient Civilizations 3. Changchun, 2013.
- PSD* Åke Sjöberg et al., *The Sumerian Dictionary of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia, 1984 ss.
- RA* *Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie Orientale*. Paris.
- RBC* Tablets in the Rosen Babylonian Collection. Yale University.
- RIME* 1 Douglas R. Frayne, *Presargonic Period (2700-2350 BC)*. The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia. Early Periods 1. Toronto, 2008.
- RIME* 2 Douglas R. Frayne, *Sargonic and Gutian Periods (2334-2113 BC)*. The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia. Early Periods 2. Toronto, 1993.
- RIME* 3/2 Douglas R. Frayne, *Ur III Period (2112-2004 BC)*. The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia. Early Periods 3/2. Toronto 1997.
- RSM* Tablets in the collections of the Royal Scottish Museum. Edinburgh.

<i>RTC</i>	François Thureau-Dangin, <i>Recueil de Tablettes Chaldéennes</i> . Paris, 1903.
<i>SACT 2</i>	Shin T. Kang, <i>Sumerian Economic Texts from the Umma Archive</i> . Sumerian and Akkadian Cuneiform Texts in the Collection of the World Heritage Museum of the University of Illinois II. Urbana, 1973.
<i>SAKF</i>	<i>Sumerische und akkadische Keilschriftdenkmäler des Archäologischen Museums zu Florenz</i> . Innsbruck, 1958-1960.
<i>SAT 2</i>	Marcel Sigrist, <i>Texts from the Yale Babylonian Collections</i> . I. Sumerian Archival Texts 2. Bethesda, 2000.
<i>SCTRAH</i>	Manuel Molina, <i>Sargonic Cuneiform Tablets in the Real Academia de la Historia: The Carl L. Lippmann Collection</i> . With the collaboration of Maria Elena Milone and Ekaterina Markina. Madrid, 2014.
<i>SET</i>	Tom B. Jones and John W. Snyder, <i>Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty. A Catalogue and Discussion of Documents from Various Collections</i> . Minneapolis, 1961.
<i>SF</i>	Anton Deimel, <i>Schultexte aus Fara</i> . Die Inschriften von Fara 2. Leipzig, 1923.
<i>SmithCS 38</i>	Cyrus H. Gordon, <i>Smith College Tablets; 110 Cuneiform Texts Selected from the College Collection</i> . Smith College Studies in History 38. Northampton, 1952.
<i>SNAT</i>	Tohru Gomi and Susumu Sato, <i>Selected Neo-Sumerian Administrative Texts from the British Museum</i> , Chuo-Gakuin University, 1990.
<i>SRU</i>	Dietz Otto Edzard, <i>Sumerische Rechtsurkunden des III. Jahrtausends aus der Zeit vor der III. Dynastie von Ur</i> . Munich, 1968.
<i>TCCBI I</i>	Francesco Pomponio, Giuseppe Visicato and Aage Westenholz, <i>Le tavolette cuneiformi delle collezioni della Banca d'Italia</i> . I. <i>Tavolette cuneiformi di Adab delle collezioni della Banca d'Italia</i> . Rome, 2006.
<i>TCCBI II</i>	Francesco Pomponio, Marten Stol and Aage Westenholz, <i>Le tavolette cuneiformi delle collezioni della Banca d'Italia</i> . II. <i>Tavolette cuneiformi di varia provenienza delle collezioni della Banca d'Italia</i> . Rome, 2006.
<i>TCS 1</i>	Edmond Sollberger, <i>The Business and Administrative Correspondence under the Kings of Ur</i> . Texts from Cuneiform Sources 1. Locust Valley, 1966.
<i>TCTI 2</i>	Bertrand Lafont and Fatma Yıldız, <i>Tablettes cunéiformes de Tello au Musée d'Istanbul. Datant de l'époque de la IIIe Dynastie d'Ur</i> . II: ITT II/1, 2544-2819, 3158-4342, 4708-4713. Uitgaven van het Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul 77. Leiden, 1996.
<i>TÉL</i>	Maurice Lambert, <i>Tablettes économiques de Lagash (époque de la IIIe dynastie d'Ur) copiées en 1900 au Musée Impérial Ottoman par Charles Virolleaud</i> . Cahiers de la Société Asiatique 19. Paris, 1968.
<i>TIM 9</i>	J. J. A. van Dijk, <i>Cuneiform texts of Varying Content</i> . Texts in the Iraq Museum 9. Leiden, 1976.
<i>TLB 3</i>	William W. Hallo, <i>Sumerian Archival Texts</i> . Tabulae Cuneiformes a F. M. Th. de Liagre Böhl Collectae, Leidae Conservatae 3. Leiden, 1963.
<i>TMH 5</i>	Alfred Pohl, <i>Vorsargonische und sargonische Wirtschaftstexte</i> . Texte und Materialien der Frau Professor Hilprecht Collection of Babylonian Antiquities im Eigentum der Universität Iena 5. Leipzig, 1935.
<i>TMH NF 1-2</i>	Alfred Pohl, <i>Rechts- und Verwaltungsurkunden der III. Dynastie von Ur</i> . Texte und Materialien der Frau Professor Hilprecht Collection of Babylonian Antiquities im Eigentum der Universität Iena. Neue Folge 1-2. Leipzig, 1937.
<i>TSA</i>	Henri de Genouillac, <i>Tablettes sumériennes archaïques</i> . Paris, 1909.
<i>TUT</i>	George Reisner, <i>Tempelurkunden aus Telloh</i> . Berlin, 1901.
<i>UET 2</i>	Eric Burrows, <i>Archaic Texts</i> . Ur Excavations Texts 2. London, 1935.
<i>UET 3</i>	Leon Legrain, <i>Business Documents of the Third Dynasty of Ur</i> . Ur Excavations Texts 3. London, 1937.
<i>UNT</i>	Hartmut Watzoldt, <i>Untersuchungen zur neusumerischen Textilindustrie</i> . Rome, 1972.

USKL	Ur III manuscript of Sumerian King List, published by Piotr Steinkeller, “An Ur III Manuscript of the Sumerian King List”. In <i>Literatur, Politik und Recht in Mesopotamien. Festschrift für Claus Wilcke</i> , edited by Walther Sallaberger, Konrad Volk and Annette Zgoll. Wiesbaden. 267-292.
USP	Benjamin R. Foster, <i>Umma in the Sargonic Period</i> . Hamden, 1982.
VE	Vocabolario di Ebla, published by Giovanni Pettinato, <i>Testi lessicali bilingui della Biblioteca L. 2769. Parte I: Traslitterazione dei testi e ricostruzione del VE</i> . Materiali Epigrafici di Ebla 4. Naples, 1982.
VS 25	Joachim Marzahn, <i>Altsumerische Verwaltungstexte aus Girsu/Lagaš</i> . Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin. Neue Folge 9 (Heft 25). Berlin, 1991.
VS 27	Joachim Marzahn, <i>Altsumerische Verwaltungstexte und ein Brief aus Girsu/Lagaš</i> . Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin. Neue Folge 11 (Heft 27). Berlin, 1996.
WF	Anton Deimel, <i>Wirtschaftstexte aus Fara</i> . Die Inschriften von Fara 3. Leipzig, 1924.
YOS 4	Clarence E. Keiser, <i>Selected Temple Documents of the Ur Dynasty</i> . Yale Oriental Series 4. New Haven, 1919.
YOS 18	Daniel C. Snell and Carl H. Lager, <i>Economic Texts from Sumer</i> . Yale Oriental Series 18. New Haven, 1991.
ZA	<i>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und vorderasiatische Archäologie</i> . Berlin.

Other Abbreviations

Akk.	Akkadian
CS	Classical Sargonic
DN	Divine Name
ED	Early Dynastic
ENS	Early Narām-Suen
ES	Early Sargonic
GN	Geographical Name
le.ed.	left edge
LNS	Late Narām-Suen
MS	Middle Sargonic
o.	obverse
OAkk	Old Akkadian
OB	Old Babylonian
PN	Personal Name
r.	reverse
Škš	Šarkališarri
Sum.	Sumerian
up.ed.	upper edge

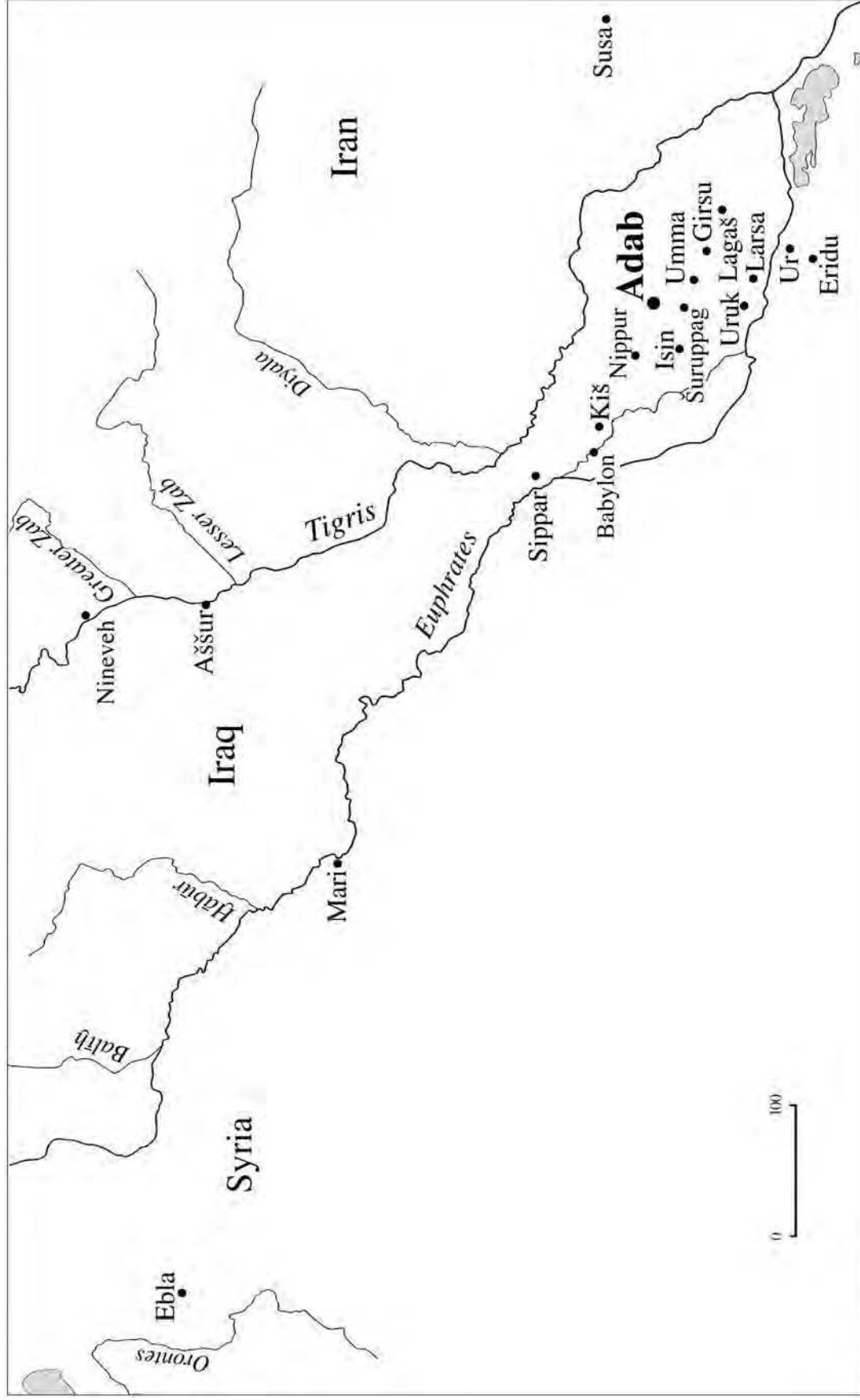


Fig. 1: Mesopotamia

INTRODUCTION

1. The excavation of Adab

The vast majority of the cuneiform tablets from the Carl L. Lippmann Collection, kept in the Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid), come from the ancient city of Adab. As will be seen below, this provenance can be established with a high degree of certainty for 304 out of the 337 tablets that make up the collection, while it is probable that most of the other 33 documents came from the archives of Adab.

Ancient Adab¹ was an important Sumerian city of southern Mesopotamia, situated at 31.94° N 45.63° E, approximately 41 km southeast of Nippur (Tell Nuffar) and 40 km northwest of Umma (Tell Ġoġa). The site where the ruins of the city are located is now called Tell Bismaya. It was described or surveyed in the 19th and the early 20th centuries by William K. Loftus (1850), William Hayes Ward, director of the Wolfe Expedition (1885), John P. Peters (1890) and Walter Andrae (1902/03).²

From December 24, 1903, until June 1905, the University of Chicago conducted excavations at Bismaya, successively commissioned to Edgar James Banks and Victor S. Persons. In that short span of time, the digging was intense and the findings impressive. Unfortunately, the archaeological reports of this research were never published, as the analysis of the excavation is limited to a few irrelevant articles by Banks and to his book *Bismaya, or the Lost City of Adab* (1912), quite revealingly subtitled “a story of adventure, of exploration, and of excavation among the ruins of the oldest of the buried cities of Babylonia”. One hundred years after the publication of this book, an in-depth study of that excavation was published by Wilson (2012), which included valuable contributions on the epigraphical material by Phillips, Studevent-Hickman, Lauinger and Westenholz.

Wilson’s study was based of course on Banks’ publications, but also on the detailed reports that he and Persons regularly sent to Chicago, their field records, and on the study of the more than one thousand artifacts sent from Adab to the Oriental Institute Museum. Wilson did not have the opportunity to examine 425 objects from Adab currently kept at the Ancient Orient Museum (Eski Şark Museum) of Istanbul, although she argued that these were objects without archaeological context that would hardly have added anything relevant to her main conclusions on the excavation (Wilson 2012: 2).

Tell Bismaya is a site measuring 1,695 × 840 × 10 m, surrounded by a double wall, divided in two by the bed of a canal (Banks 1912: 105, 151; Wilson 2012: 31). Banks distinguished twelve mounds on it (Fig. 2), and planned and documented his excavation on this basis. Accordingly, Wilson made her revision of the excavation following the mound structure suggested by Banks and proposed a reinterpretation for each one of them. Her main conclusions concerned seven mounds:

¹ Adab is the conventional reading for UD.NUN^{ki}, adopted from Diri I 140 (*MSL* 15, p. 110). This variant and the OB ones /arab/, /arabu/ and /usab/ probably derived from an etymological form /uřabu/: see Yang 1987; de Maaijer and Jagersma 1997/98: 286; Veldhuis 2004: 215f.; Marchesi and Marchetti 2011: 169.

² See Unger 1928: 21; Yang 1988: 1; Wilson 2012: 3.

- Mound I contained a palace that was dated to the eighteenth century B.C.
- The archaeological remains of Mound II correspond to several late Early Dynastic houses with burials beneath their floors, and to some graves of the Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian period.
- The excavation on Mound III revealed three levels: on Level 1, dated to the time of Šarkališarrī, there was a centre of craft administration and production most probably managed by Ur-tur, governor of Adab; remains of Level 2 consisted of four graves probably dated to the reign of Narām-Suen or his successors; Level III, dated to the Early Dynastic III period, could only be documented by three cuneiform tablets and one cup.
- Excavations on Mound IV unearthed more than 2,000 tablets stored in groups and very probably kept in baskets or boxes. Most of them were found on a layer that corresponded to an administrative centre dated to the reign of Šarkališarrī, probably managed by Lugal-ĝiš, governor of Adab. An earlier level below this building not well identified by Banks should be probably dated to the reign of Narām-Suen.

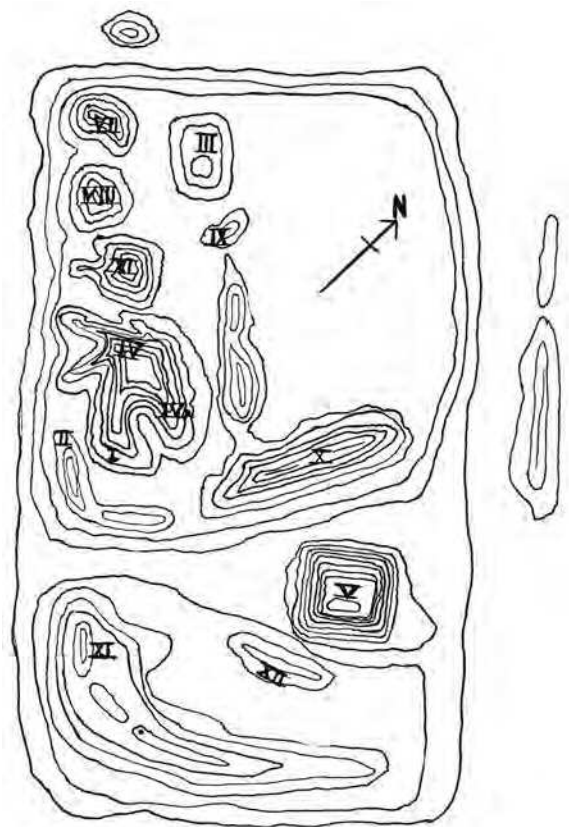


Fig. 2: Plan of the site of Bismaya, from Banks 1912: 152.

- The area called Mound IVa, adjacent to Mound IV, showed a main occupation dated to the Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian period, which consisted of private houses and burials.
- Mound V contained the ruins of a series of temples dedicated to Ninĥursaĝ/Diĝirmaĥ.³ They were dated to the Kassite period, the Third Dynasty of Ur, perhaps to the Sargonic Dynasty, and to the late Early Dynastic I-IIIb periods. The temples, named ESAR and renamed Emaĥ since ED IIIb,⁴ were associated with cuneiform inscriptions and the names of some rulers: LUMma ensi₂ (ED I); Mesilim lugal, Ninkisalsi ensi₂ and Meĝurba lugal (ED IIIa); Lugalĝalu lugal, E-iginimpa'e ensi₂ and Baraĝenidu ensi₂ (ED IIIb); Narām-Suen lugal (Sargonic Dynasty, not clearly represented in the series of temples); Šulgi lugal, Ur-Ašgi [ensi₂] and Amar-Suen lugal (Ur III); and Kurigalzu (Kassite Dynasty).
- Excavations on Mound X showed domestic structures perhaps with an administrative function (some tablets were found in one room), probably dated to the early Sargonic period.

After Banks and Persons' excavations, Tell Bismaya remained untouched for more than ninety years. The situation changed tragically as a consequence of the First and Second Gulf Wars (1991 and 2003), when looters systematically dug and destroyed an enormous extent of Tell Bismaya. Figure 3, a satellite image taken in May 2003, shows an astonishing number of holes made by

³ A preliminary study of Mound V was published by Wilson in 2002. See also the remarks on this study by Marchetti, in Marchesi and Marchetti 2011: 44-50, and Benati's review (2013) of Wilson 2011.

⁴ See commentary to no. 63: 3.

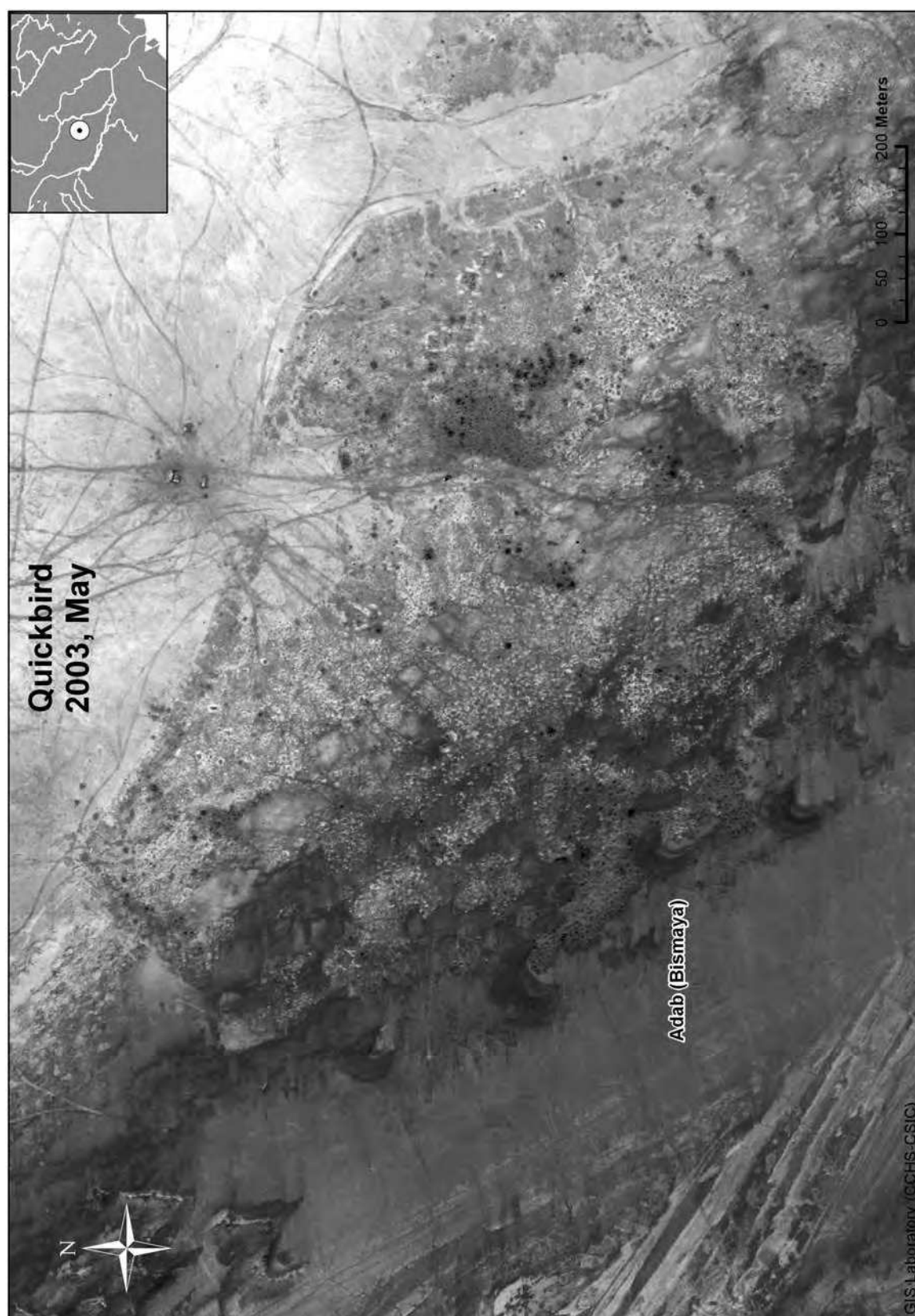


Fig. 3: Tell Bismaya (Adab). Satellite image taken in May 2003.

looters, which are clearly of two types.⁵ The dark holes with sharp edges were no doubt made during the Second Gulf War (March 2003 to May 2003), roughly in the days when the photo was taken. As a matter of fact, Gibson wrote that, during his visit to Iraq in May 2003, on a helicopter flight passing over Adab and Tell Schmid, he saw “up to two hundred diggers in action” (Gibson 2003: 113). The other holes, filled in by erosion and with softer edges, were made very much earlier. Without other satellite images taken in previous years, which are not at my disposal, it is very difficult to determine the dates of the illegal diggings that resulted in the first heavy looting of Adab, although the mid-1990s would be a plausible period. It was in those years, with the effects of the economic embargo against Iraq at their most severe, when first lootings in southern Iraq were reported (Stone 2008: 125). On the other hand, tablets from Adab possibly from unofficial excavations were first published in 1997 by Pettinato (see below), all of which points to a first wave of looting on Tell Bismaya around 1995.

2. The texts from Adab

The excavations in Adab by Edgar J. Banks yielded many tablets and other cuneiform inscriptions that were shipped to Istanbul and Chicago. The Oriental Institute Museum of Chicago houses about 530 of these documents, many of them published, and all of them recently catalogued: thirty-three Early Dynastic texts were partly published by Luckenbill (1930) and catalogued by Phillips (2012); some 300 Old Akkadian texts were published by Luckenbill (1930), Yang (1989) and Civil (2003, one tablet); eighteen Ur III texts were catalogued by Yang (1989), Hilgert (unpublished ms) and Studevent-Hickman (2012); 129 Old Babylonian tablets were partly published by Luckenbill (1916a-b) and catalogued by Lauinger (2012); and 50 votive inscriptions from all periods were mainly published by Luckenbill (1930) and catalogued by Yang (1989).⁶

The Archaeological Museum of Istanbul houses some 1,100 cuneiform texts and fragments from Adab (Kraus 1947: 100f.), which comprise 9 Early Dynastic tablets, 615 Old Akkadian tablets, 11 Ur III tablets, 239 Old Babylonian tablets and 33 sealed bullae. Most of these texts remain unpublished, with the notable exception of some Old Akkadian (Kienast and Volk 1995) and Old Babylonian letters (Kraus 1972), and a few other scattered texts.

Other texts from Adab also found their way into other collections before the 1990s: one Early Dynastic tablet, published by Foxvog (1980), is kept in the Lowie Museum of Anthropology of the University of California at Berkeley; ten Early Dynastic and Old Akkadian tablets published by Hackman (1958)⁷ and sixteen Ur III tablets catalogued by Sigrist⁸ are kept in the Yale Babylonian Collection; one Old Akkadian tablet, published by Jones and Snyder (*SET* 290), belonged to the Saint Paul Public Library of Minnesota and is currently kept in a private collection in Tokyo (Ozaki 2008: 67); forty-four tablets, most of them Ur III, were published by Owen (1975), and by Sigrist, Owen and Young (1984) as part of the John Frederick Lewis Collection, and are now kept in the Free Library of Philadelphia;⁹ two Ur III tablets, published by Oberhuber (*SAKF* 103 and 123), are kept in the Museo Archeologico of Florence; and one Ur III tablet, published by Garfin-

⁵ For the identification of looting holes through satellite imagery, see Stone 2008: 127.

⁶ The main secondary publications of these texts have been listed by Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 1f. n. 1.

⁷ *BIN* 8 7, 26, 130, 244, and possibly 177, 203, 227, 232, 242 and 260: see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 2 n. 2; Andersson 2012: 85f.; Schrakamp 2013: 201 n. 3.

⁸ See Sigrist 2001: 290, and possibly add NBC 6672.

⁹ The provenance of these tablets is based on the seals impressions on them dedicated to the governors of Adab, the calendar, and the prosopographical relationships among the texts (see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 2 n. 2).

kle, Sauren and Van De Mierop (*CUSAS* 16 307), is now kept in the Columbia University Library.¹⁰

After the First Gulf War, Tell Bismaya was heavily looted, and the chances are that cuneiform tablets were found and sold in Europe and the USA. Be that as it may, new publications of tablets from Adab began to appear in the second half of the nineties. Thus, in 1997 Pettinato published a few tablets from this site as part of the Michail collection.¹¹ In 1998 a lot of twenty-one Old Akkadian tablets, most (if not all) of them from Adab, were offered for sale by the Royal-Athena Galleries (<http://www.royalathena.com>), and some of them were auctioned again on eBay in 2005 (*CDLI* P274871 to P274890, and P274919).

In 2006, Pomponio, Visicato and Westenholz published 263 tablets ascribed to Adab, now kept at the Banca d'Italia (Rome).¹² A total of 1,127 tablets also attributed to the archives of Adab, dated to the ED IIIa-b and Old Akkadian periods, are kept at the Jonathan and Jeannette Rosen Ancient Near Eastern Studies Seminar at Cornell University.¹³ They have been published in the series *Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology* (*CUSAS*) by Maiocchi (*CUSAS* 13, 2009, 160 tablets); Visicato and Westenholz (*CUSAS* 10, 2010, 340 tablets); Maiocchi and Visicato (*CUSAS* 19, 2012, 191 tablets); Bartash (*CUSAS* 23, 2013, 67 tablets); and Pomponio and Visicato (*CUSAS* 20, 2014, 369 tablets).¹⁴ Other Adab tablets from Cornell University have been studied separately and re-edited outside the *CUSAS* series by Visicato (2010). Cornell University also houses at least eleven unpublished Ur III tablets from Adab.¹⁵

An indeterminate number of tablets from Adab are also kept in the Schøyen Collection in Spikkestad, Norway. This collection is made up of some 550 Early Dynastic IIIa-b and Old Akkadian texts (Westenholz 2010: 454), and its publication is being prepared by Bartash (forthcoming); it also contains an Old Akkadian list of governors of Adab, an Old Akkadian foundation cone (same text as Biga 2005) and a Gutian inscription possibly from Adab, texts published by Steinkeller (2011: nos. 10, 13 and 14).

A few other texts from Adab kept in small private collections have been published by Brumfield (2011, one OAkk tablet); Biga (2005, OAkk foundation cone); Cohen (2010, five OAkk tablets); Milone (2001, one OAkk tablet); Molina and Notizia (2012, two OAkk tablets); Ozaki (2002: no. 195, one OAkk tablet; 2009, one OAkk tablet); Pomponio and Visicato (2002, one OAkk tablet); Steinkeller (2003, Adab[?], Sumerian King List, Ur III ms.); Vanderroost (2005, one Ur III tablet); and Owen (2013).¹⁶ Al-Mutawalli and Miglus have also published an Early Dynastic statue from Adab seized by the Jordanian authorities and currently kept in the Iraq Museum (2002).

¹⁰ Other tablets possibly from Adab, acquired before the 1990s, have been published by Owen (*NATN* 116 = *Nisaba* 15/2 206, Ur III), Widell (2002, one Ur III tablet), and Notizia and Schrakamp (2010, one Old Akkadian tablet). On the other hand, it should be noted that seven sale documents usually taken to be from Adab, published as *UET* 3 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 44 and 46, were perhaps written there, but were actually found at Ur.

¹¹ At least tablets nos. 15-19 and 27-31 (Old Akkadian), and probably others (see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 2 n. 2; Visicato and Westenholz 2010: 4 n. 20), come from Adab.

¹² For a discussion on the provenance of these tablets, see Wilcke 2007: 184f.; Schrakamp 2008: 666-668.

¹³ They are tagged CUNES 47-*nn-nn*, 48-*nn-nn*, 49-*nn-nn*, 50-*nn-nn*, 51-*nn-nn*, 52-*nn-nn*, 53-*nn-nn* (two tablets) and 58-*nn-nn* (one tablet).

¹⁴ In some cases the provenance from Adab of a number of these tablets is uncertain and has been discussed by Schrakamp (2012b, 2013).

¹⁵ *BDTNS* 169707 (= Allred 2006: 236 no. 2), 189673, 190286, 190326, 190355, 190419, 190423, 190443, 190533, 190586 and 190611.

¹⁶ In his edition of the Ur III texts from Irīsaḡriḡ (2013), Owen suggests an Adab provenance for ten texts: for nos. 610, 1090a+b, 1091, 1095, 1099, 1100 and 1101 an Adab provenance is apparently proposed because they record months named after the *Reichskalender* (iti a₂-ki-ti, ezem-mah and maš-da-gu₇), an argument which in my view cannot be considered sufficient to assign that provenance; the basis for an Adab provenance of nos. 1105 and 1131 is unclear to me; no. 1138 records iti ezem-^dNin-mug, a month name that also appears in other texts thought to be from Adab (*MVN* 3 166, 211 and *MVN* 13 895).

Finally, a number of unpublished tablets from Adab kept in private collections have been catalogued by *CDLI*: P271223 and P271238 are dated to the Early Dynastic IIIb period; P250441, P270824, P270826, P270830 (Adab?), P270834 (Adab?), P271224, P271226, P271229, P272598, P272811, P272812 and P405461 (Adab?) are dated to the Old Akkadian period.¹⁷ Other tablets were copied by Westenholz from a dealer in London and will be published by him (Westenholz 2010: 455).^{17a}

3. The Carl L. Lippmann Collection

3.1. General Features

The Lippmann Collection is composed of 336 Old Akkadian tablets (one label among them, no. 254) and one Ur III tablet (no. 337). Two of them are written in Akkadian (nos. 304 and 322), and the rest are written in Sumerian. They are all administrative, including six letter-orders (nos. 18, 19, 304, 305, 306 and 330), and four texts recording a loan (no. 307), an oath (no. 308), a pledge (no. 310) and a purchase (no. 311).

The tablets are small, more than a half measuring about 35 × 25 mm, and the rest about 60 × 40 mm; about half of the tablets have between six and ten lines, one quarter has between one and five lines, and the rest have more than ten lines. In most cases they are complete tablets, although very frequently the surface is badly preserved and hardly legible.

3.2. Provenance

Adab is here proposed as the provenance of 304 tablets, although not in all cases with absolute certainty. This attribution is based in the first place on arguments already provided by Wilcke (2007: 184f.), Schrakamp (2008: 666) and Maiocchi (2009: 1-4), namely: the occurrence of month names belonging to the Adab calendar (see below pp. 38f.); the occurrence of onomastic elements, divine names and cultic places specific to Adab, such as ^dAš₈-gi₄, ^dEš₅-peš, e₂-maḥ, e₂-GAN₂.IŠ, e₂-dam, ki-an and Adab^{ki}; and prosopographical links among the texts. The texts of the Lippmann Collection show some additional elements that also point to an Adab provenance: the occurrence of two governors of Adab, Šarru-alī and Lugal-ajaḡu (see below §3.2.2); the frequent mention of the governor (with the title alone) as owner or responsible of the goods recorded in the texts; the mentions of the palace (e₂-gal) and its storehouse (e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁) as the place where the goods were deposited or withdrawn; and the interconnection of many other texts with these places and the personnel working in them.

Another intriguing feature of some of the Adab texts appeared on the market in the 1990s is the use of the e- prefix as a passive marker. As far as we knew, this prefix was characteristic of Southern Sumerian (Lagaš, Umma, Ur, Uruk), which used ba- as its passive marker, while Northern Sumerian (Nippur, Adab, Isin) used instead the a- prefix as the passive marker (Jagersma 2010: 7). In an Appendix to his *Early Ancient Near Eastern Law* (2007: 187), Wilcke dealt for the first time with the problem of this prefix in his discussion on the provenance of documents edited in *TCCBI I*, which at that time constituted the first important publication of

¹⁷ Although I made an accurate revision of the material catalogued by *CDLI*, other tablets from Adab from private collections could have escaped my attention.

^{17a} When this book was in the proofs, a new text edition by Aage Westenholz (2104) appeared. In this volume, 83 Early Dynastic and Sargonic texts from Adab were republished or published for the first time: 22 of them come from the now dispersed Michail collection (Pettinato 1997); 25 are currently kept in the Banca d'Italia collection (Pomponio, Visicato and Westenholz 2006); 19 (including 13 previously unpublished) belong to the Oriental Institute of Chicago; and 17 tablets are new texts from various private collections.

tablets from Adab and other sites looted after the First Gulf War. Wilcke noted that among the texts from Adab in the Collection of the Oriental Institute Museum excavated in 1904-1905, there was one single occurrence of an e- prefix, in a tablet (A 924) that he suggested could come from Ġirsu. On the contrary, tablets allegedly from Adab published in *TCCBI* I showed a remarkable use of the e- prefix; as many of them were dated through the Adab calendar, Wilcke presumed the existence of a “knit craft and herding centre speaking a different dialect”, but suggested alternatively a provenance of the tablets from another location depending from Adab. Shortly later, in a long review of *TCCBI* I-II, Schrakamp (2008) demonstrated that the tablets actually came from Adab, and concluded that the e- prefix was typical of texts dated by their editors to the Middle Sargonic period, appearing also sporadically in early Classical Sargonic texts.

The problem nevertheless persists of why apparently two different Sumerian dialects co-existed in Middle Sargonic Adab. One was Northern Sumerian, with no vowel harmony, using passives with the a- prefix (an-na-šum₂), the other a Southern Sumerian dialect with vowel harmony using the e-prefix as a passive marker (e-na-šum₂).¹⁸ The whole matter will be analysed and discussed in detail by Jagersma in the forthcoming edition of his *Descriptive Grammar of Sumerian*.¹⁹ For the time being, a relationship of the use of the e- prefix with a specific administrative centre could be proposed, as by the way had been already done by Wilcke (see above). In fact, it is suggested below that the bulk of the tablets edited here were probably stored in a single place (“archive”) and were the result of a single administrative organization that connected the management of personnel, a large storehouse with different sections, a textile workshop, a fullers’ workshop and a craft workshop. And all the texts from the Lippmann Collection where the e- prefix appears belonged to this administrative centre.

The zone of Tell Bismaya where this administrative centre was located is difficult to establish, although the above-cited archaeological study by Wilson might provide some clues. Wilson (2012: 60) concluded that the excavations conducted by Banks on Mound III unearthed, in Level 1, a centre of craft administration and production possibly managed by Ur-tur, a governor of Adab who ruled under the reign of Šarkališarrī. She compared the structures found on Mound III, which had many water installations, with those of the Administrative Building at al-Hiba and the Northern Palace at Tell Asmar. In his analysis of the Northern Palace, Delougaz (1967: 196-198) had questioned Lloyd’s identification of these structures as a royal residence and suggested that the Early Northern Palace served as a manufacturing establishment, where women lived and worked, a textile workshop of the same type as the “women’s house” mentioned in a later group of cuneiform tablets found on a higher level. Likewise, Delougaz concluded that each of the various architectural areas defined by Lloyd for the Main Northern Palace could have been each devoted to a particular craft, and noted that the numerous drainage installations and the elaborate sewage system would be related to the leather industry, which required the use of considerable quantities of water. Henrickson (1982) re-evaluated both the Early Northern Palace and the Main Northern Palace at Tell Asmar, and concluded that the former was a religious residence for the Abu priest, while she agreed with Delougaz’s identification of the Main Northern Palace as a workshop complex. In her view, the Main Northern Palace contained a stone-cutting area, a potter’s workshop, a food processing area and a textile dyeing and manufacturing industry. She also identified the southwest-central unit of the palace as a residential area, possibly for the ruler’s family. Finally, Bahrani (1989: 163-166) agreed with Henrickson’s interpretation, without however excluding the existence of a leather workshop, and compared the Tell Asmar workshop complex with the function of the area C building at Tell al-Hiba.

This scenario fits well with the kind of building revealed by our texts, even if they were produced during the reign of Narām-Suen, some years before the date of the complex on Mound III.

¹⁸ Compare, for example, nos. 115 (gu sa En-ra an-na-šum₂) and 116 (gu sa En-ra e-na-šum₂).

¹⁹ I am very grateful to Bram Jagersma for having shared with me his view of this puzzle.

The fact that this complex was dated to the reign of Šarkališarrī does not exclude however a functional continuity of the building since the time of Narām-Suen, and the few findings on Level 2, even if they consist of graves, seem to confirm an occupation datable to his reign. If this presumption is valid, the building would also have had a residential area, a possibility that is suggested by the relationship of the workshops with the storage facilities of the palace (see below p. 34) and their organization under a single administration. The governor's palace revealed by our texts, with its area for craft administration, production and storage, whether or not located on Mound III, coexisted with a "new palace" (*e₂-gal gibil*).²⁰ This was probably a new residence of the governor, also dated to the reign of Narām-Suen, and perhaps erected on Mound IV, where remains of a building earlier than the governor's palace, dated to the time of Šarkališarrī, were found. We could thus speculate that, during the early Narām-Suen's reign, the governor's palace at Adab incorporated a residential wing and a large area for storage and workshops, and was possibly located on Mound III. Perhaps because of the inconvenience, caused by the proximity of the workshops to the residential area, a new palace separate from them was built, possibly on Mound IV, which remained inhabited at least until the time of Šarkališarrī.

3.3. Dating of the Tablets and Historical Setting

With one exception, the tablets from the Lippmann Collection date to the Sargonic period, which began with king Sargon around 2300 BC. As is well known, Sargonic tablets are rarely dated with year names,²¹ which makes dating tablets more difficult. In the main, dating has to be based on palaeography, shape of tablets, contents and prosopography. In the case of the Adab tablets published so far, they have been mainly classified by their editors as Early Sargonic (reigns of Sargon and Rīmuš or Maništūšu), Early/Middle Sargonic, Middle Sargonic (reign of Rīmuš or Maništūšu and first half of Narām-Suen's reign), Middle/Classical Sargonic, and Classical Sargonic (second half of Narām-Suen's reign and Šarkališarrī's reign).²² The palaeographic data have not yet been fully studied and classified, so their use for the attribution of a given tablet to one or the other period has been largely based on partial studies on this issue and the long experience of the editors as epigraphers. This criterion has been combined with the one based on the shape of tablets: Early Sargonic tablets are almost round in shape, with the text usually arranged in two columns and in broad and short "lines" within the column; Middle Sargonic tablets are more rectangular in shape, with rounded sides and corners; and Classical Sargonic tablets are pillow-shaped with straight sides.²³ Prosopographical analysis have also helped to identify groups of tablets (frequently called "archives")²⁴ and to make links among them, while other internal criteria, such as year names, king or governor names, or other historical events, could be more rarely used.

On the basis of these principles, the tablets from the Lippmann Collection have been divided into three groups:

²⁰ In *SCTRAH* no. 332, dated to the Classical Sargonic period, the palace (*e₂-gal*) and the new palace (*e₂-gal gibil*) are mentioned; the new palace is also recorded in no. 72 (Early Narām-Suen period).

²¹ See Sallaberger and Schrakamp, forthcoming: 38-40.

²² Milone 2001: 3-5; Pomponio, Visicato and Westenholz 2006: 72; Maiocchi 2009: xxi; Visicato and Westenholz 2010: 5f.; Maiocchi and Visicato 2012: xxv. Note that, unlike the Old Babylonian tradition, the Ur III manuscript of the Sumerian King List (USKL) considers Maništūšu the successor of Sargon (Steinkeller 2003); this order of succession is supported by other evidence (see Sallaberger and Schrakamp, forthcoming: 95 n. 281). In any case, given the meagre documentation that can be specifically ascribed to Rīmuš or Maništūšu, the inclusion of their reigns in the Early or the Middle Sargonic groups of tablets seems quite conjectural. On the other hand, the very existence of a palaeographically defined "Middle Sargonic period" has been questioned by Sallaberger and Schrakamp, forthcoming: 108; cf. also Maiocchi and Visicato 2012: 1 n. 1, and Bartash 2013: 3.

²³ See for example Westenholz 1975a: 3 and Maiocchi 2009: 5.

²⁴ Maiocchi 2009: 6-11, 2010, and 2012: 20-25; Visicato 2010; Pomponio and Visicato, forthcoming.

3.3.1. Early Sargonic Tablets

Nineteen tablets (nos. 1-19) have been classified as Early Sargonic mainly from their shape and palaeography. Additionally, the name of Meskigala, ruler of Adab, is recorded on two of them (nos. 1 and 2). Meskigala was the governor of Adab under the kingship of Lugalzagesi of Uruk (*BIN* 8 26). He took the side of Sargon in the fight of the latter against Lugalzagesi for the hegemony over Babylonia and participated in Sargon's military campaigns against Mari, Ebla and Yarmuti, and in his expedition to the Mediterranean. Adab enjoyed some years of prosperity until Meskigala tried to regain independence and rebelled against Rīmuš, who defeated and captured him and the governor of Zabalam (*RIME* 2.1.2.1).²⁵

The Meskigala corpus is made up of some 300 tablets, which are currently kept in Cornell University (180 texts: *CUSAS* 11 77-254, 355-356), the Schøyen Collection (ca. 100 texts: Bartash, forthcoming), the Banca d'Italia (eight texts: *TCCBI* I 14, 18, 19, 23, 47, 60, 63 and 189), the Real Academia de la Historia (nos. 1 and 2) and the Michail Collection (*L'uomo* no. 18). These tablets were probably written between Sargon's war against Lugalzagesi and his above-mentioned campaigns against Mari, Ebla and Yarmuti.²⁶

3.3.2. Early Narām-Suen Tablets

From their shape and script, most of the texts from the Lippmann Collection should be dated to the so-called Middle Sargonic period (cf. n. 22). In order to define this date more precisely, our main starting-point has been the occurrence of two governors of Adab, Šarru-alī and Lugal-ajaġu. Šarru-alī (*Šar-ru-iri*^{ki.li2}) is recorded as governor in *SCTRAH* no. 22. He also appears in *CUSAS* 20 110: 7, and he is no doubt the same *Šar-ru-iri*^{a-li2} recorded in *CUSAS* 20 98. This tablet is dated with a new year-name of Narām-Suen (written without the divine determinative) recalling victories against Arame and Talmuš.²⁷ The battle against Talmuš must be the one commemorated in *RIME* 2.1.4.1: vi.1', which took place before Narām-Suen's deification (Sallaberger 2007: 428).²⁸ Both the battles against Arame and Talmuš were probably part of early Narām-Suen's campaigns against Subartu, Simurru and Lullubum,²⁹ resumed after the Great Revolt and recorded in the Narām-Suen stela (*RIME* 2.1.4.31) and in other year-names from late Narām-Suen's reign (*MAD* 1 217 [= *Tutub* 50] and 220 [= *Tutub* 65]).³⁰ Therefore, *CUSAS* 20 98, *SCTRAH* no. 22 and *CUSAS* 20 110 would be dated to the time before the Great Revolt and before Narām-Suen's deification. This is also suggested by a clear administrative continuity during the governorships of Šarru-alī and Lugal-ajaġu (see below), which would not have been possible during the Great Revolt (*RIME* 2.1.4.6-7), a rebellion where Adab participated and was defeated by Narām-Suen.³¹

²⁵ Visicato 2010; Visicato and Westenholz 2010: 6f.; Pomponio 2012: 102-104, forthcoming: 192f.; Sallaberger and Schrakamp, forthcoming: 88f., 94f.; Schrakamp, forthcoming: 199.

²⁶ Visicato and Westenholz 2010: 2 and nn. 3 and 4.

²⁷ *CUSAS* 20 98: pisaġ-dub, zi₃ ur₃-ra, mu 1-a-kam, *Šar-ru-uru*^{a-li2}, in 1 mu *Na-ra-am*^dEN.ZU, šudul A-ra-me^{ki}, in *Ša-du₂-a-ni*^{ki}, u₃ šudul *Tal-mu-uš*^{ki}, in Si-dur-ri-wa sa-tu *Lu-lu-bi-im*^{ki}, iš₁₁-a-ru.

²⁸ Westenholz (2000: 553) and Salgues (2011: 259) have argued against the use of the divine determinative for Narām-Suen's name as a chronological indicator, but in this case the palaeography and the shape of *CUSAS* 20 98 point also to an early period of Narām-Suen's reign; note also the remarks by Sallaberger (2007: 427 n. 51) in support of the divine determinative as a chronological marker.

²⁹ Traditionally, Talmuš has been located at modern Jerahīyah, 40 km north of Niniveh (Jacobsen 1935: 39; Nashef 1982: 258; Frayne 1993: 88; Sallaberger 2007: 437). It should be noted that *CUSAS* 20 98 records a battle against Talmuš "in Siduriwa, the mountain of Lullubum", although this does not necessarily contradict the above-mentioned location, since as Sallaberger has pointed out (2007: 429) "decisive battles can be fought far away from the homelands of the opponents".

³⁰ See Frayne 1993: 84-87; Sallaberger 2007: 425-431; Salgues 2011.

³¹ *RIME* 2.1.4.6: v.14'; *RIME* 2.1.4.2: v.27-vi.9; Wilcke 1993: 22f., 26f.: v.26-vi.10.

Lugal-ajaĝu³² was the administrator of the temple household of god Iškur at Adab (*SCTRAH* nos. 22, 194, 224, and perhaps *CUSAS* 20 113).³³ He succeeded Šarru-alī as governor of Adab, as shown by some administrative tablets (*SCTRAH* nos. 103, 119, MS 4233 [= *CDLI* P253308] and *TCCBI* I 130) and a votive inscription preserved in two clay cones (Biga 2005; *CUSAS* 17 13). From this votive inscription it can be inferred that Lugal-ajaĝu kept his position as temple administrator of god Iškur after assuming the governorship of Adab (u₄ Lugal-a-ĝu₁₀, saĝĝa^d Iškur-ke₄, nam-ensi₂, Adab^{ki} in-AK-a, “When Lugal-ajaĝu, the temple administrator of Iškur, exercised the governorship of Adab”). With none of his titles, Lugal-ajaĝu is also recorded in *SCTRAH* no. 27, *CUSAS* 20 79, 240, 243 and *CUSAS* 13 58; his name was also occasionally written in the abbreviated form Lugal-a (*SCTRAH* nos. 20, 146, 223, 228 and *CUSAS* 20 190).

Lugal-ajaĝu also appears in some letter-orders. He is the addressee of a letter sent to him by the royal administrator (*CUSAS* 20 39) and of another one sent by an official probably also from the royal administration (*CUSAS* 20 79), while in other cases he is the sender of the letter (*SCTRAH* no. 306, *CUSAS* 20 36 and MS 4761 [= *CDLI* P253791]). The latter is particularly interesting, since it suggests a close relationship with a high official from Lagaš, possibly the governor.³⁴

The textual references to Šarru-alī and Lugal-ajaĝu are summarised in the following table:

Name	Title*	Text	Subject	Remarks
Šar-ru-iri ^{ki.li2}	ensi ₂	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 22	Silver medaillon, garments... (storehouse)	Expenditure of gifts
Šar-ru-iri ^{ki.li2}	(ensi ₂)	<i>CUSAS</i> 20 110	Bread, barley, etc.	Balanced account , e ₂ -gal [...]
Šar-ru-iri ^{a.li2}	(ensi ₂)	<i>CUSAS</i> 20 98	Flour	Three-year account. (pisaĝ dub), Narām-Suen year name
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	saĝĝa ^d Iškur	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 22	Silver medaillon, garments... (storehouse)	Expenditure of gifts
Lugal-[a]	(saĝĝa ^d Iškur)	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 20	Silver medaillon, garments... (storehouse)	Expenditure of gifts
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	(saĝĝa ^d Iškur?)	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 27	Wool, sesame oil, sandals (storehouse)	Expenditure of gifts
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	[saĝĝa ^d Iškur]	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 195	Garments (textile workshop)	Expenditure
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	[saĝĝa ^d Iškur]	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 224	Bronze-copper (craft workshop, smiths)	Expenditure
Lugal-a	(saĝĝa ^d Iškur?)	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 228	Copper (craft workshop, smiths)	Expenditure
[Lugal ² -a ² -ĝ] _{u₁₀} ²	saĝĝa ^d Iškur	<i>CUSAS</i> 20 113	Onions, garments	Delivery
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	ensi ₂ saĝĝa ^d Iškur	Biga 2005; <i>CUSAS</i> 17 13	Damgalnuna's temple	Foundation cones
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	ensi ₂	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 103	Reed (storehouse)	Delivery

³² For Lugal-ajaĝu, see also Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 20; Pomponio, Visicato and Westenholz 2006: 55; Visicato and Westenholz 2010: 6.

³³ Iškur was the main god of Karkar and, together with Ninĝursaĝ/Diĝirmaĝ and Ašgi, one of the three main deities of Adab (see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 20f., 26). Although a temple dedicated to Iškur has not been documented in the excavations at Bismaya, the temple managed by Lugal-ajaĝu, who resided in Adab (cf. for example *CUSAS* 20 79 and *CUSAS* 13 58), was no doubt also located in this city. For Karkar, see the commentary to no. 111: r.1.

³⁴ MS 4761 (= *CDLI* P253791): Lugal-a-ĝ[_{u₁₀}], na-be₂-a, šeš-ĝu₁₀, u₃-na-du₁₁, 1 dam-gar₃, 1 Ur-Eš₅-peš, arad₂ lugal-[me], LA.NU₁₁.B[UR^{ki}], ab-durun_x (KU.KU)-ne₂¹-[eš₂], ħa-mu-ra-ne¹-šum₂-mu, “This is what Lugal-ajaĝu says. Tell my ‘brother’: He should hand over to you one merchant and Ur-Ešpeš: they are servants of the king, they live in Lagaš”.

Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	ensi ₂	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 119	Wool (storehouse)	Delivery
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	ensi ₂	<i>TCCBI</i> 1 130	Wool (storehouse)	Delivery
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	ensi ₂	MS 4233	Female weavers and their forewomen (office for personnel management)	Tally
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	(ensi ₂)	<i>CUSAS</i> 13 58	Workers	Tally
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	(ensi ₂)	<i>CUSAS</i> 20 39	Uncertain	Letter-order
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	(ensi ₂)	<i>CUSAS</i> 20 79	Workers (<i>iš-de₃</i> Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀ in Adab ^{ki} <i>u-ša-bu</i>)	Letter-order
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	(ensi ₂ ?)	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 306	Wagon accessories; onions.	Letter-order
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	(ensi ₂ ?)	<i>CUSAS</i> 20 36	Boat with fruit	Letter-order
Lugal-a-[ĝu ₁₀]	(ensi ₂ ?)	MS 4761	One merchant and Ur-Ešpeš	Letter-order
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	(ensi ₂ or saĝĝa)	<i>CUSAS</i> 20 240	Garments (storehouse of the palace)	Delivery
Lugal-a-ĝu ₁₀	(ensi ₂ or saĝĝa)	<i>CUSAS</i> 20 243	Garments (storehouse)	Expenditure
Lugal-a	(ensi ₂ or saĝĝa)	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 146	Hides (storehouse)	Expenditure
Lugal-a	(ensi ₂ or saĝĝa)	<i>SCTRAH</i> no. 223	Hides (fullers' workshop)	Delivery
Lugal-a	(ensi ₂ or saĝĝa)	<i>CUSAS</i> 20 190	Hides (fullers' workshop)	Delivery

* Titles given in brackets are not specified on the tablet.

Table 1: Textual references to the governors Šarru-alī and Lugal-ajaĝu

The numerous prosopographical links and the analysis of the contents make it clear that the majority of texts from the Lippmann Collection, those classified within Group 2.1, should be ascribed to the governorships of Šarru-alī and Lugal-ajaĝu (see below pp. 33-38). Texts recording gifts given to visitors of Adab (Group 2.1.1.1) were produced during the governorship of Šarru-alī, while Lugal-ajaĝu was the temple administrator of god Iškur. Part of the texts dealing with the activity of the workshops, and with the income and the outcome of goods into and from the palace stores, were also written during this period. At some point, Lugalajaĝu succeeded Šarru-alī, but texts show a continuity in the administrative procedures and the work organization, which went on during some years. Note, for example, that Lugal-ajaĝu was saĝĝa of Iškur when Meniĝinta was a forewoman of the weavers (*SCTRAH* no. 195), an office that she kept when Lugal-ajaĝu was appointed governor (MS 4233 = *CDLI* P253308), and probably some years later, when other forewomen traditionally working with her (Mama-ummī, Aštar and Nin-adgal) were recorded on a tablet that for its shape could be dated to the Middle/Classical Sargonic period (*CDLI* P271226). Also for this reason tablets of a Middle/Classical Sargonic “aspect”, like *SCTRAH* nos. 54 and 138, have been included under this group of Early Narām-Suen texts.³⁵

To sum up, this administrative continuity, the coherence of the contents and the above-cited references to the governors of Adab suggest that the tablets of Group 2.1 (and probably also those of Group 2.2) covered an indeterminate number of years of Narām-Suen's reign before the Great Revolt. The imminence of the rebellion could perhaps be deduced from the many tablets in the Lippmann Collection dealing with military equipment (see below), but this remains a matter of speculation; likewise, a possible reference in *SCTRAH* no. 21 to an early campaign against Lagaš prior to the Great Revolt is inconclusive (see the commentary to the text). Other chronological

³⁵ Cf. n. 22, and see also the remarks by Sallaberger and Schrakamp, forthcoming: 108 n. 338, and Maiocchi and Visicato 2012: 1 n. 1.

considerations would be subordinated to the date of the Great Revolt, which is still a matter of discussion.³⁶

3.3.3. Late Narām-Suen and Šarkališarrī Tablets

Only seven tablets – one of them a letter-order (no. 330) – from the Lippmann Collection have been classified as belonging to the second half of Narām-Suen’s reign or to the Šarkališarrī’s reign (i.e. the Classical Sargonic period). Just four of these tablets show some elements that might support their provenance from Adab, with references to the storehouse (no. 331), the palace and the new palace (no. 332), and with typical personal names from Adab (A×KU₃-pa.e₃, no. 330; Ur-e₂-dam, no. 333).

<i>Date</i> ³⁷	<i>Sargonic kings</i>	<i>Governors of Adab</i>
ca. 2324-2285	Sargon (40 years, USKL)	Meskigala
ca. 2284-2262	Maništūšu (8 years, USKL) Rīmuš (15 years, USKL)	Meskigala Lugal-nuduga? ³⁸
ca. 2261-2206	Narām-Suen (54½ years, USKL)	Lugal-nirĝal ³⁸ Šarru-alī Lugal-ajaĝu <i>Great Revolt</i> ...
ca. 2205-2181	Šarkališarrī (25 years)	Lugal-ĝiš ³⁹ (↓) Ur-tur ⁴⁰ (↓) [...] -AB ⁴¹ (↑)

Table 2: Synchronisms between Sargonic kings and governors of Adab

³⁶ For example, Kutscher (1989: 17f.) considers that the Great Revolt broke out some time during the early part of Narām-Suen’s reign; Wilcke (1997: 16) suggests that it took place by the end of his reign; in Steinkeller’s view (forthcoming-a) it erupted around his “thirtieth regnal year (if not even later)”; and Sallaberger and Schrakamp (forthcoming: 109) consider that it occurred during the twenties of Narām-Suen’s rule.

³⁷ I follow the Middle Chronology and the conclusions of Sallaberger and Schrakamp (forthcoming), who propose a duration of the Gutian period of ca. 70 years (pp. 113-130); see *ibid.* for the alternative Middle Chronology II. For a duration of the Gutian period of ca. 100 years, see Steinkeller, forthcoming-b.

³⁸ Lugal-nuduga and Lugal-nirĝal are attested in a list of governors of Adab (*CUSAS* 17 10); Lugal-nirĝal also occurs in *TCCBI* I 65: 6. The shape and palaeography of the latter, dated by its editors to the so-called Middle Sargonic period, and the probable mention of Narām-Suen on the governor list suggest that Lugal-nirĝal ruled under Narām-Suen. The governor list would thus enumerate governors in reverse chronological order: Lugal-nirĝal, the first in the list, would have ruled before Šarru-alī and Lugal-ajaĝu, which is why they were not mentioned on the list; Lugal-nuduga, listed in the second place, perhaps ruled during the Early Sargonic period, if he is identical with the Lugal-nuduga mentioned in *CUSAS* 11 333, an Early Sargonic tablet (cf. Schrakamp 2013: 225f.); and Mugesī, the third one, is recorded as *ensi*_x (NIĜ₂.PA.TE.SI) of Adab in *OIP* 14 52: r.i.1.3, a Pre-Sargonic Adab tablet. For further comments on this list, see Pomponio, Visicato and Westenholz 2006: 55; Visicato and Westenholz 2010: 6; Steinkeller 2011: 11 no. 10; Schrakamp 2013: 225f.; Pomponio, forthcoming: 194; Sallaberger and Schrakamp, forthcoming: 108f.

³⁹ See Yang 1989: 30; Maiocchi 2009: 3; Wilson 2012: 70.

⁴⁰ *RIME* 2.9.3; see Wilson 2012: 59.

⁴¹ *RIME* 2.9.4.

3.4. Contents of the Texts

The Lippmann Collection tablets have been first classified according to their periodization and provenance. Further subdivisions have been made for Adab tablets considering what would have been units of production, storage and management, most of which could be easily identified through internal criteria. Other subdivisions (gifts, foodstuff, etc.) were made for the sake of convenience on the basis of the contents of tablets, but do not necessarily correspond to administrative or organizational realities. The texts have been classified as follows:

1. *Early Sargonic tablets (19)*
 - 1.1. Adab (8)
 - 1.2. Provenance uncertain (11)
2. *Early Narām-Suen tablets (310)*
 - 2.1. Adab (292)
 - 2.1.1 Storehouse (154)
 - 2.1.1.1 Gifts (21)
 - 2.1.1.2 Expenditures on the occasion of trips (21)
 - 2.1.1.3 Other accounts (112)
 - 2.1.1.3.1 Foodstuff (11)
 - 2.1.1.3.2 Dates and date palm production (12)
 - 2.1.1.3.3 Oils (12)
 - 2.1.1.3.4 Wood (3)
 - 2.1.1.3.5 Reeds and rushes (8)
 - 2.1.1.3.6 Flax (11)
 - 2.1.1.3.7 Wool and textiles (25)
 - 2.1.1.3.8 Hides (9)
 - 2.1.1.3.9 Copper, metal tools and weapons (15)
 - 2.1.1.3.10 Assorted implements (6)
 - 2.1.2 Textile workshop (41)
 - 2.1.3 Fullers' workshop (9)
 - 2.1.4 Craft workshop (51)
 - 2.1.4.1 Smiths (15)
 - 2.1.4.2 Carpenters (5)
 - 2.1.4.3 Leather workers (18)
 - 2.1.4.4 Rope-makers/braiders (10)
 - 2.1.4.5 ġiš-šu-RI-RI (joiners?) (2)
 - 2.1.4.6 Food for craftsmen (1)
 - 2.1.5 Office for personnel management (25)
 - 2.1.6 Office for livestock management (3)
 - 2.1.7 Office for land management (1)
 - 2.1.8 Letter-orders and legal procedures (8)
 - 2.2. Provenance uncertain (18)
 - 2.2.1 Foodstuff (6)
 - 2.2.2 Oils (2)
 - 2.2.3 Assorted implements (4)
 - 2.2.4 Livestock (3)
 - 2.2.5 Personnel (3)
3. *Late Narām-Suen/Šarkališarri tablets (7)*
 - 3.1. Adab (4)
 - 3.2. Provenance uncertain (3)
4. *Ur III (1)*

3.5. The Early Narām-Suen Archive

Texts classified within the groups of the Storehouse (2.1.1), the Textile Workshop (2.1.2), the Fullers' Workshop (2.1.3), the Craft Workshop (2.1.4) and the Office for Personnel Manage-

ment (2.1.5), which add up to 280 tablets, form a clearly interconnected whole. This means that they were distinct but closely related offices, storage facilities and workshops, whose activities were also integrated from an administrative point of view. The resulting hundreds of tablets, no doubt coming from a single findspot, were stored in what we could call an “archive”, a space similar to the one described by Wilson (2012: 70) for the layer of tablets discovered on Mound IV, dated to the reign of Šarkališarrī:

In places the tablets lay several deep and “were covered with a date leaf mat, the imprint of which is still visible” [from Banks’ report], a sure indication that they had been stored in groups in woven baskets or boxes. The presence of tablet-box labels among the Old Akkadian Bismaya tablets provides further evidence of such an archival practice.

Unfortunately, no such labels related to our texts have been so far discovered or published,⁴² nor there is obviously an archaeological record of how were they grouped when they were found, so for the time being it is not possible to ascertain the internal organization of this “archive”.

3.5.1. The Storehouse

The storehouse (e_2 -niĝ₂-gur₁₁) is explicitly mentioned several times. It is recorded as the facility that provided oil to treat hides (no. 91), the place where hides from animal flayers (no. 261) and wool from herdsmen (no. 120) were received, and the place where wool, oil, hides, weapons, or clothes were kept (nos. 85, 119, 150, 151, 157 and 158). As suggested above (p. 28), this storehouse was probably a dependency of the palace, since reeds (no. 100), flax (no. 108), clothes (*SCTRAH* nos. 125, 126 and *CUSAS* 20 240), wool for weavers (no. 174) and weapons (*CUSAS* 20 295) were said to be kept at the palace (e_2 -gal), no doubt intending its storage facilities. It definitely had some major subdivisions, one of them probably being the “textile depository” (ki-mu-ra), recorded in *SCTRAH* no. 217: 4 and *CUSAS* 20 232: r.3'. There is no specific term in our texts for the person in charge of this storehouse, but Muni, scribe and land surveyor, no doubt played a primary role in its management (see commentary to no. 31: r.7').

The storehouse was a central installation around which the whole of economic and administrative activity related to the workshops and other branches of the palace economy revolved. Therein were first received and stored raw materials from outside the palace, such as wool, flax, reeds, hides, oils, wood, copper, bronze and products for food-processing. Raw materials were supplied by palace dependents, other cities of the Adab province (Karkar), and merchants working for the provincial organization. They were then distributed among the workshops through their respective overseers (ugula). Once the products had been manufactured, the overseers gave back the surplus material and turned over ($\check{s}u$ -a gi₄) the finished products to those in charge of the storehouse. These were temporarily stored until their distribution, as welcoming gifts, military equipment, agricultural implements, vehicles, furniture for the palace, food and garments for palace dependants and temples, etc. Some items and products were expended on the occasion of trips (Group 2.1.1.2), frequently made to Akkade, but the reasons for these supplies are not always clear: sometimes they seem to be presents or travel provisions, but at other times, large quantities of madder (no. 55) and dates (nos. 42 and 43) seem to point to some kind of contribution.

In fact, there was a close relationship with Akkade, the capital city of the Sargonic empire, as the gift texts show (Group 2.1.1.1). Some of the tablets from this group record presents given to envoys of the royal administrator ($\check{s}abra$ e_2), who came to Adab in inspection visits or with other commissions (nos. 26, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 39); on one occasion, a text records quantities of salt given to troops (900 men) on their way to Akkade with the royal administrator, who was received

⁴² There is only one label in the Lippmann Collection dealing with hides (no. 254), but its provenance from Adab is not entirely certain.

by the chief secretary (gal-sukkal) of Adab (no. 69). Gifts were also given to other royal commissioners whose office is described after their specific duty (maškim še “commissioner for barley”, no. 26: r.1; maškim ma₂ še “commissioner for shipments of barley”, no. 35: 5, etc.).⁴³ Other visitors who received these gifts were people bringing important news (nos. 20 and 21), a sculptor who came with a statue of the king (no. 24), gardeners (nos. 27 and 28), the son of a general (no. 28), a priest (nos. 29), a man from “the taboo-house” (no. 33), a cupbearer (no. 37), and the chief-herald⁷ of the king (no. 37).

3.5.2. The Textile Workshop

A remarkable group of some eighty tablets from different collections – the Lippmann Collection among them – deals with the activity of a textile workshop (Pomponio and Visicato, forthcoming). It has been dubbed the “Mama-ummī archive” after the name of one of its forewomen (Westenholz 2010: 457). The activity of this workshop continued for an unspecified number of years that extended through the governorships of Šarru-alī and Lugal-ajaĝu (see above p. 31). In those years, various women acted as overseers at the workshop, namely Aštar, Geme-Enlil, Meniĝinta, Mama-ummī, Niĝbanda, Nin-adgal, Nin-mudakuš, Nin-NiĜ₂, Nin-niĝzu, Šebettum and Tāniā. A realistic picture of the size of the workshop is provided by MS 4233 (= CDLI P253308), a tablet recording a total of 172 female weavers who worked under the supervision of eight forewomen in the time of Lugal-ajaĝu.

These forewomen were administratively responsible for the flow of raw materials and finished products (nos. 175 to 208), the work performed by the female weavers (nos. 275 to 284), and the distribution of food intended for them (nos. 209 to 211). Thus, they received the wool needed for the manufacture of garments (nos. 174 to 185) and gave back unused poor-quality wool (nos. 186 and 187).

Besides wool, the forewomen occasionally also received quantities of silver (nos. 188 to 190), possibly to acquire more wool or other materials needed in the textile workshop. In fact, merchants brought raw materials as wool (no. 311) and copper (no. 153) to the workshops, and forepersons were in charge of paying for them. This was probably what the silver was intended for when given to the forewomen of the weavers, and to Dada, the chief foreman of the smiths, who bought copper from merchants (no. 238). The delivery of silver to the forewomen apparently meant that they enjoyed a good administrative status, which is in accordance with the role of witness that one of them (Geme-Enlil) had in a loan obtained by Muni (no. 307).

Once they were manufactured, clothes were turned over (šu-a gi₄) to the textile depository (nos. 196 to 208); occasionally, garments were sent back to the textile workshop to be repaired or finished (nos. 191 to 196), in some cases after they had been treated at the fullers’ workshop (see below). Clothes thus produced at the textile workshop were mainly distributed as military equipment (^{tu}g₂niĝ₂-la₂ (NiĜ₂.SU-a), ^{tu}g₂NiĜ₂.SU-a, ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ga-du₃ (NiĜ₂.SU-a)), ceremonial gifts (^{tu}g₂bala, ^{tu}g₂na-aš-pa₂-ru, ^{tu}g₂nig₂-lam₂, ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ga-du₃, ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ge-dab₆), or as ordinary garments (^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅ uš-bar, ^{tu}g₂bar-sig₉, ^{tu}g₂nig₂-lam₂ uš-bar, ^{tu}g₂bur₂).

3.5.3. The Fullers’ Workshop

The Fullers’ Workshop was a separate unit (e₂ azlag₇-ge-ne, no. 223) but closely related to the Textile Workshop (see above). Its dimensions and structure are provided by text no. 285. According to this tablet, at the head of the fullers’ workshop was a chief fuller (azlag₇ gal), named Lugal-KA in other sources (nos. 216 and 217). He supervised the activity of two pairs of

⁴³ See also commentaries to nos. 4: 5, and 26: 6 and r.1.

fullers,⁴⁴ each of them working respectively with gangs of seven and ten blind workers (most probably prisoners of war), who were controlled by a janitor. Additionally, a number of men, women and their children worked for or depended on this workshop and received various barley allotments per month:⁴⁵

84 women	60 litres of barley each per month
3 men	80 litres
45(+ <i>n</i>) boys	60 litres
4 boys	20 litres
2 girls	20 litres
12 baby boys	10 litres
10 baby girls	10 litres
2 fullers &	80 litres
7 blind workers &	
1 janitor	
2 fullers &	80 litres
10 blind workers	

Texts also record the material given to the fullers needed for their job (alkali, no. 215), the clothes they received for their treatment (nos. 216 to 219, 222), and those turned over once they were ready (nos. 220 and 221).

3.5.4. The Craft Workshop

The existence of a craft workshop in Adab is deduced from lists of personnel where different kinds of artisans are treated together under the generic label *ĝiṣ-ki-ĝ₂-ti* “craftsmen” (nos. 287, 293, 294 and 295).⁴⁶ It involved smiths (*simug*), carpenters (*nagar*), leather workers (*ašgab*), rope-makers/braiders (*tug₂-du₈*), joiners[?] (*ĝiṣ-šu-RI-RI*) and reed workers (*ad-KID*).

The smithy was under Dada, foreman (*ugula*) and chief smith (*simug gal*).⁴⁷ Other smiths working in this workshop were *A×KU₃-pa’e* (nos. 228, 229, 237, *TCCBI* I 94 and *CUSAS* 20 292),⁴⁸ *Amar-Šuba* (no. 289), *Da-[(x)]-ba-AN* (no. 289), *Lugal-KA* (no. 293), *Elala* (no. 287), *Niĝ-naga* (no. 289) and *Urmes* (no. 287).

Dada, and occasionally *A×KU₃-pa’e*, were in charge of receiving the material needed at the workshop, mainly different types of copper and tin (nos. 224 to 229) and additives (no. 226). Some texts show that the chief smith received also quantities of silver intended for the acquisition of material (no. 230), which was sometimes provided by merchants (nos. 227 and 238). Once the objects had been produced, they were turned over to the storehouse (nos. 231 to 236). Texts also record the return of surplus material (no. 237).

The duties of smiths involved making objects of silver and gold (no. 235), and others of copper and bronze. Among the latter, weapons and agricultural implements are mainly found: texts record lances (nos. 157, 224), spears (nos. 157, 225, 236 and 238), axes (nos. 156, 159 and 229),

⁴⁴ Fullers working in this workshop were *Enlila* (no. 215), *Ĝissu* (no. 137, *TCCBI* I 82 and *CUSAS* 20 230) *Lugal-amah* (nos. 218, 219, *TCCBI* I 149 and *CUSAS* 20 253), *Maš* (no. 43, *TCCBI* I 194, *CUSAS* 20, 231 and 240) and possibly *Igizi* (*CUSAS* 20 95).

⁴⁵ The differences among men, women and children are those usual in third millennium sources (see Waetzoldt 1987: 122).

⁴⁶ Similar craft workshops are known at Ur (Ur III, see Loding 1974 and Van De Mieroop 1999/2000) and Isin (Early OB, see Van De Mieroop 1987).

⁴⁷ See commentary to text no. 224: r.2.

⁴⁸ See commentary to text no. 228: 3.

helmets (nos. 158, 159, 229 and 238), throwsticks⁷ (nos. 156 and 159) and saws for reaping (nos. 231 to 234).

Carpenters were supervised by a chief carpenter (nagar gal, no. 274), who most probably was the foreman Emaḥ,⁴⁹ Gala was also a foreman of the carpenters who worked with him.⁵⁰ Other carpenters in service at this workshop were Ajaḡu (no. 287), Lubanda (no. 289), Lugal-engarzi (nos. 288 and 289) and Ur-Ašgi (no. 288). They received wood for manufacturing axe handles (nos. 239 and 240), spear shafts (no. 158), and components of wagons (no. 241) and boats (no. 242).

Leather workers were supervised by Ur-a, foreman and chief leather worker (ašgab gal);⁵¹ other foremen of leather workers working for him were Dudu,⁵² Gala,⁵³ Kiku⁵⁴ and Lugula (no. 244). They all supervised the activity of other leather workers, namely A-ḡeštin (nos. 290, 291 and *CUSAS* 20 69, 191), A-KA-du (no. 287), Amar-Ašnan (nos. 293 and 294), Anita (*TCCBI* I 233), Dugani (no. 293), Imta (no. 290), KA-da (no. 291), Kar-GAG (no. 290), Lu-Ašgi (no. 293), Lu-Inana (no. 152), Lugal-entar-su (no. 291), Lugal-niḡani (no. 288 and *CUSAS* 20 191⁷), Lugalzi (no. 288), Meszi (no. 288), Šada (no. 152), Ur-Enki (no. 288) and Urkalaga (nos. 287 and 288). Leather workers worked with hides that were first delivered to the storehouse by animal flayers (su-si, nos. 150 and 261), and later distributed among them (nos. 244, 247, 248, 253 and 261). They then treated the hides with tanning agents (no. 253) or other materials (no. 258), and prepared them to be used in wagons (nos. 246, 249, 251, 256 and 258), yokes (no. 254), military equipment (no. 250), leather bags (nos. 251 and 253), waterskins (nos. 253 and 256) and sandals (nos. 244, 252, 253, 255, 256 and 259).

Rope-makers/braiders (tug₂-du₈) were supervised by Burgul, the chief rope-maker/braider (tug₂-du₈ gal).⁵⁵ We only know the name of five of them: Ezi (*TCCBI* I 127), Kaku (no. 291), Nadurru (no. 291), Ur-LI (no. 293) and Ur-Ištaran (no. 294); seven more men under his supervision are possibly recorded in *CUSAS* 20 49. As the person in charge of rope-makers/braiders, Burgul was supplied with wool (nos. 262 to 264) and other materials such as alkali and gypsum⁵⁶. They treated wool (no. 267) and garments produced at the textile workshop (no. 266), and manufactured ropes and straps (nos. 268 to 271), cloths for vehicles (no. 270 and 271), boats (*CUSAS* 20 315) and various cultic objects (*CUSAS* 13 40), and clothes for soldiers (nos. 264, 265 and *CUSAS* 20 213).

The ḡiṣ-šu-RI-RI workers were craftsmen who worked with timber, perhaps “joiners”.⁵⁷ They belonged to the craft workshop, as shown, for example, by text no. 290, where they are recorded along with leather workers. We only know the name of two of them: Lugal-lu (*SCTRAH* nos. 273 and 290) and Šešgula (*SCTRAH* no. 290 and *CUSAS* 20 395). The professional name is also attested in the following texts, mostly from Adab: *SCTRAH* no. 273 (8 ḡiṣ-TAG, ḡiṣ e₂-du₃-še₃ “8 wooden ..., timber for a house under construction”), *TCCBI* I 61: ii.8, *CUSAS* 20 69: 2 (together with smiths, carpenters and leather workers), *CUSAS* 20 395: 5, MS 3792: x.1 (= *CDLI*

⁴⁹ See commentary to no. 158: r.3.

⁵⁰ See commentary to no. 241: 3.

⁵¹ See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

⁵² See commentary to no. 244: 6.

⁵³ See commentary to no. 246: 5.

⁵⁴ See commentary to no. 244: r.1.

⁵⁵ See commentary to no. 262: 2.

⁵⁶ According to *TCCBI* I 181 and MS 2191/25 (= *CDLI* P250931), Burgul received alkali (naḡa) and gypsum (im-babbar₂). For the use of these products in the treatment of wool, see Waetzoldt 1972: 172f., 2007a: 114; Firth 2011.

⁵⁷ Cf. šu RI-RI “to clamp down; to master” (see Karahashi 2000: 166 and Attinger 2007: 660).

P252828), *CUSAS* 13 86: r.i.4 (after *nagar-gal*, with commentary by Maiocchi), *OSP* 1 46: iii.13, 15, v.13, 112: r.ii.7', *OSP* 2 58: r.3, and 59: 7.

There are no tablets from the Lippmann Collection dealing directly with the craft activity of reed workers, although they are attested as part of the Craft Workshop. Lists of craftsmen and other texts record a chief reed worker (*ad-KID gal*), the name of one of his foremen (*Igisi*, no. 288 and MS 2191/23 [= *CDLI* P250929]) and the name of other reed workers: *Aba-Enlil* (no. 289), *Inimanizi* (no. 289), *Lu-Inana* (no. 106 and *TCCBI* I 201), *Lugal-lu* (no. 289) and *Lugal-TUG₂-maḥ* (no. 288). Bitumen needed for their work was provided by merchants, as recorded in MS 2191/23 (= *CDLI* P250929). Texts also record the delivery of reeds to the palace from reed workers (nos. 100 and 106).

3.5.5. The Office for Personnel Management

Management of personnel in service at the workshops was most probably made from a single office. This is suggested by the interconnection of texts dealing with the workers' activity, by the lists of workers recording people from different workshops, and by the role played by some officials in different accounts.

With regard to personnel lists, we have tallies of female weavers and their forewomen (nos. 275 to 284), fullers (no. 285), flax collectors (no. 286), craftsmen (nos. 287 to 294) and merchants (no. 299); other texts listed workers in service at different workshops, for example no. 295, which records the relocation of fullers and craftsmen, among others. These personnel lists were attendance lists (nos. 278 to 282, 285 to 292, 298 and 299), or were written to take note of absconding (nos. 293 and 294), or of the relocation of workers from one place to another (nos. 275 to 277, 295 and 296). In the latter type of texts, *Adda* (no. 275) and *Ur-usu* (no. 276) are mentioned as officials responsible for the relocation of female weavers, while they are also known to be in charge of the transfer of raw materials and finished products between the workshops and the storehouse (nos. 118, 166, 174, 181, 182, 268, *L'uomo* 29, *CUSAS* 20 90, 229, 253, *CUSAS* 13 27 and MS 2191/23 [= *CDLI* P250929]).

3.6. Calendar

127 tablets of the Lippmann Collection are dated with month names belonging to the Sumerian calendar of Adab. Two of them (nos. 5 and 7) are dated to the Early Sargonic period, while the rest belong to the Early *Nārām-Suen* group of tablets, i.e. the so-called Middle Sargonic period. This calendar has been extensively discussed by Maiocchi and Visicato (2012: 8-20), and Such-Gutiérrez (2013). I rely on the former's conclusions for the Middle Sargonic sequence of months, although the choice of *iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-a* as the first month of the year is still uncertain for this period.

The list of month names attested in the Lippmann Collection tablets is the following:

	Month name	No. of attestations	Texts
i	<i>iti še- ŠE.ŠE .KIN-a</i>	9	88, 116, 161, 166, 217, 231, 233, 252, 265
ii	<i>iti aša₅-eš₂-gar₃-šu-ĝar</i>	2	177, 212
iii	<i>iti še-saĝ-saĝ₈-ga</i>	6	21, 59, 126, 127, 149, 240
iv	<i>iti šu-ĝar</i>	13	35, 60, 69, 71, 72, 103, 147, 186, 220, 225, 259, 264, 269
v	<i>iti a₂-ki-ti</i>	8	36, 73, 91, 106, 114, 148, 181, 257

vi	iti ab-e ₃ -zi-ga	16	7 ^{a)} , 58, 104, 110, 111, 137, 151 ^{b)} , 175, 176, 208, 216, 224, 228, 239, 246, 270
vii	iti ġa ₂ -udu-ur ₄	11	39, 77, 120, 124, 131, 167, 184, 255, 258, 261, 311
viii	iti du ₆ -ku ₃	19/20	5 ^{a)} , 24, 30, 61, 78, 87, 97, 105, 119, 156, 168, 182, 207 [?] , 211, 218, 219, 242, 263, 268, 273
ix	iti niġ ₂ -kiri ₆	12	40, 54, 55, 75, 76, 89, 155, 178, 192, 206, 235, 251
x	iti mu-TIR	10	26, 27, 62, 86, 132, 133, 138, 146, 178, 250
xi	iti Šuba _x -nun	7	29, 38, 52, 134, 145, 223, 249
xi-bis	iti Šuba _x -nun iti ab-us ₂ -a ^{c)}	1	201
xii	iti še-KIN-ku ₅	14	52, 56 ^{d)} , 32, 57, 101, 115, 153, 157, 162, 163, 215, 221, 232, 267

a) Early Sargonic.

b) iti ab-e₃.

c) The “month after Šuba-nun” is most probably an intercalary month (see Maiocchi and Visicato 2012: 18).

d) iti še-[ŠE.ŠE].KIN-ku5-a.

Table 3: Month names attested in the Lippmann Collection

3.7. Numerals and Measures

Numerals are transliterated throughout this volume according to the following conventions:

1d =	1/2d =	10c =
1a =	1/2c =	10u =
1ac =	1/2dc =	10u* =
1dc =	1/3c =	60ac =
1o =	2/3c =	600ac =
1dc* (bariga) = see below		
1c (ban ₂) =		
1c (bur ₃) =		
1c (eše) =		
1c (iku) =		

Capacity Measures

The tablets of the Lippmann Collection dated to the early Narām-Suen reign use in their accounts two different standards for capacity measures: the *gur* of Akkade, composed of 300 *silā*, which was probably introduced during the reign of Narām-Suen (Powell 1987/90: 493, 497f.), and an older standard, attested since ED IIIa, based on a 240-*silā gur* system. When the former was used, it was explicitly stated through the expression (gur) A-ka₃-de₃^{ki} (nos. 23, 32, 39 and 40); this system was also referred to with the expression *zabar uruda lugal*, “copper *zabar*-vessels (standardised to) the royal (measure)” (see commentary to text no. 305). When this kind of qualification was not expressed, it is here assumed that the *gur* of 240 *silā* was being used. This is what can be deduced from the fact that whenever a calculation can be made through totals or by other means, the *gur* of 240 *silā* is always behind. This is the case of *SCTRAH* nos. 77 (dates), 83 (dates), 211 (flour), *CUSAS* 20 3 (barley), 14 (flour), 300 (bitumen) and 393 (semolina).

One peculiarity of the capacity notations in these texts is the writing of the sign for 1 *bariga* on the top of the sign for the *ban* (text nos. 9, 69, 71, 78, 81, 82, 83 and 285). This has been noted in the transliterations as $1dc^*(bariga) n(ban_2)$:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1dc^*(bariga) 1c(ban_2) = \text{cup} & 1dc^*(bariga) 3c(ban_2) = \text{cup with 3 horizontal lines} \\ 1dc^*(bariga) 2c(ban_2) = \text{cup with 2 horizontal lines} & 1dc^*(bariga) 4c(ban_2) = \text{cup with 4 horizontal lines} \end{array}$$

For the rest, capacity notations follow the positional system already known for this and other third millennium periods. The capacity units and their equivalents in litres are the following:

- 1 $sila_3 \approx 1$ litre
- 1 $ban_2 = 10 sila_3 \approx 10$ litres
- 1 $bariga = 6 ban_2 \approx 60$ litres
- 1 $gur = 4 bariga = 24 ban_2 = 240 sila_3 \approx 240$ litres
- 1 $gur A-ka_3-de_3 = 5 bariga = 30 ban_2 = 300 sila_3 \approx 300$ litres

Weight Measures

Our tablets record talents (gu_2), minas (*ma-na*) and shekels (gin_2) as weight measures; the barleycorn unit (*še*), a subdivision of the shekel, is not attested.

- 1 $še \approx 0,046$ grams
- 1 $gin_2 = 180 še \approx 8,33$ grams
- 1 $ma-na = 60 gin_2 \approx 500$ grams
- 1 $gu_2 = 60 ma-na = 3600 gin_2 \approx 30$ kilograms

Length Measures

Length measures are only attested in text no. 303:

- 1 $kuš_3$ “cubit” ≈ 50 centimetres
- 1 $ninda-DU$ “rod” ≈ 6 metres

Surface Measures

Surface measures are attested in texts nos. 15 and 335:

- 1 $iku \approx 3,600$ square metres
- 1 $eše_3 = 6 iku \approx 21,600$ square metres
- 1 $bur_3 = 3 eše_3 = 18 iku \approx 64,800$ square metres

CATALOGUE*

<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
1.1	1	CL 003	37×37×19		ES	Adab	—	Bread, vessels	Expenditure (zi-ga)
1.1	2	CL 254	30×33×19		ES	Adab	—	Uncertain	Uncertain
1.1	3	CL 005	43×33×20		ES	Adab	—	Salt	Expenditure
1.1	4	CL 214	51×41×22		ES	Adab	—	Garments	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂ , zi-ga)
1.1	5	CL 327	31×27×14	viii	ES	Adab	—	Ropes?	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
1.1	6	CL 176	51×45×20		ES	Adab	—	Sheep	Expenditure/ Delivery
1.1	7	CL 275	38×38×20	vi	ES	Adab	—	Hides, cured meat	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
1.1	8	CL 266	44×35×19		ES/MS	Adab?	—	Killed people	Tally
1.2	9	CL 074	42×40×22		ED IIIb / ES	Uncert.	—	Flour, barley, beer-bread, groats	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
1.2	10	CL 019	38×35×17		ES	Uncert.	—	Semolina	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
1.2	11	CL 030	42×41×18		ES	Uncert.	—	Brushwood, other plants	Tally
1.2	12	CL 284	52×50×20		ES	Uncert.	—	Leather sacks	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
1.2	13	CL 084	50×48×16		ES	Uncert.	—	Goats, rams	Expenditure/ Delivery
1.2	14	CL 324	39×30×10		ES	Uncert.	—	Lambs	Expenditure/ Delivery
1.2	15	CL 109	44×37×21		ES	Uncert.	—	Field allotments	Distribution of land?
1.2	16	CL 114	38×36×16		ES	Uncert.	—	Workers?	Uncertain
1.2	17	CL 278	65×45×21		ES/MS	Uncert.	—	Workers?	Uncertain
1.2.	18	CL 265	53×45×21		ES	Uncert.	—	Team-workers	Letter-order

* Mus.: Museum number of tablets kept in the Real Academia de la Historia (Carl L. Lippmann Collection); Per.: Period; Prov.: Provenance; ED: Early Dynastic; ES: Early Sargonic; MS: Middle Sargonic; ENS: Early Narām-Suen; LNS: Late Narām-Suen; Šks: Šarkališarri.

Texts from this collection quoted prior to the publication of this volume have always been cited by their museum number (usually as RAH *nnn*); references to these texts throughout the present volume are always given after their publication number (*SCTRAH*).

<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
1.2	19	CL 004	44×33×19		ES	Uncert.	—	Sick workers	Letter-order
2.1.1.1	20	CL 199	51×36×19		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Silver medallion, garments, sandals, aromatic oil	Expenditure
2.1.1.1	21	CL 323	52×37×18	iii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Garments, sandals, waterskins	Expenditure (šu ba-ti-[eš ₂])
2.1.1.1	22	CL 043	55×37×18		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Silver medallion, garments, sandals, aromatic oil	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.1	23	CL 298	53×37×20		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Silver medallion, garments, sandals, aromatic oil, barley	Expenditure
2.1.1.1	24	CL 035	46×30×16	viii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Silver medallion, garments	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.1.1	25	CL 136	39×28×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Garments, aromatic oil, sandals	Expenditure
2.1.1.1	26	CL 165	50×33×17	x	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Wool, sesame oil, lard, sandals	Expenditure (e-ne-šum ₂ , zi-ga)
2.1.1.1	27	CL 287	44×34×17	x	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Wool, sesame oil, sandals	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.1.1	28	CL 098	43×30×16		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Garments, oil, sandals	Expenditure (zi-ga).
2.1.1.1	29	CL 026	36×28×14	xi	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Garments, lard	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂ , zi-ga).
2.1.1.1	30	CL 076	30×25×14	viii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.1	31	CL 193	43×31×16		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Oil, bags, hides	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.1.1	32	CL 262	35×27×14	xii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Aromatic oil, sandals	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂ , zi-ga)
2.1.1.1	33	CL 228	52×34×16		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Aromatic oil, lard	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.1	34	CL 163	44×31×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Lard, sandals	Expenditure
2.1.1.1	35	CL 077	47×33×18	iv	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Lard	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.1.1	36	CL 157	39×27×15	v	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Lard	Expenditure
2.1.1.1	37	CL 246	45×33×18		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Lard	Expenditure

CATALOGUE

<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
2.1.1.1	38	CL 249	31×24×14	xi	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Lard	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂ , zi-ga)
2.1.1.1	39	CL 335	39×29×15	vii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Oil	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.1.1	40	CL 202	33×27×15	ix	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Sesame oil	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.1.2	41	CL 057	32×24×14		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure
2.1.1.2	42	CL 173	52×35×18		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure (e-na/ne-šum ₂)
2.1.1.2	43	CL 270	49×33×18		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure
2.1.1.2	44	CL 276	67×39×18		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure
2.1.1.2	45	CL 328	44×31×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure
2.1.1.2	46	CL 192	46+×32×13		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates?	Expenditure
2.1.1.2	47	CL 237	48×32×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse?	Dates?	Expenditure
2.1.1.2	48	CL 303	44×34×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates?	Expenditure
2.1.1.2	49	CL 313	34×26×16		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates?	Expenditure
2.1.1.2	50	CL 181	37×27×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates, apple, fish	Expenditure
2.1.1.2	51	CL 222	45×32×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates, apple, fish	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.2	52	CL 210	54×33×18	xi, xii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Sheep, dates, fish, onions	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.2	53	CL 068	58×36×17		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Sheep, dates	Expenditure
2.1.1.2	54	CL 147	56×40×14	ix	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Hides, plants, madder, licorice	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.2	55	CL 065	32×26×14	ix	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Madder	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.2	56	CL 337	45×31×17	xii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Lard	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.1.2	57	CL 066	38×27×14	xii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Oil	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.1.2	58	CL 031	41×31×17	vi	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.2	59	CL 016	47×31×15	iii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Wool	Expenditure (e-ne-šum ₂)
2.1.1.2	60	CL 329	46×31×15	iv	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Wool	Expenditure ([x]-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.2	61	CL 274	28×19×13	viii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Uncertain	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.1	62	CL 292	39×27×14	x	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Bread, beer	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.1	63	CL 273	38×30×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Semolina, onions, barley?	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.1	64	CL 326	40×29×16		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Turnip seeds, licorice, salt, sauce-fish	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)

<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
2.1.1.3.1	65	CL 060	52×35×19		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Barley	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.1	66	CL 078	63×38×19		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Beer, bread	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.1	67	CL 236	42×32×18		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Onions	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.1	68	CL 015	49×32×20		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Onions	Delivery
2.1.1.3.1	69	CL 113	34×27×15	iv	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Salt	Expenditure (al-zi)
2.1.1.3.1	70	CL 286	44×30×16		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Salt	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.1	71	CL 296	45×31×15	iv	ENS	Adab	Storehouse?	Spices	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.1.3.1	72	CL 048	51×32×19	iv	ENS	Adab	Storehouse of the New Palace (e ₂ -gal gibil)	Grapevines	Delivery (ba-ku ₄)
2.1.1.3.2	73	CL 058	41×30×18	v	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure (e-ne-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.2	74	CL 069	36×38×13		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.2	75	CL 215	48×33×16	ix	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.2	76	CL 112	36×28×18	ix	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.2	77	CL 037	39×29×15	vii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure (ba-zi)
2.1.1.3.2	78	CL 071	33×26×14	viii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.2	79	CL 063	39×32×14		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.2	80	CL 024	74×42×20		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Dates	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.2	81	CL 002	51×40×20		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Date palm production	Delivery
2.1.1.3.2	82	CL 310	56×42×18		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Date palm production	Delivery
2.1.1.3.2	83	CL 010	39×34×18		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Date palm production	Delivery
2.1.1.3.2	84	CL 102	38×29×17		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Date palm production	Delivery
2.1.1.3.3	85	CL 332	38×29×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse (e ₂ -niĝ ₂ -gur ₁₁)	Lard	Delivery (ba-ku ₄)
2.1.1.3.3	86	CL 006	33×26×15	x	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Lard	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.3	87	CL 051	31×27×13	viii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Lard	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.3	88	CL 156	32×25×15	i	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Lard	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.3	89	CL 055	25×22×14	ix	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Lard	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.3	90	CL 188	33×27×14		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Oil	Delivery (mu-de ₆)

CATALOGUE

<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
2.1.1.3.3	91	CL 008	41×28×15	v	ENS	Adab	Storehouse (e ₂ -niġ ₂ -gur ₁₁)	Oil	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.1.3.3	92	CL 033	50×38×19		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Oil	Expenditure?
2.1.1.3.3	93	CL 044	45×33×19		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Oil	Expenditure?
2.1.1.3.3	94	CL 126	43×31×12		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Oil	Expenditure?
2.1.1.3.3	95	CL 052	43×34×17		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Oil	Delivery? (tak _x)
2.1.1.3.3	96	CL 241	32×28×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Sesame oil and garment	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.4	97	CL 218	48×33×21	viii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Timber	Delivery
2.1.1.3.4	98	CL 103	48×32×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Trunks	Delivery
2.1.1.3.4	99	CL 146	54×37×19		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Timber	Delivery
2.1.1.3.5	100	CL 025	36×28×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse of the Palace (e ₂ -gal)	Reed	Delivery (ku ₄ -ra ₂)
2.1.1.3.5	101	CL 184	42×32×20	xii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Reed	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.5	102	CL 196	36×28×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Reed	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.5	103	CL 211	43×30×17	iv	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Reed	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.5	104	CL 279	36×28×17	vi	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Reed	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.5	105	CL 308	43×32×15	viii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Reed	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.5	106	CL 056	51×35×16	v	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Reed	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.1.3.5	107	CL 258	32×26×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Rushes	Expenditure (i ₃ -zi)
2.1.1.3.6	108	CL 011	39×29×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse of the Palace (e ₂ -gal)	Flax	Delivery (ku ₄ -ra ₂)
2.1.1.3.6	109	CL 322	36×28×16		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Flax	Delivery of remainder
2.1.1.3.6	110	CL 085	41×28×17	vi	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Flax	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.6	111	CL 272	47×32×17	vi	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Flax	Delivery of remainder
2.1.1.3.6	112	CL 091	52×36×18		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Flax	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.6	113	CL 154	49×33×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Flax	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.6	114	CL 293	40×29×15	v	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Flax	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.6	115	CL 127	35×30×14	xii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Flax	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)

<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
2.1.1.3.6	116	CL 149	41×30×16	i	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Flax	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂ , ba-zi)
2.1.1.3.6	117	CL 330	26×22×11		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Flax?	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.6	118	CL 177	46×31×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Flax	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.1.3.7	119	CL 108	41×32×16	viii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse (e ₂ -niĝ ₂ -gur ₁₁)	Wool	Delivery (ku ₄ -ra ₂)
2.1.1.3.7	120	CL 155	38×29×15	vii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse (e ₂ -niĝ ₂ -gur ₁₁)	Wool	Delivery (ku ₄ -ra ₂)
2.1.1.3.7	121	CL 018	41×30×18		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Wool	Delivery
2.1.1.3.7	122	CL 032	42×30×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Wool, garments	Outstanding Expenditure (bar-ra ĝal ₂ -la)
2.1.1.3.7	123	CL 189	33×26×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.7	124	CL 247	35×27×14	vii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments?	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.7	125	CL 295	48×33×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository of the Palace (e ₂ -gal)	Garments	Withdrawal (kar-ra)
2.1.1.3.7	126	CL 175	38×28×16	iii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository of the Palace (e ₂ -gal)	Garments	Remainder account
2.1.1.3.7	127	CL 281	42×30×17	iii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Remainder account
2.1.1.3.7	128	CL 283	35×26×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Remainder account
2.1.1.3.7	129	CL 338	33×28×16		ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments.	Remainder account
2.1.1.3.7	130	CL 306	56×37×21		ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Tally (pisaĝ i ₃ -ĝal ₂)
2.1.1.3.7	131	CL 299	36×30×16	vii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Uncertain
2.1.1.3.7	132	CL 021	36×29×16	x	ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.7	133	CL 231	39×29×16	x	ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)

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<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
2.1.1.3.7	134	CL 180	33×26×19	xi	ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.7	135	CL 235	39×29×13		ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.7	136	CL 220	38×28×15		ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.7	137	CL 161	39×23×15	vi	ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Linen garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.7	138	CL 092	53×35×17	x	ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Expenditure (šu ba-ti)
2.1.1.3.7	139	CL 088	27×23×12		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse / Textile depository?	Garments	Expenditure (šu ba-ti)
2.1.1.3.7	140	CL 315	35×30×18		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse / Textile depository?	Garments	Expenditure (an-ne-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.7	141	CL 204	29×24×16		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse / Textile depository?	Garments	Tally (ġal ₂ -la)
2.1.1.3.7	142	CL 105	46×32×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Tally
2.1.1.3.7	143	CL 301	42×32×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse / Textile depository	Garments	Tally
2.1.1.3.8	144	CL 119	28×25×13		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Hides	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.8	145	CL 067	36×33×16	xi	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Hides	Delivery
2.1.1.3.8	146	CL 070	36×32×16	x	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Hides	Expenditure (al-zi)
2.1.1.3.8	147	CL 191	43×29×11	iv	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Hides	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.8	148	CL 160	34×27×15	v	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Hides	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.8	149	CL 321	32×25×14	iii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Hides	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.8	150	CL 117	30×26×16		ENS	Adab	Storehouse (e ₂ -niġ ₂ -gur ₁₁)	Hides	Tally (ġal ₂)
2.1.1.3.8	151	CL 153	39×27×17	vi	ENS	Adab	Storehouse (e ₂ -niġ ₂ -gur ₁₁)	Hides and garments	Tally (mu-ġal ₂)
2.1.1.3.8	152	CL 148	41×31×14		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Hides?	Tally (niġ ₂ - ġal ₂ -la and expenditures)
2.1.1.3.9	153	CL 042	40×30×16	xii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Copper	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.1.3.9	154	CL 243	36×34×16		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Copper	Delivery?

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2.1.1.3.9	155	CL 072	46×32×16	ix	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Weapons	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.9	156	CL 229	42×29×16	viii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Weapons	Expenditure (e-ne-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.9	157	CL 049	54×35×17	xii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse (e ₂ -niĝ ₂ -gur ₁₁)	Weapons	Tally (mu-ĝal ₂)
2.1.1.3.9	158	CL 054	53×35×19		ENS	Adab	Storehouse (e ₂ -niĝ ₂ -gur ₁₁)	Weapons	Tally
2.1.1.3.9	159	CL 233	70×40×20		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Weapons and military equipment	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.9	160	CL 064	28×24×14		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Saws	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.9	161	CL 178	31×22×12	i	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Saws	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.9	162	CL 257	28×24×13	xii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Saws	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂ ?)
2.1.1.3.9	163	CL 168	39×31×16	xii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Saws	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.9	164	CL 225	44×34×11		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Saws	Expenditure (la ₂ -i ₃ nu-ta-e ₃ -am ₃)
2.1.1.3.9	165	CL 291	51×33×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Saws	Expenditure (la ₂ -i ₃ nu-ta-e ₃ -am ₃)
2.1.1.3.9	166	CL 028	50×34×18	i	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Saws	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.1.3.9	167	CL 185	32×28×16	vii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Knives, combs	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.10	168	CL 169	31×24×14	viii	ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Baskets of fruit, bucket/trough	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.10	169	CL 239	49×32×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Cumin, sieves, baskets	Expenditure
2.1.1.3.10	170	CL 020	43×31×17		ENS	Adab	Storehouse	Reed mats	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.1.3.10	171	CL 162	44×30×18		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Harness accessories	Expenditure/Delivery
2.1.1.3.10	172	CL 289	47×32×17		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Dates, garments, hoes, fish, wagons, bronze-copper objects	Expenditure?
2.1.1.3.10	173	CL 331	29×24×13		ENS	Adab?	Storehouse?	Uncertain	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.2	174	CL 013	33×26×16		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.2	175	CL 224	42×39×15	vi	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.2	176	CL 256	48×32×17	vi	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)

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<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
2.1.2	177	CL 207	38×29×16	ii	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure (šu ba-ti-eš ₂)
2.1.2	178	CL 152	49×33×16	ix; x	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure (šu ba-ti)
2.1.2	179	CL 325	63×37×19		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure (šu ba-ti)
2.1.2	180	CL 142	39×29×16		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure of available wool (gal ₂ -la-am ₃)
2.1.2	181	CL 116	29×23×13	v	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure
2.1.2	182	CL 143	35×28×16	viii	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure of remainder
2.1.2	183	CL 131	51×33×20		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure
2.1.2	184	CL 174	62×39×19	vii	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure
2.1.2	185	CL 314	52×35×19		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Expenditure
2.1.2	186	CL 334	52×33×18	iv	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Delivery of remainder
2.1.2	187	CL 135	41×29×16		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.1.2	188	CL 221	60×35×13		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool, silver	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.2	189	CL 129	65×38×18		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool, silver	Expenditure
2.1.2	190	CL 034	60×38×16		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wool, silver	Expenditure of remainder
2.1.2	191	CL 090	42×32×28		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.2	192	CL 167	34×26×14	ix	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.2	193	CL 186	35×27×17		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.2	194	CL 209	39×31×12		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.2	195	CL 268	34×26×14		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.2	196	CL 040	40×30×17		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.2	197	CL 171	54×34×18		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.2	198	CL 317	61×38×18		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.2	199	CL 240	42×30×17		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.2	200	CL 009	62×41×18		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Turning over

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2.1.2	201	CL 017	73×44×19	xi-bis	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Turning over
2.1.2	202	CL 075	39×30×19		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Turning over
2.1.2	203	CL 219	60×37×18		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Turning over
2.1.2	204	CL 277	53×36×16		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Turning over
2.1.2	205	CL 319	49×35×17		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Turning over
2.1.2	206	CL 023	60×36×20	ix	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	^{giš} <i>RI</i> -wool	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.2	207	CL 230	50×32×16	viii?	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Outstanding Delivery (bar-ra ġal ₂ -la)
2.1.2	208	CL 244	57×34×18	vi	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Garments	Outstanding Delivery (bar-ra ġal ₂ -la)
2.1.2	209	CL 312	38×28×15		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Barley	Expenditure
2.1.2	210	CL 259	40×31×18		ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Barley	Expenditure
2.1.2	211	CL 121	49×31×18	viii	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop	Wheat flour	Outstanding Expenditure (bar-ra ġal ₂ -la)
2.1.2	212	CL 223	49×38×29	ii	ENS	Adab	Textile workshop?	Garments	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.2	213	CL 053	28×25×14		ENS	Adab?	Textile workshop?	Garments	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄)
2.1.2	214	CL 166	46×37×17		ENS	Adab?	Textile workshop?	Garments	Turning over
2.1.3	215	CL 047	27×22×11	xii	ENS	Adab	Fullers' workshop	Alkali	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.3	216	CL 123	43×29×14	vi	ENS	Adab	Fullers' workshop	Garments	Outstanding Expenditure (ša ₃ sila-ka)
2.1.3	217	CL 029	40×30×16	i	ENS	Adab	Fullers' workshop	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.3	218	CL 170	35×29×16	viii	ENS	Adab	Fullers' workshop	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.3	219	CL 097	34×28×15	viii	ENS	Adab	Fullers' workshop	Garments	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.3	220	CL 198	34×28×15	iv	ENS	Adab	Fullers' workshop	Garments	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.3	221	CL 238	48×33×17	xii	ENS	Adab	Fullers' workshop	Garments	Tally (mu-ġal ₂ , e-da-ġal ₂)
2.1.3	222	CL 046	41×28×16		ENS	Adab	Fullers' workshop	Bag	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)

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2.1.3	223	CL 082	41×33×16	xi	ENS	Adab	Fullers' workshop	Hides	Delivery (an-ku ₄)
2.1.4.1	224	CL 316	39×29×13	vi	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Bronze-copper	Expenditure (e-na-la ₂)
2.1.4.1	225	CL 012	42×30×16	iv	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Copper and copper-tin alloy	Expenditure (e-na-la ₂)
2.1.4.1	226	CL 311	47×31×16		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Copper, copper-tin alloy, borax	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.1	227	CL 195	31×24×14		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Copper	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.1	228	CL 099	40×32×12	vi	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Copper	Expenditure (e-na-la ₂)
2.1.4.1	229	CL 120	36×31×16		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Copper	Expenditure (e-na-la ₂)
2.1.4.1	230	CL 007	42×32×17		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Silver	Expenditure (e-na-la ₂)
2.1.4.1	231	CL 014	34×28×17	i	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Saws	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.1	232	CL 093	30×27×13	xii	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Saws	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.1	233	CL 280	42×31×18	i	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Saws	Turning over
2.1.4.1	234	CL 001	47×33×18		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Saws	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.1	235	CL 073	44×30×15	ix	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Vessels	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.1	236	CL 290	39×29×17		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Spear-heads	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.1	237	CL 128	28×24×16		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Copper	Delivery of remainder
2.1.4.1	238	CL 096	49×32×16		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: smiths	Silver	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.2	239	CL 145	30×24×15	vi	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: carpenters	<i>Har(an)</i> -logs	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.2	240	CL 201	37×28×16	iii	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: carpenters	<i>Har(an)</i> -logs	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.2	241	CL 304	47×30×16		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: carpenters	<i>Har(an)</i> -logs	Expenditure
2.1.4.2	242	CL 261	34×25×15	viii	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: carpenters?	Boat accessories	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.2	243	CL 133	48×35×20		ENS	Adab?	Craft workshop: carpenters?	Wagon accessories	Expenditure (mu-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.3	244	CL 036	44×36×16		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.4.3	245	CL 094	38×28×15		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.3	246	CL 100	43×32×14	vi	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides	Expenditure (an-ne-šum ₂)

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2.1.4.3	247	CL 106	31×24×15		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.3	248	CL 339	41×32×19		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides	Expenditure
2.1.4.3	249	CL 151	34×38×17	xi	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.3	250	CL 200	38×26×13	x	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.3	251	CL 248	50×33×17	ix	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides, lard	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂ , zi-ga)
2.1.4.3	252	CL 137	42×30×16	i	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides, sandals	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.3	253	CL 205	36×28×16		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides	Expenditure
2.1.4.3	254	CL 087	26×25×11		ENS	Adab?	Craft workshop: leather workers?	Hides	Expenditure (label)
2.1.4.3	255	CL 187	35×27×16	vii	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Sandals	Expenditure (e-ne-šum ₂)
2.1.4.3	256	CL 294	44×33×16		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Waterskins, donkey hides	Expenditure
2.1.4.3	257	CL 305	42×31×16	v	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Garments	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.3	258	CL 141	48×33×18	vii	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	LUL-plant, licorice	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.3	259	CL 144	46×31×16	iv	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Sandals	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.3	260	CL 282	48×33×19		ENS	Adab?	Craft workshop: leather workers?	Hides	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄)
2.1.4.3	261	CL 140	36×28×14	vii	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: leather workers	Hides	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a) and delivery (an-ku ₄)
2.1.4.4	262	CL 124	36×28×16		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: rope-makers/ braiders	Wool	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.4	263	CL 172	33×27×16	viii	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: rope-makers/ braiders	Wool	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.4	264	CL 062	32×24×16	iv	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: rope-makers/ braiders	Wool	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.4	265	CL 086	33×26×14	i	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: rope-makers/ braiders	Garments	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.4	266	CL 255	36×28×16		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: rope-makers/ braiders	Garments	Turning over

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2.1.4.4	267	CL 130	39×30×14	xii	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: rope-makers/braiders	Wool	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.4	268	CL 333	38×28×15	viii	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: rope-makers/braiders	Ropes	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.4	269	CL 271	42×29×16	iv	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: rope-makers/braiders	Ropes, sandals	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.4	270	CL 110	39×29×16	vi	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: rope-makers/braiders	Ropes and other wagon accessories	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.4	271	CL 122	40×30×15		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: rope-makers/braiders	Šallatum-cloths, ropes	Turning over (šu-a gi ₄ -a)
2.1.4.5	272	CL 039	38×32×17		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: ġiš-šu-RI-RI (joiners?)	Haran-logs	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.1.4.5	273	CL 250	40×30×16	viii	ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: ġiš-šu-RI-RI (joiners?)	Wooden implements (ġiš ₈ -TAG)	Expenditure (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.4.6	274	CL 297	51×32×18		ENS	Adab	Craft workshop: Food	Semolina	Expenditure
2.1.5	275	CL 217	51×33×17		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female weavers and their forewomen	Assignment (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.5	276	CL 309	55×38×17		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female weavers and their forewomen	Assignment (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.5	277	CL 197	39×29×17		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female weavers and their forewomen	Assignment (ba-a-laḥ ₅)
2.1.5	278	CL 041	56×36×29		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female weavers and their forewomen	Tally
2.1.5	279	CL 081	50×33×18		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female weavers and their forewomen	Tally
2.1.5	280	CL 022	42×32×17		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female weavers and their forewomen	Tally
2.1.5	281	CL 164	45×32×19		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female weavers and their forewomen	Tally
2.1.5	282	CL 226	44×33×17		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female weavers and their forewomen	Tally
2.1.5	283	CL 264	53×33×17		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female weavers and their forewomen	Tally

<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
2.1.5	284	CL 182	41×33×14		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female weavers and their forewomen	Tally
2.1.5	285	CL 125	46×32×13		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Female and male fullers and their children	Tally
2.1.5	286	CL 318	41×28×16		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Flax collectors and their foremen	Tally
2.1.5	287	CL 252	50×30×16		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Craftsmen and their foremen (leather workers, carpenters, smiths)	Tally
2.1.5	288	CL 213	54×39×17		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Craftsmen and their foremen (carpenters, leather workers, reed workers)	Tally
2.1.5	289	CL 159	42×29×15		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Craftsmen and their foremen (smiths, carpenters, reed workers)	Tally
2.1.5	290	CL 132	52×34×18		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Craftsmen and their foremen (leather workers, ḡiš-šu-RI-RI)	Tally
2.1.5	291	CL 150	37×34×16		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Craftsmen in service and their foremen (leather workers, rope-makers/braiders)	Tally
2.1.5	292	CL 269	43×35×15		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Craftsmen in service and their foremen (smiths, carpenters, reed workers [?])	Tally
2.1.5	293	CL 050	44×31×15		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Fugitive craftsmen and their foremen (smiths, leather workers, rope-makers/braiders)	Tally
2.1.5	294	CL 194	38×30×15		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Fugitive craftsmen and their foremen (smiths, leather workers, rope-makers/braiders)	Tally

CATALOGUE

<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
2.1.5	295	CL 107	43×34×16		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Cupbearers, barber, fuller, craftsmen and other workers	Assignment (e-na-šum ₂)
2.1.5	296	CL 104	45×33×17		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Workers	Assignment (ba-laḥ ₅ -eš ₂)
2.1.5	297	CL 227	49×34×15		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Workers	Tally
2.1.5	298	CL 336	58×37×18		ENS	Adab?	Office for personnel management?	Workers	Tally
2.1.5	299	CL 206	55×37×18		ENS	Adab	Office for personnel management	Merchants	Tally
2.1.6	300	CL 320	30×23×13		ENS	Adab	Office for livestock management	Sheep	Delivery (mašdari'a-contribution)
2.1.6	301	CL 307	59×39×23		ENS	Adab	Office for livestock management	Donkey	Delivery (an-na-šum ₂)
2.1.6	302	CL 101	51×40×18		ENS	Adab?	Office for personnel management?	Heifers, oxen, cows	Expenditure?
2.1.7	303	CL 242	34×27×15		ENS	Adab	Office for land management	Garden	Measurements
2.1.8	304	CL 267	28×24×12		ENS	Adab	Letter-orders and legal procedures	Merchants	Letter-order
2.1.8	305	CL 183	42×30×15		ENS	Adab	Letter-orders and legal procedures	Smiths	Letter-order
2.1.8	306	CL 203	47×34×18		ENS	Adab	Letter-orders and legal procedures	Wagon accessories; onions	Letter-order
2.1.8	307	CL 079	47×35×16		ENS	Adab	Letter-orders and legal procedures	Barley	Loan
2.1.8	308	CL 158	31×23×15		ENS	Adab	Letter-orders and legal procedures	Flax	Oath
2.1.8	309	CL 260	29×27×14		ENS	Adab	Letter-orders and legal procedures	Barley?	Order
2.1.8	310	CL 190	47×35×15		ENS	Adab?	Letter-orders and legal procedures	Merchants	Pledge
2.1.8	311	CL 234	44×30×15	vii	ENS	Adab	Letter-orders and legal procedures	Wool	Purchase
2.2.1	312	CL 080	51×37×18		ENS	Uncert.	—	Barley	Expenditure

<i>Group</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
2.2.1	313	CL 027	42×32×18		ENS	Uncert.	—	Barley	Expenditure
2.2.1	314	CL 138	29×28×13		ENS	Uncert.	—	Bread	Delivery (mu-de ₆)
2.2.1	315	CL 045	33×29×15		ENS	Uncert.	—	Groats, bread, beer	Expenditure (zi-ga)
2.2.1	316	CL 118	37×29×17		ENS	Uncert.	—	<i>Ĝipar</i> -fruit	Expenditure/ Delivery
2.2.1	317	CL 059	43×39×17		ENS	Uncert.	—	Uncertain	Expenditure/ Delivery
2.2.2	318	CL 232	33×26×13		ENS	Uncert.	—	Sesame seeds	Delivery?
2.2.2	319	CL 263	43×30×13		ENS	Uncert.	—	Lard	Expenditure
2.2.3	320	CL 285	47×32×18		ENS	Uncert.	—	Agricultural implements	Tally
2.2.3	321	CL 300	46×35×19		ENS	Uncert.	—	Baskets	Delivery?
2.2.3	322	CL 216	37×28×16		ENS	Uncert.	—	Sacks	Tally
2.2.3	323	CL 134	45×31×17		ENS	Uncert.	—	Oars, punting poles	Expenditure/ Delivery
2.2.4	324	CL 089	50×39×18		ENS	Uncert.	—	Oxen	Expenditure/ Delivery
2.2.4	325	CL 208	52×40×18		ENS	Uncert.	—	Oxen, cows	Expenditure/ Delivery
2.2.4	326	CL 038	40×33×16		ENS	Uncert.	—	Sheep	Expenditure (an-na-šum ₂)
2.2.5	327	CL 061	56×30×18		ENS	Uncert.	—	Cowherds	Tally
2.2.5	328	CL 288	60×37×23		ENS	Uncert.	—	Fishermen	Tally
2.2.5	329	CL 095	39×33×17		ENS	Uncert.	—	Workers?	Tally
3.1	330	CL 253	66×40×16		LNS/ Škš	Adab	—	Barley	Letter-order
3.1	331	CL 245	28×25×12		LNS/ Škš	Adab	—	Wool?	Delivery (ba-ku ₄)
3.1	332	CL 302	37×36×17		LNS/ Škš	Adab	—	Wool	Expenditure/ Delivery
3.1	333	CL 251	53×34×18		LNS/ Škš	Adab?	—	Sheep, goats	Delivery
3.2	334	CL 115	41×46×15		LNS/ Škš	Uncert.	—	Weapons and other wooden objects	Tally (daḥ-ḫa-am ₃)
3.2	335	CL 111	41×32×16		LNS/ Škš	Uncert.	—	Field allotments	Distribution of land?
3.2	336	CL 139	28×38×12		LNS/ Škš	Uncert.	—	Work assignments	Tally
4	337	CL 083	51×38×20		Ur III	Uncert.	—	Barley	Expenditure

CONCORDANCES

<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>No.</i>
CL 001	234	CL 040	196	CL 079	307	CL 118	316
CL 002	81	CL 041	278	CL 080	312	CL 119	144
CL 003	1	CL 042	153	CL 081	279	CL 120	229
CL 004	19	CL 043	22	CL 082	223	CL 121	211
CL 005	3	CL 044	93	CL 083	337	CL 122	271
CL 006	86	CL 045	315	CL 084	13	CL 123	216
CL 007	230	CL 046	222	CL 085	110	CL 124	262
CL 008	91	CL 047	215	CL 086	265	CL 125	285
CL 009	200	CL 048	72	CL 087	254	CL 126	94
CL 010	83	CL 049	157	CL 088	139	CL 127	115
CL 011	108	CL 050	293	CL 089	324	CL 128	237
CL 012	225	CL 051	87	CL 090	191	CL 129	189
CL 013	174	CL 052	95	CL 091	112	CL 130	267
CL 014	231	CL 053	213	CL 092	138	CL 131	183
CL 015	68	CL 054	158	CL 093	232	CL 132	290
CL 016	59	CL 055	89	CL 094	245	CL 133	243
CL 017	201	CL 056	106	CL 095	329	CL 134	323
CL 018	121	CL 057	41	CL 096	238	CL 135	187
CL 019	10	CL 058	73	CL 097	219	CL 136	25
CL 020	170	CL 059	317	CL 098	28	CL 137	252
CL 021	132	CL 060	65	CL 099	228	CL 138	314
CL 022	280	CL 061	327	CL 100	246	CL 139	336
CL 023	206	CL 062	264	CL 101	302	CL 140	261
CL 024	80	CL 063	79	CL 102	84	CL 141	258
CL 025	100	CL 064	160	CL 103	98	CL 142	180
CL 026	29	CL 065	55	CL 104	296	CL 143	182
CL 027	313	CL 066	57	CL 105	142	CL 144	259
CL 028	166	CL 067	145	CL 106	247	CL 145	239
CL 029	217	CL 068	53	CL 107	295	CL 146	99
CL 030	11	CL 069	74	CL 108	119	CL 147	54
CL 031	58	CL 070	146	CL 109	15	CL 148	152
CL 032	122	CL 071	78	CL 110	270	CL 149	116
CL 033	92	CL 072	155	CL 111	335	CL 150	291
CL 034	190	CL 073	235	CL 112	76	CL 151	249
CL 035	24	CL 074	9	CL 113	69	CL 152	178
CL 036	244	CL 075	202	CL 114	16	CL 153	151
CL 037	77	CL 076	30	CL 115	334	CL 154	113
CL 038	326	CL 077	35	CL 116	181	CL 155	120
CL 039	272	CL 078	66	CL 117	150	CL 156	88

<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>No.</i>
CL 157	36	CL 204	141	CL 251	333	CL 297	274
CL 158	308	CL 205	253	CL 252	287	CL 298	23
CL 159	289	CL 206	299	CL 253	330	CL 299	131
CL 160	148	CL 207	177	CL 254	2	CL 300	321
CL 161	137	CL 208	325	CL 255	266	CL 301	143
CL 162	171	CL 209	194	CL 256	176	CL 302	332
CL 163	34	CL 210	52	CL 257	162	CL 303	48
CL 164	281	CL 211	103	CL 258	107	CL 304	241
CL 165	26	CL 213	288	CL 259	210	CL 305	257
CL 166	214	CL 214	4	CL 260	309	CL 306	130
CL 167	192	CL 215	75	CL 261	242	CL 307	301
CL 168	163	CL 216	322	CL 262	32	CL 308	105
CL 169	168	CL 217	275	CL 263	319	CL 309	276
CL 170	218	CL 218	97	CL 264	283	CL 310	82
CL 171	197	CL 219	203	CL 265	18	CL 311	226
CL 172	263	CL 220	136	CL 266	8	CL 312	209
CL 173	42	CL 221	188	CL 267	304	CL 313	49
CL 174	184	CL 222	51	CL 268	195	CL 314	185
CL 175	126	CL 223	212	CL 269	292	CL 315	140
CL 176	6	CL 224	175	CL 270	43	CL 316	224
CL 177	118	CL 225	164	CL 271	269	CL 317	198
CL 178	161	CL 226	282	CL 272	111	CL 318	286
CL 180	134	CL 227	297	CL 273	63	CL 319	205
CL 181	50	CL 228	33	CL 274	61	CL 320	300
CL 182	284	CL 229	156	CL 275	7	CL 321	149
CL 183	305	CL 230	207	CL 276	44	CL 322	109
CL 184	101	CL 231	133	CL 277	204	CL 323	21
CL 185	167	CL 232	318	CL 278	17	CL 324	14
CL 186	193	CL 233	159	CL 279	104	CL 325	179
CL 187	255	CL 234	311	CL 280	233	CL 326	64
CL 188	90	CL 235	135	CL 281	127	CL 327	5
CL 189	123	CL 236	67	CL 282	260	CL 328	45
CL 190	310	CL 237	47	CL 283	128	CL 329	60
CL 191	147	CL 238	221	CL 284	12	CL 330	117
CL 192	46	CL 239	169	CL 285	320	CL 331	173
CL 193	31	CL 240	199	CL 286	70	CL 332	85
CL 194	294	CL 241	96	CL 287	27	CL 333	268
CL 195	227	CL 242	303	CL 288	328	CL 334	186
CL 196	102	CL 243	154	CL 289	172	CL 335	39
CL 197	277	CL 244	208	CL 290	236	CL 336	298
CL 198	220	CL 245	331	CL 291	165	CL 337	56
CL 199	20	CL 246	37	CL 292	62	CL 338	129
CL 200	250	CL 247	124	CL 293	114	CL 339	248
CL 201	240	CL 248	251	CL 294	256		
CL 202	40	CL 249	38	CL 295	125		
CL 203	306	CL 250	273	CL 296	71		

THE TEXTS

1. Early Sargonic Tablets

1.1. Adab

1 (CL 003)

Adab

1.1. Expenditure of bread and vessels.

o.i.1 3ac ninda ne-saĝ
2 30c+6ac^{dug}gu₂-zi
3 10c [(+10)] la₂ 2ac^{dug}[...]
4 [...] šu ba-ti
ii.1 ka i₇ tur
2 ninda zi-ga
3 _____
4 Lugal-an-dul₃
5 sagi m[ah]
r.i.1 Mes-^rki¹-gal-^rla¹
2 ^rensi₂¹ ^rAdab^{ki₁}
3 _____
ii _____

3 (loaves of) bread for offerings, 36 goblets, [(10+)] 18 [...]vessels, [PN] received. (At) the inlet of the Small Canal the bread was expended. Lugal-andul, the chief cupbearer, (was the responsible official). Meskigala, the ruler of Adab.

o.i.1: For the interpretation of ne-saĝ as a delivery intended to supply goods to the temple, see Sallaberger 1993: 154f.; see also Attinger 1998: 186 and Selz 1996: 3-8. Heimpel (1994: 83) has suggested to understand this term as “a sacristy with a special function to store the wine and the sacred utensils which were needed for the New Year festival”.

o.2: For ^{dug}gu₂-zi (Akk. *kāsu*) “goblet”, see Steinkeller 1992: 39 and 54; Sallaberger 1996a: 100; Civil 2008: 98f.

o.ii.1: ka i₇ tur “the inlet of the Small Canal” possibly designates the point of issue of the bread and other goods. This toponym is also attested in connection with deliveries of bread in MS 2181/04 (= CDLI P250844).

o.5: For sagi (Akk. *šaqû*) “cupbearer”, see Glassner 1993/97: 421 and Maiocchi 2010; for a reading sagia, see Taylor 2002. In Sargonic Adab he was a food taster and supervised the brewery and the kitchen. An unnamed sagi mah is also attested in CUSAS 11 186: i.13, a tablet from the Meskigala archive.

r.i.1: For Meskigala, the ruler of Adab, and his archive, see p. 29; Visicato and Westenholz 2010: 2f.

r.2: For the name of Adab, see p. 21 n. 1.

2 (CL 254)*Adab**1.1. Contents uncertain.*o.i. *l² line lost*1' [...] 'x¹ / [...] 'x¹2' ĠIR₂.ĠIR₂-kam (ĤI×DIŠ)3' Saġ-ġa₂-ġa₂4' 'š^u¹-ku₆

ii.1 M[es-ki]-gal-l[a]

2 ensi₂3 Adab^{ki}r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[...], it is of ... Saġ-ġaġa, the fisherman, (was the responsible official?). Meskigala, the ruler of Adab.

o.2: The meaning of ĠIR₂.ĠIR₂ is uncertain; an interpretation of ĠIR₂ as ġir₂ “knife (to split fish)” (for which see Civil 1982: 24) seems unlikely.

o.ii.1: See commentary to no. 1: r.i.1.

o.3: For the name of Adab, see p. 21 n. 1.

3 (CL 005)*Adab**1.1. Expenditure of salt.*o.1 4o (sila₃) mun Nun-ne₂-si2 4o (sila₃ mun) Saḥar-ra-ni

r.

4 (*sila*) of salt (for) Nunesi; 4 (*sila* of salt for) Saḥarani.

For the provenance of this text cf. MS 3809 (= CDLI P252845) (see below).

o.1: The interpretation of this PN as Nun-ne₂-si is based on MS 3809 (= CDLI P252845), where a certain E₂-nun-ne₂-si is attested together with Saḥar-ra-ni. For personal names based on si “to fill”, see Krebernik 2002: 23-32.

4 (CL 214)*Adab**1.1. Expenditure of garments.*

o.1 [n ... u]š-bar

2 [...]-'x¹

3 [...]-'L]UM

4 [...]-'E₂

5 [...] mašk]im-bi

6 [...] g]u₂ URU7 [(n)] 'I₃¹-lum-gar₃ dub-sar

8	an-na-šum ₂
r.1	lac dam-gar ₃
2	an-na-šum ₂
3	_____
4	tug ₂ zi-ga-am ₆
	=====

[*n* garments made from *u*]š*bar*-fabric (and) [...] (for) [...] -LUM, [...] -E₂ was the commissioner for this (delivery); ... was given to Ilum-gar, the scribe; 1 (...) was given to the merchant. The garments were expended.

o.1: The term *u*š-*bar* is attested in Sargonic documents mainly from Adab and Girsu. It designated a kind of fabric used for the following garments: *bar*-dul₅ (*RTC* 102: iii.6, and *passim* in this corpus), *niĝ*₂-*lam*₂ (*OIP* 14 180: r.1, and *passim* in our corpus), *ša*₃-*ge*-*dab*₆ (*OPBF* 5 49: 3, 72: 2), *ša*₃-*ga*-*du*₃ (*OPBF* 5 72: 1, 101: 4; *SCTRAH* no. 204: 5) and *ha-la-um* (*SCTRAH* no. 212: 2). In Ur III texts it designated a kind of inferior fabric (Waetzoldt 1980/83a: 22; Firth and Nosch 2010: 77f.); this interpretation has been considered questionable for Sargonic texts, where it frequently refers to garments given ceremonially (Foster 2010: 139). Although the density of the *u*š*bar*-fabric cannot be estimated for this period, this fabric was most probably of inferior quality to the one used for garments designated, for example, as *bar*-dul₅ *šabra* “*b*.-garment of a ‘chief administrator’ quality” (*SCTRAH* no. 201: 2), and ^{tu}*g*₂*niĝ*₂-*lam*₂ *ensi*₂ “*n*.-garment of an *ensi* quality” (*CUSAS* 20 248: 4’); other similar examples for the Ur III period are provided by Pomponio 2010: 192.

o.5: For *maškim* (Akk. *rābiṣu*) “representative, commissioner”, see Edzard and Wiggermann 1987/90: 449-455; Molina 2013: 127. The *maškim* represented a higher authority (e.g. royal or provincial) in the approval of transactions, expenditures or deliveries, or in other kinds of administrative acts (e.g. legal cases). The commissioners recorded in the Adab texts were frequently representative of the royal administrator (*šabra* *e*₂, see commentary to no. 26: 6), and were responsible for a range of materials and activities: “commissioner for barley” (*maškim* *še*, see commentary to no. 26: r.1); “commissioner for shipments of barley” (*maškim* *ma*₂ *še*, *SCTRAH* no. 35: 5); “commissioner for shipments to Dilumn” (*maškim* *ma*₂ *Dilmun*, MS 4199: ii.4 [= *CDLI* P253274]); “commissioner for Tibira” (*maškim* *Ti*-*bi*₂-*ra*, MS 4268: 10 = *CDLI* P253343); “commissioner for reed ropes” (*maškim* *gi*-*sur*, see commentary to no. 62: 5); “commissioner for linen” (*maškim* *gada*, MS 4199: i.3 = *CDLI* P253274); “commissioner for [field[?]] surveys” (*maškim* *e*š₂-[*a*š₅[?]]-*gid*₂, *SCTRAH* no. 62: 5); “commissioner for secr[etaries[?]]” (*maškim* *su*[*k**kal*[?]], see commentary to no. 62: r.2); “commissioner for donkeys ...” (*maškim* *an*še *DAR*, see commentary to no. 62: r.4); “commissioner for ...” (*maškim* *Ĝi*š.*KI*.*x*[?], *SCTRAH* no. 39: r.3); “commissioner for ...” (*maškim* *DU*₈.*DU*₈-*a*, *CUSAS* 19 70: 5’).

5 (CL 327)

Adab

1.1. Expenditure of ropes[?].

o.1	2ac ^r eš ₂ ^r ^r PA ^r ₁ GA
2	Ur-nu <i>ma</i> ₂ - <i>la</i> ḫ ₄ gal
3	an-na-šum ₂
4	iti <i>du</i> ₆ - <i>ku</i> ₃
r.	<i>Reverse uninscribed</i>

2 ropes[?] ... They were given to Urnu, the chief boatman. Month viii.

o.2: Ur-nu ma₂-lah₄ gal is also attested in *TCCBI* I 91: 4-5 (in connection with copper saws); in connection with reed mats, he is recorded as ma₂-lah₅ in *CUSAS* 20 352: 4.

6 (CL 176)

Adab

1.1. *Expenditure/delivery of sheep.*

- o.1 30c+2ac [(+ n)] udu
 2 Ad-da
 3 ʾ20c¹+20c+3ac Inim-ma-ni-zi
 4 30c E₂-dam-si
 5 30c Nin-da
 6 [(n +)] ʾ8ac¹ LU₂šeššig.U₂.X₁
 7 _____
 8 [...]
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

32 [(+ n)] sheep (for/from) Adda; 43⁷ (sheep for/from) Inimanizi; 30 (sheep for/from) E-dam-si; 30 (sheep for/from) Ninda; [(n+)] 8 (sheep for/from) ...

For Adab as the probable provenance of this text, cf. *CUSAS* 20 166, which records *mašdari'a*-contributions of sheep from Adda, the boatman (ma₂-lah₄), and from E₂-dam-si. For Sargonic texts from Adab concerning deliveries of livestock and meat circulation, see Maiocchi 2012: 22-24.

o.6: The interpretation of this personal name is uncertain. Its last sign, which I could not identify, has been copied on p. 263.

7 (CL 275)

Adab

1.1. *Turning over of hides and cured meat.*

- o.i.1 1ac kuš ud₅
 2 1ac su-la₂-bi
 3 šu-a gi₄-a
 4 Ad-da
 5 šu-GAM
 6 _____
 ii _____
 1 iti ab-ʾe₃¹-zi-ga

 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

1 hide of a she-goat (and) its cured meat. They were turned over by Adda, the ... Month vi.

o.2: su-la₂-(a) is a dried and/or salted cut of meat (see Civil 1982: 2), obtained from the she-goat recorded in the line before. su-la₂-(a*) is also attested in *CUSAS* 11 146: 1, *CUSAS* 20 261: 1, *TCCBI* I 125: 1, MS 3790/4: 2 (= *CDLI* P252727), MS 3790/8: 2 (= *CDLI* P252731) and MS 4257: pass.* (= *CDLI* P253332); referred to the animals recorded in the line before, we have su-la₂-(a*)-bi in *CUSAS* 11 141: 2* (ud₅), MS 3789/12: 4* (u₈) (= *CDLI* P252689), MS 3790/5: 2* (sila₄-nita) (= *CDLI* P252728), MS

3790/49: 3* (LAK 20) (= CDLI P252772), and TCCBI I 43: 2* (sila₄-nita; the editors of the text propose the reading kuš-ummu_x (LA₂.DUG), but this is unlikely: see Schrakamp 2008: 685).

o.3: The expression šu-a gi₄-a “turned over”, is based on the compound verb šu-a gi₄ “to return to one’s charge/control/care” (lit. “to return to one’s hand”). It denoted the return of a commodity or a manufactured object to its ultimate owner, i.e. the palace (see Sallaberger 2005: 250, with previous literature).

o.5: The meaning of šu-GAM is uncertain; perhaps it is a professional name related to the compound verb šu GAM (Akk. *kanāšu*) “to submit, to bow down” (see CAD K, p. 144 s.v. *kanāsum*), which occurs, for example, in Šū-Sîn Coll. A:ii.7: (RIME 3/2.1.4.3). CUSAS 11 141 records the name of Ad-da in exactly the same context, but in this text he is said to be šita URU×A E₂-zur-zur^{ki}. Although most probably the same official is recorded in both tablets, I cannot say whether šu-GAM and šita must be considered synonymous words.

8 (CL 266)

Adab?

1.1. Tally of killed people.

- o.1 1ac ^rUr¹-^rAN¹. [...]
- 2 1ac A-zu-^rzu¹
- 3 1ac A-KA-du₃
- 4 1ac Ur-^dEš₅-peš
- 5 ^rlu₂¹ ḫul-am₃

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

Ur-AN.[...], Azuzu, A-KA-du (and) Ur-Ešpeš. These men were killed.

o.4: For the god Ešpeš in Adab texts, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 16.

o.5: For ḫul (Akk. *nêru*) “to smite, strike (mortally), kill, destroy” in Sargonic documents from Adab, see Wilcke 2007: 177; see also Marchesi 2013: 287.

1.2. Provenance Uncertain

9 (CL 074)

Provenance uncertain

1.2. Expenditure of flour, barley, beer-bread and groats.

- o.1 10c+1ac (gur) 1dc* (bariga) 1c (ban₂) zi₃ gur
- 2 20c+5ac še gur
- 3 ^r3ac¹ bappir (ŠIM×NIG₂) gur
- 4 [...] ^rx¹
- r.1 [n]+1ac (gur) 2dc (bariga) niĝ₂-ar₃-ra gur
- 2 50c la₂ 2ac (gur) 1dc* (bariga) 1c (ban₂) šu-niĝin₂
- 3 an-na-šum₂

11 gur (and) 70 sila of flour; 25 gur of barley; 3 gur of sourdough; ...; [n]+1 gur (and) 120 sila of barley groats. Total: 48 (gur) and 70 sila. They were given to him.

o.3: For bappir (or babir) (Akk. *bappiru*) “sourdough”, see Sallaberger 2012: 308f.

10 (CL 019)*Provenance uncertain**1.2. Expenditure of semolina.*

- o.1 5ac dabin gur
 2 Lugal-a-si
 3 an-na-šum₂

r. Reverse uninscribed

5 gur of semolina. They were given to Lugal-asi.

11 (CL 030)*Provenance uncertain**1.2. Tally of brushwood and other plants.*

- o.1 600ac+360ac+30c u₂-ĝiš
 2 600ac+240ac 'u₂-x' SIG₇

r. Reverse uninscribed

990 (bundles) of brushwood (and) 840 (bundles) of-plants. They were cut[?].

o.1: To the best of my knowledge, u₂-ĝiš “brushwood” is otherwise unattested in the Sargonic corpus. In Ur III records (see Sallaberger 1993: 77) u₂-ĝiš was measured either in gu₂ “loads” (e.g. *TMH NF* 1-2 161: 1), or in sa “bundles” (e.g. *UET* 3 832: 6). In this case the context suggests that the measuring unit was sa “bundle”.

o.2: No convincing restoration can be proposed here for 'u₂-x' (^u2kul does not seem to be plausible). For a possible interpretation of SIG₇ as ze_x “to cut”, cf. *TCCBI* I 91 (10 šum^{uruda} ZI.ZI.A ze_x (SIG₇)-de₃ “10 knives to cut Z.-rushes”) and *CUSAS* 20 272 (n gi gu₂ ... ze_x (SIG₇)-am₃); for the meaning and reading of this verb, see Molina and Such-Gutiérrez 2004: 4-7; Meyer-Laurin 2011: 50.

12 (CL 284)*Provenance uncertain**1.2. Expenditure of leather sacks.*

- o.i. Column uninscribed
 ii.1 30c ^{kuš}a-ĝa₂-la₂
 2 Šeš-da-ri₂
 3 30c ^{kuš}a-ĝa₂
 4 Lugal-mi₂-du₁₁-ga
 5 an-na-šum₂¹

r. Reverse uninscribed

30 leather sacks (for) Šešdari; 30 leather sacks (for) Lugal-miduga. They were given to him.

o.ii.1: For ^{kuš}a-ĝa₂-la₂ (Akk. *naruqu*) “leather sack”, see Gelb 1955: 282; Stol 1980/83: 537; *PSD* A/1, p. 73 s.v. a-ga₂-la. Gelb (*ibid.*) points out that ^{kuš}a-ĝa₂-la₂ and ^{kuš}a-ĝa₂ (l. ii.3) were two similar but slightly differentiated objects.

13 (CL 084)*Provenance uncertain**1.2. Expenditure/delivery of goats and rams.*o.i.1 [n] maš₂2 Saĝ₂-zi3 1ac maš₂4 I₃-li₂-li₂5 [n] maš₂6 [...]-¹ba²ii.1 1ac ¹maš₂

2 Ur-TIR

3 1ac udu-nita

4 Ka-ku₃

5 dumu Ur-AN.[...]

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[n] goat(s) (for/from) Saĝzi; 1 goat (for/from) Ilili; [n] goat(s) (for/from) ...ba²; 1 goat (for/from) Ur-TIR; 1 ram (for/from) Kaku, son of Ur-AN.[...].

o.4: For the personal name Ka-ku₃, an abbreviation for Ka-ku₃-ga-ni-(mu-ba) “He (= the god) has opened his holy mouth”, see Selz 1989: 540.

14 (CL 324)*Provenance uncertain**1.2. Expenditure/delivery of lambs.*o.1 1ac sila₄-nita2 — Su-bir_x (ŠIM×NIĜ₂)-¹a¹3 — En-na-n[um₂]4 — Ur-^dE[N.x]

5 KA.BU.[...]

6 [x]-la-¹x¹ [...]*c. 1 line lost*r. *Reverse lost*

1 male lamb (for/from) Subira; (1 male lamb for/from) Ennānum; (1 male lamb for/from) Ur-^dEN.[...]; (1 male lamb for/from) KA.BU.[...]. ... [...]

o.2: For Su-bir_x-a as a personal name, see Gelb 1944: 27; see also Westenholz 1975b: 64.

15 (CL 109)*Provenance uncertain**1.2. Distribution[?] of field allotments.*o.1 3c (bur₃) aša₅

2 Ur-Šubur

3 2c (bur₃) 2ac (eše₃) Ur-nu

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

3 *bur* of a field (for²) Ur-Šubur; 3 *bur* (and) 2 *eše* (of a field for²) Urnu.

16 (CL 114)

Provenance uncertain

1.2. *Contents uncertain (workers?).*

o.i.1 '30c+2ac¹ 'lu₂¹

2 [x-(x)-d]a

3 [...]. 'TUR¹

4 [...]- 'x-me¹

ii *Column ii uninscribed*

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

32 men ...

17 (CL 278)

Provenance uncertain

1.2. *Contents uncertain (workers?).*

o.1 _____

2 _____

3 Ur- [...]

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

Unfinished tablet with crossed-out line.

18 (CL 265)

Provenance uncertain

1.2. *Letter-order concerning team-workers.*

o.1 [...]-gu [(x)]

2 [na-b]e₂-a

3 [lu]gal-ĝu₁₀

4 'u₃¹-na-du₁₁

5 'sur_x (ERIM)¹-e si a-ba-sa₂
(-ba- over erased sign)

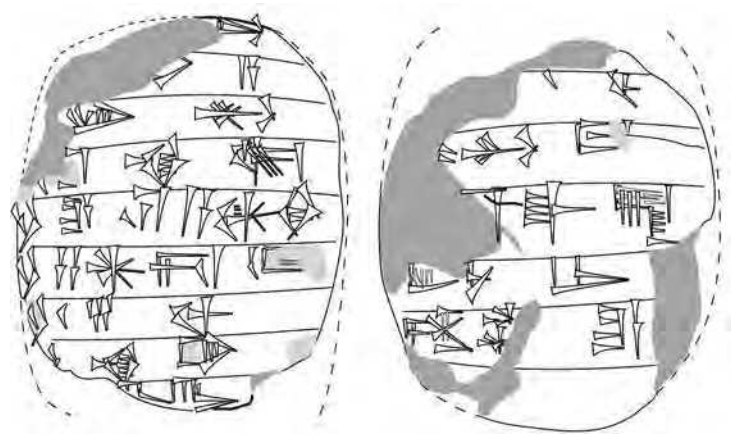
6 'u₄¹ 4-am₆ UŠ 'ŠITA₄²¹

7 'sur_x¹ '10u¹+5o ba-[(x)]

8 'x¹-na-'GA//BI¹ [(x)]

9 [x]-[u]r₄-ur₄-[x]

c. 1 line lost



- r. *c. 2 lines lost*
 1' (*erased line?*)
 2' [(x)] 'x¹ MU 'MA²₁
 3' [(x)] 'e₂²-gal-la
 4' [l]u₂ nu-tuku [(x)]
 5' ħe₂ (LAK 644)-'nab ([AN.AN])¹-e

This is what [...] -gu says: Tell my lord: “Once the team-workers were prepared, in the fourth day ... 15 team-workers were ... gathered² [...] ... The ... of the palace² has no people. He should say this to him”.

o.5: It is difficult to ascertain whether the first sign of lines 5, 6 and 7 is UD or ERIM; the interpretation here proposed is only tentative. For a reading *sur_x* of ERIM, see commentary to no. 171: 1; cf. also Kienast and Volk 1995: 86.

o.6: The last sign of this line looks like ŠITA₄, but I cannot make sense of it.

o.9: *ur₄-ur₄* means “to pluck; to harvest; to gather”. In our context it is unclear which should be the best interpretation; cf. for example *eren₂ udu ur₄-ur₄-de₃ zi-zi-de₃* “they came to muster *eren*-workers who will pluck sheep” (*Nisaba* 15/2 59: r.1, and passim in texts from Irisağrig, Ur III).

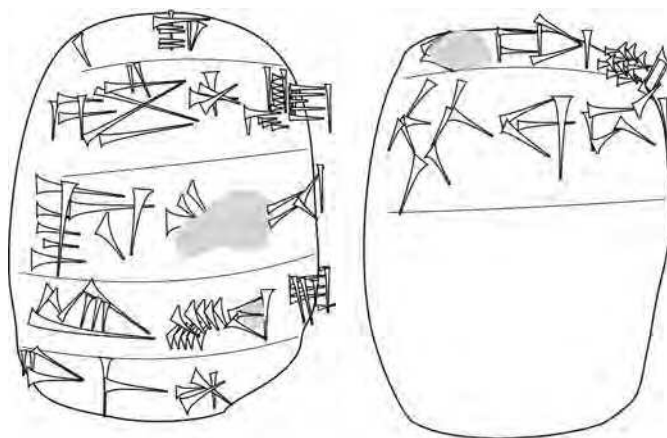
r.5': The interpretation of this verbal form as */ħennabbe/* “he should say it to him”, was kindly suggested to me by Vitali Bartash; cf. *nab-be₂-a* in MS 5003: 4 (= *CDLI* P254034).

19 (CL 004)

Provenance uncertain

1.2. Letter-order concerning sick workers.

- o.1 *Eš₄-tar₂*
 2 Gan (LAK 644)-^dEn-lil₂
 3 Da-m[u]-DU
 4 lu₂ 'tu-ra¹
 5 i₃-me-am₆
 r.1 'ba¹-ta-sar
 2 ħa-ba-re₆



Eštar, Gan-Enlil (and) DamuDU: being the case that they were ill men, (their names) were removed. Let them go.

o.2: The reading of EN.E₂ as en-lil₂ is conventional; see Steinkeller 2010 and Englund 2011 for two different views of the problem, with previous literature.

o.5: The interpretation of NI.ME.AN as i₃-me-am₆ was kindly suggested by A. Westenholz. A similar expression can be found in *PDT* 2 1171: r.2, *RA* 9 54 SA 218: 3, *MVN* 2 278: iii.22', *SmithCS* 38 24: 2, *PDT* 1 528: 22, etc.: PN u₄ tu-ra i₃-me-a “when PN was ill” (Ur III).

r.1: A similar expression can be found in Pre-Sargonic texts as *dub-ta e-ta-sar* (“removed from the tablet”), describing the removal and transfer of personnel or goods from the account of an office (cf. e.g. *DP* 140: r.ii.4, *HSS* 3 14: r.ii.1, *HSS* 3 19: r.v.2, *TSA* 47: r.ii.1-2, etc.). For other examples and the details of the procedure, see Maekawa 1973/74: 115-120 and Selz 1993: 164).

r.2: The precativ *ħa-ba-re₆* suggests the interpretation of this text as a letter-order (for Sargonic letter-orders with no address formula, see Kienast and Volk 1995: Gir 32-34).

2. Early Narām-Suen Tablets

2.1. Adab

2.1.1. Storehouse

2.1.1.1. Gifts

20 (CL 199)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of silver medallion, garments, sandals and aromatic oil. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1ac^{ku₃}ḥar¹ ḥu-la¹
 2 ki-la₂-bi 1/3c^{ša}
 3 1ac^{tug₂}na-aš-pa₂-ru
 4 1ac tug₂ saga₁₀ šu du₇-a bala
 5 1ac^{tug₂}uš (ARAD)-bar bala
 6 1ac i₃ du₁₀-ga saman₄ 2d sila₃
 r.1 1ac^{ku^š}esir₅ e₂-ba
 2 Be-li₂-Il₃-a-ba₄
 3 1ac^{tug₂}uš (ARAD)-bar bala
 4 E-li-iš-ta₂-kal₂
 5 lu₂-KU
 6 _____
 7 niĝ₂-mul-na
 8 Lugal-[a]
 9 mu-d[e₆-(eš₂[?])]

1 medallion of silver weighing 1/3 (*mana*), 1 *našparum*-bag, 1 piece of cloth of good quality and of perfect make from *bala*-fabric, 1 *ušbar*-garment made from *bala*-fabric, 1 flask of 2 *sila* (of capacity) of aromatic oil (and) 1 pair of sandals (for) Ba'li-Ilaba; 1 *ušbar*-garment made from *bala*-fabric (for) Iliš-takal, the ... They brought news to Lugal-aja(ĝu).

o.1: ḥar ḥu-la is attested in other Sargonic documents under different spellings: ḥar ḥul₃-la ku₃-bab-bar (MCS 9 260: 1 [= BAR IS 2135 47]; RBC 3015: 1 [= Foster 2011: 137]; BM 26416: 1, unpubl.) and ḥa-ar ḥul₃-la ku₃-babbar (DoCu Strassbourg 29: 2). Foster (2011: 138) has suggested that ḥar ḥu-la was the word for “pendant” or “medallion”; see also Paoletti 2012a: 139. For ḥul₃ / ḥu.l (Akk. *hullu*) “collar, necklace”, see Pasquali 1995: 59; Conti 1997: 40-42; Krebern timer 2001: 249; Woods 2007: 329f.; Foster 2010: 138; Arkhipov 2012: 8f.; Schrakamp 2012a: 160f. See also the commentaries to nos. 171: 1 and 205: 3.

o.3: ^{tug₂}na-aš₂-pa₂-ru(-um) is only attested in Sargonic documents, in most cases written with mimation (e.g. RTC 203: 1 [Girsu], CT 50 52: 6 [Umma] and OIP 14 160: 2 [Adab]); it appears without mimation throughout the Adab corpus, and once in Tutub (MAD 1 266: ii.3' = Tutub 47). Foster (2010: 139) has suggested that *našparum* was a “garment bag” used to keep fine clothes clean; see also CAD N/2, pp. 77f. s.v. *našparu* B. The interpretation of *našparum* as a sort of bag could be confirmed by the fact that it was treated with oil (SCTRAH no. 31: 1-2).

o.4: For tug₂ saga₁₀ šu du₇-a “a good quality cloth of perfect make”, see the commentary to no. 23: 4; for bala as a designation of the sort of fabric used, see the commentary below.

o.5: The *bala*-garment is known in literary texts as a piece of clothing worn by kings (Waetzoldt 1980/83a: 26); it has been tentatively identified by Foster (2010: 129) with the flounced or tiered garment. In Old Akkadian texts it also designated the sort of fabric used to produce other garments (cf. Waetzoldt 2010a: 203-207): ^{tu}g₂niĝ₂.SU-a *bala* (*SCTRAH* nos. 131, 143, 159, *TCCBI* I 200 and *RTC* 106), ^{tu}g₂uš-bar *bala* (*SCTRAH* no. 20 and *OPBF* 5 131), ^{tu}g₂ šu-du₇-a *bala* (*OIP* 104 40), ^{tu}g₂ saga₁₀ šu-du₇-a *bala* (*SCTRAH* no. 20) and ^{tu}g₂ us₂ *bala* (*SCTRAH* no. 24 and *OPBF* 5 131). In *CUSAS* 20 229 the quantity of wool needed for a *bala*-garment is given: 2 siki gu₂ tug₂-bi 50 *bala* “2 talents of wool, 50 *bala*-garments were made of it”.

For ^{tu}g₂uš-bar, see commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.6: For saman₄ (Akk. *šikkatu*) “flask”, see Sallaberger 1996a: 70f., 83 and 107; for i₃ du₁₀-ga (Akk. *šamnu tābu*) “aromatic oil”, see Brunke and Sallaberger 2010: 52-58.

r.1: For ^{ku}šesir₅ / esir₄ (Akk. *šēnu*) “sandal, shoe”, see Salonen 1969: 15-30; Steinkeller 1981/82: 140f.; Stol 1980/83: 539; Civil 2008: 120; Paoletti 2012b: 275-278.

r.2: For Ilaba, the city-god of Akkade, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 18.

r.5: See commentary to no. 91: 5.

r.7: The term niĝ₂-mul-(an-na) is well attested in Ebla sources, where it refers to a piece of newsworthy information for which the messenger is rewarded (see Sallaberger 2003, Archi 2010: 16f.). According to Sallaberger, there are two attestations of niĝ₂-mul-(an-na) in the Sargonic corpus with the same meaning as in the Eblaite texts: niĝ₂-mul-an-na Lagaš^{ki} ħul-a PN sukkal “The news that Lagaš was defeated. PN was the messenger” (*MVN* 10 124), and PN azlag₄ niĝ₂-mul-la-na mu-de₆-a “PN, the fuller, who brought the news” (*L'uomo* 34). Ur III texts used instead the word a₂-aĝ₂-ĝa₂: a₂-aĝ₂-ĝa₂ GN ħul-a mu-de₆ “he brought news of the defeat of GN (Simurru and Lullubum, Urbilum, and Mari)” (*PPAC* 5 7; see Michalowski 2013: 23), a₂-aĝ₂-ĝa₂ sig₅ GN ħul-a de₆-a “he brought the good news of the defeat of GN (Simanum)” (*MVN* 16 960: 16; see de Maaijer and Jagersma 1997/98: 284, with other similar references).

r.8: Lugal-a here is probably an abbreviated form of Lugal-a-ĝu₁₀, the temple administrator of Iškur and governor of Adab: see p. 30 and commentary to no. 112: r.1.

r.9: For de₆ as a verb denoting the delivery of a message in Sargonic and Ur III documents, see Sallaberger 2003: 610f.

21 (CL 323)

Adab

2.1.1.1. Expenditure of garments, sandals and waterskins. Storehouse.

- o.1 1ac ^{tu}g₂bala
 2 1ac ^{ku}šesir₅ gu₄ e₂-ba
 3 1ac ^{ku}šummu_x (EDIN.A.SU.A)
 4 Ĥu (RI)-li-um
 5 1ac ^{tu}g₂r¹bala¹
 6 1ac ^rkušesir₅¹ e₂-b[a]
 7 1ac ^{ku}šr¹ummu_x¹ (EDIN.¹A.SU¹.[A])
 8 [U]-ṣi-um
 9 ¹lu₂² ¹niĝ₂-mul¹-a
 r.1 [La]gaš^{ki} ([NU₁₁.BUR].LA.ĤU.KI)
 2 [z]i-ra-t[a]
 3 mu-de₆-eš₂-[ša²]
 4 šu ba-ti-[eš₂]

5

6 iti še-saĝ-sag₈-ga-^ram₃¹

1 *bala*-garment, 1 pair of sandals made of ox hide (and) 1 waterskin (for) Ĥulium; 1 *bala*-garment, 1 pair of sandals (and) 1 waterskin (for) Ūšium. The men[?] who brought news after the destruction[?] of Lagaš received them. Month iii.

o.1, 2, 5, 6, 9 and r.3: See commentaries to no. 20: 5, r.1, r.7 and r.9.

o.3: ^{kuš}ummu_x (EDIN.A.(SU.A)) was the usual spelling for /ummud/ “waterskin” (Akk. *nādu*) in Early Dynastic and Sargonic periods; later on it was written ^{kuš}ummu₃ (A.EDIN.LA₂): see Gelb 1955: 282; Stol 1980/83: 536; Civil 1987b: 148f. and 2008: 120.

o.4: On the use of RI for ĤU in Sargonic texts, see Gelb 1961: 45; Westenholz 1975a: 4; Sallaberger 1996b: 38.

r.1: This writing for Lagaš is also attested in other texts from Adab: MS 2181/29: ii.2 (BUR.ŠIR.LA.ĤU.KI, *CDLI* P250869), MS 2724/13: ii.6 (NU₁₁.BUR.LA.ĤU.KI, *CDLI* P251749) and MS 4746: iv.4 (LA.NU₁₁.BUR.ĤU.KI, *CDLI* P253776); in Fara texts it is known in *WF* 92: ii.1 (NU₁₁.BUR.ĤU.LA.KI); cf. Bauer 1980/83: 419 and Selz 2013: 326.

r.2: For the interpretation of this line, cf. perhaps *zi.r* “to erase; to destroy”, and *niĝ₂-mul-an-na Lagaš^{ki} ĥul-a*, “The news that Lagaš was defeated” (*MVN* 10 124, and other similar references in commentary to no. 20: r.7). Nevertheless, to the best of my knowledge, the verb *zi.r* never applies to the destruction or the defeat of a city, being *ĥul* used instead (for the verb *ĥul*, see Marchesi 2013: 287 and Michalowski 2013: 23). This kind of military operation is recalled in two year-names recorded in tablets from Adab dated to an earlier period: *mu Ĝir₂-su^{ki} ĥul-am₃* (*CUSAS* 11 234) and *mu Umma^{ki} ĥul-am₃* (*TCCBI* I 47).

22 (CL 043)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of silver medallion, garments, sandals and aromatic oil. Storehouse.*

o.1 [1] ^{ku₃-babbar}ĥar ĥu-la

2 ki-la₂-bi 10c+5d gin₂

3 1ac ^{tug₂}na-aš-pa₂-ru

4 2ac ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-lam₂ saga₁₀

5 1ac ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃

6 1ac ^{tug₂}ša₃-ge-dab₆

7 1ac ^{kuš}esir₅ e₂-ba

8 1ac i₃ du₁₀-ga saman₄ 1d sila₃

r.1 *Puzur₄*-^dEN.ZU

2 dumu *En-bu-diĝir*

3 GA-ri₂-um-še₃

4 im-ši-ĝen-na

5 e-na-šum₂

6 Šar-ru-iri^{ki.li₂}

7 ensi₂

8 Lugal-a-ĝu₁₀

9 saĝĝa ^dIškur

[1] medallion of silver weighing 15 shekels, 1 *našparum*-bag, 2 *niġlam*-gaments of good quality, 1 loin-band[?], 1 toga-garment, 1 pair of sandals (and) 1 flask of 1 *sila* (of capacity) of aromatic oil. It was given to Puzur-Suen, the son of *Enbu-ilī*, who came to (meet) Garium. Šarru-alī, governor; Lugal-ajaġu, temple administrator of god Iškur.

o.1, 3, 7 and 8: See commentaries to no. 20: 1, 3, 6 and r.1.

o.4 : ^{tu}g₂niġ₂-lam₂ (Akk. *lamahuššū*) was a piece of ceremonial garment, presumably red (Waetzoldt 1980/83a: 22; Foster 2010: 138); niġ₂-lam₂ could also designate the kind of fabric used for the production of other garments (Waetzoldt 2010a: 204; Firth and Nosch 2012: 74-76).

o.5: ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ga-du₃ (Akk. *šakattū*) was a piece of cloth that has been interpreted as a “loin-band” (Steinkeller 1982: 362), as a “Kleidungsstück, das wohl um die Hüfte gelegt wurde, vielleicht eine Art Schurz oder Rock, auch Untergewand⁷⁹” (Waetzoldt 1980/83a: 22), or as an “undershirt” (Foster 2010: 134-136). It was a piece of cloth used in the manufacture of protective garments for soldiers (see commentary to no. 204: 1'). It was also spelled ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ga-du₃-a (*SCTRAH* no. 129: 2).

o.6: ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ge-dab₆ probably designated a “long, full-length garment” (Steinkeller 1992: 48, who interprets it as a loanword from Akk. *šaqītu* “high”), which according to Foster (2010: 133) would correspond to the toga-garment. Jagersma (2010: 125) analyses the word as a compound literally meaning “(a garment) ‘which surrounds the belly’ < šà.g ‘heart’ with the directive case marker e and dab₆ ‘surround’”. See also the commentaries to nos. 142: 3 and 257: 3.

r.3: The PN GA-ri₂-um has been discussed by Hilgert 2002: 333; it is probably also attested in *SCTRAH* no. 140: 5.

r.4: This verbal form indicates motion towards the place where the text was written (cf. Rubio and Woods 2013).

r.6: For Šarru-alī (*Šar-ru-iri*^{ki.li₂}), governor of Adab, see p. 29.

r.8: For Lugal-ajaġu, see p. 30.

r.9: For god Iškur in Adab texts, see p. 30 n. 33.

23 (CL 298)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of silver medallion, garments, sandals, aromatic oil and barley. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [1] ^rku₃har¹ ^rhu¹-[la]
 2 ^rki-la₂-bi¹ ^r1/3^{ša₁}
 3 1ac ^rtu^g₂na-aš-[pa₂]-ru-um¹
 4 1ac ^rtu^g₂¹ ^rsag¹-ga šu d[u₇-a]
 5 1ac ^{tu}g₂niġ₂-lam₂ uš-bar
 6 1ac i₃ du₁₀-ga ^{giš}niġ₂-[1-sila₃]
 7 [n] ^{kuš}esir₄ e₂-[ba]
 8 [n] še gur A-^rka₃¹-de₃^rki¹
 I[?] line lost

r. *Beginning lost (or blank)*

1 medallion of silver weighing 1/3 (*mana*), 1 *našparum*-bag, 1 piece of cloth of good quality and of perfect make, 1 *niġlam*-gament made from *ušbar*-fabric, 1 vessel [of 1 *sila* (of capacity)] of aromatic oil, 1 pair of sandals (and) [n *sila*] of barley (measured according to) the *gur* of Akkade [...].

o.1, 3 and 7: See commentaries to no. 20: 1, 3 and r.1.

o.4: The interpretation of $tug_2 sag_8-ga$ as “cloth of good quality” is based on $tug_2 saga_{10} šu du_7-a$, attested in *SCTRAH* no. 20: 4; for $šu du_7$ (Akk. *šuklulu*) “to accomplish, to perfect”, see Karahashi 2000: 154-156; said of clothes it is also found in *TMH* 5 115: 1 (= *ECTJ* 115).

o.5: For $^{tug_2}ni\hat{g}_2-lam_2$, see the commentary to no. 22: 4; for $^{(tug_2)}u\check{s}-bar$, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.6: For $i_3 du_{10}-ga$, see the commentary to no. 20: 8. For $\hat{g}i\check{s}ni\hat{g}_2-n-sila_3$, a vessel of 1 to 15 l. of capacity, see Waetzoldt 1971: 15f. and Sallaberger 1996a: 105.

o.8: For the *gur* of Akkade, see p. 39.

24 (CL 035)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of silver medallion and garments. Storehouse.*

- o.1 $1ac^{ku_3}har hu-la$
 2 $ki-la_2-bi \frac{1}{3}c^{ša}$
 3 $1ac^{tug_2}na-a\check{s}-pa_2-ru$
 4 $1ac tug_2 us_2 bala$
 5 *En-na-num*₂
 6 [ti]bira ([DU]B.NAĜAR)
 r.1 [al]an lugal-da
 2 ${}^r im^1-d[a^?-\hat{g}]en-na$
 3 $a[n]-mu_4$
 4 _____
 5 $tug_2 zi-ga-a$
 6 $iti du_6-ku_3$

1 medallion of silver weighing $\frac{1}{3}$ (*mana*), 1 *našparum*-bag, 1 second-quality piece of cloth made from *bala*-fabric: They were put on Ennanum, the sculptor, who came with the statue of the king. The clothes were expended. Month viii.

o.1, 3 and 4: See commentaries to no. 20: 1, 3 and 5.

o.6: For *tibira* (Akk. *gurgurru*) “sculptor”, see Loding 1974: 262-270 and Waetzoldt 1997: 97.

r.2: See commentary to no. 22.

25 (CL 136)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of garments, aromatic oil and sandals. Storehouse.*

- o.1 $[n^{tug_2}]{}^r na^1-[a\check{s}]-{}^r pa_2^1-ru$
 2 $2ac^{tug_2}ni\hat{g}_2-lam_2 us_2$
 3 $2ac^{tug_2}\check{s}a_3-ga-du_3 us_2$
 4 $2ac^{tug_2}\check{s}a_3-{}^r ge-dab_6^1$
 r.1 $1ac i_3 du_{10}-ga \hat{g}i\check{s}ni\hat{g}_2-lo-sila_3$
 2 $1ac {}^{rku\check{s}}esir_4^1 {}^r e_2-ba^1$
 3 ${}^r Du_{11}-ga-ni^1$
 4 $[e-na-\check{s}um_2?]$

[*n*] *našparum*-bags, 2 second-quality *niġlam*-gaments, 2 second-quality loin-bands⁷, 2 toga-garments, 1 vessel of 1 *sila* (of capacity) of aromatic oil (and) 1 pair of sandals. [They were given to?] Dugani.

o.1 and r.2: See commentaries to no. 20: 3 and r.1.

o.2, 3 and 4: See commentaries to no. 22: 4, 5 and 6.

r.1: For *i*₃ *du*₁₀-ga, see the commentary to no. 22: 8; for ^{ġi}*niġ*₂, see the commentary to no. 23: 6.

26 (CL 165)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of wool, sesame oil, lard and sandals. Storehouse.*

- o.1 10c siki ma-[na]
 2 1ac *i*₃-^{ġi}*š* *sil*₃
 3 1ac *i*₃-^{ša}*h*₂ *sil*₃
 4 1ac ^{ku}*esir*₅ *e*₂-ba
 5 Al-la
 6 *lu*₂ *šabra* *e*₂
 7 1ac *i*₃-^{ġi}*š* *sil*₃
 8 *Puzur*₄-^d*En-lil*₂
 r.1 maškim *še*
 2 e-ne-*šum*₂
 3 *i*₃ *zi-ga-am*₃
 4 iti mu-TIR

10 *mana* of wool, 1 *sila* of sesame oil, 1 *sila* of lard (and) 1 pair of sandals (for) Alla, a man of the royal administrator; 1 *sila* of sesame oil (for) Puzur-Enlil, the commissioner for barley. They were given to them. The oil was expended. Month x.

o.2: For *i*₃-^{ġi}*š* “sesame oil”, see Waetzoldt 1985; Stol 2010; Heimpel 2013. According to Heimpel, the earliest date of indigenous Mesopotamian sesame cultivation is in the Ur III period (*NATN* 236), so the sesame oil recorded in our texts was probably considered a prized oil given to envoys travelling to Adab. The price of one 30-*sila* jar was two shekels of silver (*SCTRAH* no. 96). See also the commentary to no. 318.

o.4: See commentary to no. 20: r.1.

o.6: The *šabra e*₂ “royal administrator” and his representatives (*lu*₂ *šabra e*₂) were frequent visitors to Adab. They travelled on behalf of the Sargonic court in accomplishment of inspection tasks, as attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 26 (Al-la *lu*₂ *š.*); 33 (*Da-di*₃ *lu*₂ *š.*); 34 (*A-ḫu-mu-bi*₂ *lu*₂ *š.*); 35 (Pu-zu-zu, *lu*₂ *šabra e*₂, maškim *ma*₂ *še*); 36 (*Ma-ma-ḫir-šu*, *lu*₂ *šabra e*₂, maš₂ anše, lugal-*še*₃, im-*ši-ġen-na*); 39 (Ad-da *lu*₂ *š.*); 44, 48, 53 and 259 (*ġiri*₃-*ġen-na šabra e*₂); 69 (*šabra e*₂, *e*₂ gal-sukkal-*še*₃, im-*ši-ġen-na-am*₃, sur_x-(x) du-ni); 77 (*Da-dum* *lu*₂ *š.*); and 148 (Ti-Ni *šabra gu*); cf. also *CUSAS* 20 39, a letter-order from the *šabra e*₂ to Lugal-ajaġu. The representatives of the royal administrator were frequently designated as “commissioners” (maškim): see commentary to no. 4: 5. On the office of the *šabra e*₂ in Sargonic times, see Foster 1993: 28f.; for his role in Adab, see also Maiocchi 2009: 10.

r.1: The title maškim *še* “commissioner for barley” is also attested in *OSP* 1 83: iv.1 and 3, and *ECTJ* 38: iii.1 (both ED Nippur); in Adab it is found in *SCTRAH* nos. 30: 4, 41: 2, 43: r.8, 62: 3 (in this text with

other *maškim*-compounds), MS 4199: ii.2 (= *CDLI* P253274) and *OIP* 14 119: 7. For *maškim* “commissioner”, see the commentary to no. 4: 5.

27 (CL 287)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of wool, sesame oil and sandals. Storehouse.*

- o.1 10c siki ma-na
 2 1ac i₃-ġiš ġiš šum₂-ma sila₃
 3 1ac^{kuš} esir₄ e₂-ba
 4 Ur-^{d.ġir}Gibil₍₄₎¹
 5 nu-^{ġiš}kir₆¹
 6 [(x)]-r¹-tur-tu[r-(še₃)]
 7 [im]-ši-ġen-r¹na¹
 r.1 [e]-na-šum₂
-
- 2 i₃ zi-ga-am₃
 3 [L]ugal-a-ġu₁₀
 4 iti mu-TIR

10 *mana* of wool, 1 *sila* of sesame oil ... (and) 1 pair of sandals. They were given to Ur-Gibil, the gardener, when he came to ... The oil was expended. Lugal-ajaġu.

o.2: ġiš šum₂-ma has been interpreted as a kind of wooden container (Pomponio, Visicato and Westenholtz 2006: 154; Maiocchi 2009: 53). Nevertheless, the kind of container is already mentioned in some cases besides ġiš šum₂-ma (see below ^{ġiš}niġ₂), so this interpretation should be excluded. It probably refers to a method of processing oil and fat. Cf. i₃-ġiš ġiš šum₂-ma dug-10/6-sila₃ (*CUSAS* 13 29: 8-9); i₃-ġiš ġiš šum₂-ma ^{ġiš}niġ₂-1-sila₃ (MS 4194: 2 [= *CDLI* P253269]), i₃-šaġ₂ ġiš šum₂-ma (*TCCBI* 103: 1); i₃-du₁₀-ga ġiš šum₂-ma (*SCTRAH* no. 33: 1).

For i₃-ġiš “sesame oil”, see the commentary to no. 26: 2.

o.3: See commentary to no. 20: r.1.

o.4: It is unclear whether the last sign is gibil₄ (NE) or gibil (BIL₂).

o.7: See commentary to no. 22: r.4.

r.3: For Lugal-ajaġu, see p. 30.

28 (CL 098)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of garments, oil and sandals. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1ac^{tug₂}ba[la]
 2 1ac i₃ sila₃
 3 1ac^{kuš} esir₅ e₂-ba
 4 I-mi-diġir
 5 dumu I₃-li₂-a-*hi*
 r.1 šakkan₆
 2 1ac^{tug₂}niġ₂-lam₂
 3 1ac^{kuš} esir₅ e₂-ba
 4 1ac i₃ sila₃

- 5 Ur-^dGibil₆
 6 nu-kiri₆
 7 1ac ^{tug₂}bala
 8 1ac [i₃] ^rsilā₃¹
 9 1ac ^rkuš¹[esir₅ e₂-ba]
 10 I-ku₈-n[um₂]
 le.ed. tug₂ zi-ga-am₃

1 flounced⁷ garment, 1 *silā* of oil (and) 1 pair of sandals (for) Imid-ilum, the son of Ilī-aḥī, the general; 1 *niḡlam*-gament, 1 pair of sandals (and) 1 *silā* of oil (for) Ur-Gibil, the gardener; 1 flounced⁷ garment, 1 *silā* of [oil] (and) 1 [pair of sandals] (for) Ikūnum. The garments were expended.

o.1, 3, r.3, r.7 and r.9: See commentaries to no. 20: 5, r.1 and 5.

o.4: This Imid-ilum was possibly the same Imid-ilum, chief of the granary, attested in other Adab texts. He was in charge of collecting the *mašdari'a*-contribution of livestock, supervised the sheep assigned to other officials or expended with other purposes, and was responsible for the inspection of cattle: see Molina and Notizia 2012: 51-53. For the reading and interpretation of the personal name, see Hilgert 2002: 450-453.

r.2: See commentary to no. 22: 4.

r.5: For the deity ^dGibil₆ in Adab, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 17.

r.10: For the reading and interpretation of the personal name *I-ku₈-num₂*, see Hilgert 2002: 360f.

29 (CL 026)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of garments and lard. Storehouse.*

- o.1 2ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 2 2ac i₃-šaḥ₂ silā₃
 3 Lu₂-an-ne₂
 4 nu-eš₃
 5 Ur-su sagi
 6 maškim-bi
 7 2ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 r.1 — bar-dul₅ šabra
 2 ^rNI¹-KEŠDA
 3 ^rA-mur-um¹-ra
 4 e-[na]-šum₂
 5 iti Šuba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA)-nun
 6 ^rtug₂¹ zi-ga-am₃

2 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric (and) 2 *silā* of lard (for) Lu-ane, the *nu'eš*-priest, Ur-su, the cupbearer, was the commissioner for this (delivery); 2 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric (and) 0 *bardul*-garments of a “chief administrator” quality (for) NI-KEŠDA. They were given to Āmur-um. Month xi. The garments were expended.

o.1: For ^{tug₂}bar-dul₅ (Akk. *kusītu*), a sort of full-body garment, see Waetzoldt 1980/83a: 21; *PSD* B, pp. 119-121 s.v. bar-dul₅ A; Foster 2010: 130. In Adab it was a type of garment that, when made from *ušbar*-fabric, was widely distributed among workers (e.g. menials, *SCTRAH* no. 138). Bar-dul₅ could also de-

signate the kind of fabric used for the production of other garments (Waetzoldt 2010a: 207; Firth and Nosch 2012: 76f.). For ^(tug₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.3: Lu₂-an-ne₂ nu-eš₃ is possibly identical with Lu₂-NI nu-eš₃, attested in *CUSAS* 19 86: 11 and 104: 2'. For the nu-eš₃ priest in Adab, see Sallaberger and Huber Vulliet 2005: 630.

o.4: For nu-eš₃(-k) (Akk. *nēšakku*) “(a priest)” (lit. “the one of the sanctuary”), see Renger 1969: 138-143; Sallaberger and Huber Vulliet 2005: 630.

o.5: See commentary to no. 1: 5.

o.6: See commentary to no. 4: 5.

r.1: For šabra as a term indicating the quality of a garment, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

r.2: A personal name is expected in this line, although the reading is uncertain.

r.3: According to *CUSAS* 20 122, Āmur-um was a lu₂-MA₂.ĜU “travelling merchant” (see commentary to no. 113: 3), who went to Akkade; cf. also, for example, MS 3790/18 (= *CDLI* P252741), which reads: 3 udu-nita niga, ^dEN(x), kaskal A-ga-de₃^{ki}-še₃, an-na-šum₂. For the PN Āmur-um, see Hilgert 2002: 237 n. 40; Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 4; Schrakamp 2008: 674.

30 (CL 076)

Adab

2.1.1.1. Expenditure of garments. Storehouse.

o.1 10u siki niĝ₂-bara₄

2 Ur-NIM

3 *E-la-nu-id*

4 maškim ṛše-ra¹

5 e-na-šum₂

r. _____

1 iti du₆-ku₃

10 woollen *niĝbara*-garments (for) Ur-NIM. They were given to Elak-nu’’id, commissioner for the barley. Month viii.

o.1: niĝ₂-bara₄ (BAD) is an orthographic variant of niĝ₂-bara₃ (Krecher 1973: 247; Steinkeller 1993: 144), a term that stands for the garment (*m*)uṣû, probably a cover (Durand 1983: 412f.; Krebernik 2002: 34 n. 180; *CAD* M/2, pp. 245f. s.v. *muṣû*).

o.3: For the PN I/Elak-nu’’id “Praise your god!”, see Hilgert 2002: 497. The spelling *E-la-nu-id* is also attested in Ur III texts from Irisaĝrig and in messenger texts from Girsu.

o.4: See commentaries to nos. 4: 5 and 26: r.1.

31 (CL 193)

Adab

2.1.1.1. Expenditure of oil, bags and hides. Storehouse.

o.1 3ac i₃ sila₃

2 1ac ^{tug₂}na-aš-pa₂-<ru>

3 2ac i₃ sila₃

4 10c+5ac kuš ku₈-tum

5 ṛx x¹

Rest lost (c. 3 lines)

33 (CL 228)*Adab**2.1.1.1. Expenditure of aromatic oil and lard. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [n] ṛi₃¹ d[u₁₀-ga] ḡiš šum₂-ma s[ila₃]
 2 Gu-zi
 3 lu₂ uz-ga
 4 lac i₃-šah₂ sila₃
 5 ṛDa¹-di₃
 6 lu₂ šabra ṛe₂¹
 7 [x-g]a²-še₃
 8 [im]-ṛši-ḡen-na¹
 r.1 [...]
 2 e-na-šum₂
-

[n] *sila* of aromatic oil ... (for) Guzi, a man from the Taboo-(house); 1 *sila* of lard (for) Dādī, a man of the royal administrator, when he came for [...]. They were given to [...].

o.1: For i₃ du₁₀-ga, see the commentary to no. 20: 8; for ḡiš šum₂-ma, see the commentary to no. 27: 2.

o.3: The lu₂ uz-ga was a man (perhaps a cook) who came from the e₂-uz-ga “Taboo-house”. This was probably a term for the private inner area of the royal palace, where delicacies were sent: see Sigrist 1992: 158-162; Wu 1996: 73; Sallaberger 2003/04: 58. A different view has been expressed by Steinkeller (1992: 60), who argued that it designated a cultic area; see *ibid.* for references to personnel from the uz-ga in Old Akkadian texts. In Adab, the (lu₂) uz-ga office is attested in *OIP* 14 113, *TCCBI* I 184, *CUSAS* 19 80, *CUSAS* 20 108, 340, MS 4268 (maškim ti-bi₂-ra, = *CDLI* P253343) and MS 4231 (muḥaldim uz-ga, = *CDLI* P253306).

o.6: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

o.8: See commentary to no. 22: r.4.

34 (CL 163)*Adab**2.1.1.1. Expenditure of lard and sandals. Storehouse.*

- o.1 lac i₃-šah₂ sila₃
 2 Da-si
 3 sipa anše
 4 Šar-ru-ba-ni
 5 lac i₃-šah₂ sila₃
 6 lac^{kuš}esir₅ e₂-ba
 r.1 A-ḥu (RI)-mu-bi₂
 2 lu₂ šabra e₂
-

1 *sila* of lard (for) Dasi, the donkey herder, (and for) Šarru-bani; 1 *sila* of lard (and) 1 pair of sandals (for) Aḥu-mupī, a man of the royal administrator.

o.6: See commentary to no. 20: r.1.

r.2: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

35 (CL 077)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of lard. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1ac i₃-šah₂ sila₃
 2 lu₂ šabra e₂
 3 1ac Pu-zu-zu
 4 lu₂ šabra e₂
 5 maškim ma₂ še
 6 5ac sila₃ Lu₂-banda₃^{da}
 r.1 dumu ʾA^ʔ-zi
 2 1/3c i₃^{kuš} esir₅-kam
 3 i₃ z[i-g]a-a
 4 Mu-ni-ʾkam¹
 5 _____
 6 ʾiti¹ šu-ĝar

1 *sila* of lard (for) the man of the royal administrator; 1 (*sila* of lard for) Puzuzu, a man of the royal administrator, commissioner for shipments of barley; 5 (*sila* of lard for) Lubanda, son of Azi^ʔ; 1/3 (*sila*) of fat (to treat) sandals. The fat was expended by Muni. Month iv.

o.2: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

o.5: See commentary to no. 4: 5.

r.2: See commentary to no. 20: r.1.

r.4: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

36 (CL 157)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of lard. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1ac i₃-šah₂ sila₃
 2 Ma-ma-ḫir-śu
 3 lu₂ šabra e₂
 4 maš₂-anše
 5 lugal-še₃
 r.1 im-ši-ĝen-na

 2 iti a₂-ki-ti

1 *sila* of lard (for) Man-māḫirśu, a man of the royal administrator, who came for the cattle of the king. Month v.

o.3: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

o.4: maš₂-anše (Akk. *būlu*) could be either a generic term for herds of animals (see *CAD* B, pp. 313-316 s.v. *būlu*), or a specific term for “goats and donkeys”; in my view, the way it was used in other texts from Adab (kuru₇ maš₂-anše, *TCCBI* I 148: r.4) would favour the first possibility.

r.1: See commentary to no. 22: r.4.

37 (CL 246)

Adab

2.1.1.1. *Expenditure of lard. Storehouse.*

o.1 3ac i₃-šaḥ₂ sa₂
 2 Ur-^dSU₃.PA.SIKIL
 3 sagi
 4 e-na-šum₂
 5 1ac i₃-šaḥ₂ ṛsa₂¹
c. 1 line lost
 r. *c. 3 lines lost*
 1' [x-(x)-T]U GI₄
 2' ṛ(x) x¹-ŠE₃ ṛA¹-NI.NI
 3' gal-ṛniḡir² lugal
 4' Lugal-al-sa₆
 5' ṛmaškim-bi¹
 6' 1ac i₃ sa₂
 7' 5ac kuš anše
 le.ed. [a]b-AK

3 *sab*-vessels of lard were given to Ur-SU₃.PA.SIKIL, the cupbearer; 1 *sab*-vessel of lard [was given to ...]; [...] (for) A-NI.NI, the chief herald² of the king; Lugal-alsa was the commissioner for this (delivery); 1 *sab*-vessel of fat: 5 donkey hides were treated (with it).

o.1: sa₂ is an abbreviated spelling of sa₂-ab (Akk. *šappu*) “(an oil vessel)”, for which see Sallaberger 1996a: 71, n. 266, and 105f.; Civil 2008: 60.

o.2: For the deity ^dSU₃.PA.SIKIL in Adab, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 5 (under ^dBUGunu.PA.SIKIL); Civil 2008: 60; Lecompte 2009: 276; Anderson 2012: 103f.

o.3: See commentary to no. 1: 5.

r.2': A-NI.NI could be interpreted either as a reduplicated name (A-ni-ni / A-li₂-li₂) or as the Akkadian *A-li₂-li₂ < ālī ilī* “my city is my god”.

r.3': The identification of the second sign of this line as niḡir is only tentative; gal-niḡir is attested in *CUSAS* 11 357: i.2 (cf. Schrakamp 2013: 228 and picture in <http://cuneiform.library.cornell.edu>); for niḡir gal, see *TCCBI* I 2: r.i.2 and 194: 4.

r.5': See commentary to no. 4: 5.

le.ed.: For i₃ AK “to treat with oil/fat”, see Stol 1980/83: 535 and Attinger 1995: 229. The treatment of hides with oil (i₃) is mentioned in a number of documents from this collection (nos. 91, 244², 247 and 248), although a more frequently attested procedure is the treatment of hides with i₃-šaḥ₂ “lard” (nos. 37, 222, 250, 251, 256, and other texts from Adab cited by Yang 1989: 210f.). It is plausible that the above-cited examples of oil (i₃) used in the treatment of hides are actually abbreviated spellings for lard (i₃-šaḥ₂).

38 (CL 249)*Adab**2.1.1.1. Expenditure of lard. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [n] ṛi₃-šah₂¹ sila₃
 2 Be-li₂-du₁₀¹ (KAM)
 3 lu₂ I₃-li₂-NE-ra
 4 an-na-šum₂
 r.1 i₃ zi-ga
 2 Mu-ni-kam
 3
 4 [iti Š]uba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA)-nu[n]

[n] *sila* of lard. It was given to Ba'li-tāb, the man of Ilī-NE. The fat was expended by Muni. Month xi.

r.2: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

39 (CL 335)*Adab**2.1.1.1. Expenditure of oil. Storehouse.*

- o.1 8ac [(+x) i₃-(x)] ṛsila₃¹ ṛA¹-ka₃-[de₃^{ki}]
 2 ṛša₃-bi-ta¹
 3 ṛ1ac¹ ṛi₃¹ sila₃
 4 Ad-da
 5 lu₂ ṛšabra¹ ṛe₂¹
 6 maškim [x (x)]
 r.1 1ac i₃ sila₃
 2 Da-di₃
 3 [ma]škim ĠIŠ.KI.ṛx¹

 4 i₃ ṛzi-ga¹-[a]
 5 iti ṛġa₂-udu¹-ur₄

8 [(+ n)] *sila* (measured according to the *gur*) of Akkade; out of it: 1 *sila* of oil (for) Adda, a man of the royal administrator, commissioner for [...]; 1 *sila* of oil (for) Dādī, commissioner for ... The oil was expended. Month vii.

o.1: For the *gur* of Akkade, see p. 39.

o.5: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

o.6 and r.3: See commentary to no. 4: 5.

40 (CL 202)*Adab**2.1.1.1. Expenditure of sesame oil. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1ac i₃-ġiš sila₃ A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}-ta
 2 I.GAZ.BARA₂

3 [x] lugal
 4 [x] 'x x¹ [(x)]
 5 [...]
 r.1 'im¹-ši-ĝen-na
 2 1ac i₃-ĝiš sila₃ A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}-ta
 3 Šu₂-aš-'ta₂-kal₂¹
 4 lu₂ 'x (x)¹-na
 5 mu-'da¹-[x]
 6 i₃ zi-'ga¹-[a]
 7 [iti n]iĝ₂-kir[i₆]

1 *silā* of sesame oil (measured) according to (the *gur* of) Akkade (for) I.GAZ.BARA₂, a royal [...], who came to [...]; 1 *silā* of sesame oil (measured) according to (the *gur* of) Akkade (for) Šuāš-takal, man of [...], who [came²] with him². The oil was expended. Month ix.

o.1: For i₃-ĝiš, see commentary to no. 26: 2; for the *gur* of Akkade, see p. 39.

o.2: The interpretation of this PN is uncertain.

r.1: See commentary to no. 22: r.4.

r.3: An official with the same name, the king's majordomo (šabra e₂ lugal), is well known from royal inscriptions and other texts dated to the time of Narām-Suen: *RIME* 2.1.4.14, 1.4.2002, and see Westenholz 1987: 55.

2.1.1.2. Expenditures on the Occasion of Trips

41 (CL 057)

Adab

2.1.1.2. Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.

o.1 2ac 'zu₂-lum¹ gurdub 3c (ban₂)
 2 Zu-zu maškim še
 3 5ac zu₂-lum gurdub 3c (ban₂)
 4 I-ku₈-num₂
 r.1 maškim
 2 Lu₂-'du₆¹-la
 3 A-ka₃-'de₃^{ki}-še₃
 4 i₃-lah₅

2 30-*silā* baskets of dates (for) Zuzu, the commissioner for barley; 5 30-*silā* baskets of dates (for) Ikūnum, the commissioner. Lu-dula drove them to Akkade.

o.1: See commentary to no. 42: 2, a text possibly recording the same transaction and recipient.

o.2: Besides *SCTRAH* no. 43: 8, Zu-zu maškim še is recorded as receiving one pair of sandals in MS 4268: 4 (= *CDLI* P253343). For maškim še, see commentaries to nos. 4: 5 and 26: r.1.

o.4: See commentary to no. 28: r.10.

42 (CL 173)*Adab**2.1.1.2. Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.*

- o.1 4ac (gur) 3c (ban₂) zu₂-lum gur
 2 30c gurdub ab-šum₂
 3 A-mur-um-ra
 4 A-ka₃-de₃^{ki} -še₃
 r.1 e-na-šum₂
 2 3c (ban₂) zu₂-lum
 3 še-KIN-ku₅
 4 ab-de₆
 5 3c (ban₂) Uri₃-^dEn-lil₂
 6 3c (ban₂) Ur-^dDumu-zi-da
 7 e-ne-šum₂

4 *gur* and 30 *sila* of dates, given in 30 baskets, were given to Āmur-um (on the occasion of his trip) to Akkade; 30 *sila* of dates were delivered for the harvest (festival?); 30 *sila* (of dates for) Uri-Enlil (and) 30 *sila* (of dates for) Ur-Dumuzida were given to them.

o.2: For gurdub (Akk. *gurduppu*) “reed basket”, see Civil 2008: 135. For the interpretation of AB.SUM as a verbal form, instead of as a kind of fish (as suggested by Pomponio, Visicato and Westenholz 2006: 187), see Maiocchi 2009: 51; note, nevertheless, that the reading ab-šum₂ “it was given” seems preferable to ab-si₃ “it was placed”, proposed by Maiocchi. This verb indicates that the dates were given in baskets of varying capacity. Besides the arguments provided by Maiocchi, the interpretation of AB.SUM as a verbal form is supported by the parallel ab-de₆ in r.4, and by the fact that *SCTRAH* no. 77, a text that records both zu₂-lum and gurdub ab-šum₂, gives at the end only the total of dates; note also that MS 2828 (= *CDLI* P252874) reads 0.3.0 ku₆, gurdub ab-šum₂, which also points to a verbal form: “180 *sila* of fish, given in baskets”; on the other hand, *CUSAS* 20 122 reads: (*beginning lost*) 65 ^rdubsig⁷ zu₂-lum, ab-šum₂, A-mur-um, lu₂-MA₂.ĜU, A-ga-de₃^{ki} -še₃ (*rest lost*) “... it was given in 65 baskets⁷ of dates to Āmur-um, the travelling merchant, (on the occasion of his trip) to Akkade”; finally *SCTRAH* nos. 41: 1-2 and 43: r.6-8 clearly record the same amount of dates (and possibly the same transaction) in two different ways: 2ac zu₂-lum gurdub 3c (ban₂), Zu-zu maškim še “2 30-*sila* baskets of dates (for) Z.”, vs. 1dc (bariga) zu₂-lum, 2ac gurdub ab-[šum₂], Zu-zu maškim š[e] “60 *sila* of dates given in 2 baskets (for) Z.”.

o.3: See commentary to no. 29: r.3.

r.4: An interpretation of AB.DU as ab-de₆ instead of eš₃-du seems preferable here. For the professional name eš₃-(a-ab)-du, lit. “the one who walks into the sanctuary”, see Steinkeller 1989: 81 n. 238; Selz 1993: 274; Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 42.

43 (CL 270)*Adab**2.1.1.2. Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.*

- o.1 10c+2ac ^rzu₂¹-[lum gu]r
 2 120ac gurdub ab-šum₂
 3 Maš ^razlag₇¹-ra
 4 ^rA-ka₃¹-de₃-se₃
 5 e-na-šum₂

- 6 [n zu₂]-lum
 r.1 [n gurdub] ab-šum₂
 2 [PU₃.Š]A-Il₃-a-ba₄
 3 2dc (bariga) 3c (ban₂) zu₂-lum
 4 5ac gurdub ab-šum₂
 5 Gala ma₂-gid₂
 6 1dc (bariga) zu₂-lum
 7 2ac gurdub ab-[šum₂]
 8 Zu-zu maškim š[e]

12 *gur* of dates, given in 120 baskets, were given to Maš, the fuller, (on the occasion of his trip) to Akkade; [n *silā*] of dates, given in [n baskets], (for) Puzur-Ilaba; 150 *silā* of dates, given in 5 baskets, (for) Gala, the (chief) boat hauler; 60 *silā* of dates, given in 2 baskets, (for) Zuzu, the commissioner for barley.

o.2: See commentary to no. 42: 2.

o.4: Note the very strange use of -se₃ (SUM) for the terminative marker, instead of the usual -še₃.

r.2: See commentary to no. 20: r.2.

r.5: For ma₂-gid₂ (Akk. *ša makittim*) “(chief) boat hauler”, see Selz 1998a: 256-258.

r.8: See commentaries to nos. 4: 5 and 26: r.1.

44 (CL 276)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [n] z[u₂-lum]
 2 [(x)]-‘x-x¹
 3 [n] Lugal-iti-da
 4 [n] ‘Ur¹-mes
 5 1dc (bariga) KA-‘x¹
 6 2dc (bariga) A-mur-um
 7 1dc (bariga) 2c (ban₂) ġiri₃-ġen-na
 8 šābra e₂
 9 3c (ban₂) Igi-si₄
 10 _____
 11 šu+niġin₂ 1ac (gur) 3dc (bariga) 1c (ban₂) zu₂-lum gur
 r. _____
 1 ‘x x¹ ‘KAL¹ ‘x¹
 2 [...] ‘x-x¹

[n *silā*] of d[ates] (for) ...; [n *silā*] (of dates for) Lugal-itida; [n *silā*] (of dates for) Urmes; 60 *silā* (of dates for) KA-...; 120 *silā* (of dates for) Āmur-um; 80 *silā* (of dates for) the journey of the royal administrator; 30 *silā* (of dates for) Igi-si. Total: 1 *gur* (and) 190 *silā* of dates. ...

o.6: See commentary to no. 29: r.3.

o.7: For ġiri₃-ġen-na (Akk. *tallaktu*) “expedition, journey”, see Steinkeller 1980a: 7; Civil 1989: 55; Richardson 2006: 3 n. 18; Pomponio, Visicato and Westenholz 2006: 127. Other commodities delivered on

the occasion of trips ($\hat{g}iri_3$ - $\hat{g}en$ -na) are attested in other tablets from the Lippmann Collection (see p. 34) and in the following texts from Adab: *OIP* 14 193, *TCCBI* I 47, 102, 104, *CUSAS* 13 13, *CUSAS* 11 42, 119, 126, 127, 160, 165, 204, 250, *CUSAS* 19 199, *CUSAS* 20 81, MS 2191/32 (= *CDLI* P250938), MS 3790/15 (= *CDLI* P252738), MS 3790/26 (= *CDLI* P252749), MS 3790/31 (= *CDLI* P252754), MS 3790/37 (= *CDLI* P252760) and MS 3828 (= *CDLI* P252864).

o.8: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

45 (CL 328)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.*

- o.1 $\text{'}5ac^1$ zu₂-lum gurdub
 2 $\text{'}a^1$ -ra₂ 1d
 3 3ac $\text{'}Bad_3^1$ -DI.NE
 4 3ac A-mur-um
 5 [n] $\text{'}Ti$ -x¹-[(x)]
 r.1 [...]
 2 [...]
 3 $\text{'}2ac^1$ + [n] Ur-[x]-/ $\text{'}x^1$ -[(x)]

5 baskets of dates, the first time; 3 (baskets of dates for) Bad-DI.NE; 3 (baskets of dates for) Āmur-um; [n] (baskets of dates for) Ti-...; [...]; 2+[n] (baskets of dates for) Ur-...

This text records baskets of dates given to merchants: see commentaries to nos. 29: r.3 and 311: 2.

46 (CL 192)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of dates[?]. Storehouse.*

- o.1 4ac gurdub [x]
 2 Lugal-TUG₂-mah
 3 4ac A-ba-^dEn-lil₂
 4 [...]
 r.1 4ac $\text{'}Lu_2$ -banda₃^{1da}
 2 4ac Il₂
 3 5ac Ĝissu

4 baskets of [...] (for) Lugal-TUG₂-mah; 4 (baskets of ... for) Aba-Enlil; [...]; 4 (baskets of ... for) Lubanda; 4 (baskets of ... for) Il; 5 (baskets of ... for) Ĝissu.

47 (CL 237)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of dates[?]. Storehouse?*

- o.1 1ac Lu₂-^dInana
 2 1d Ĝissu

- 3 1ac Il₂
 4 1ac Lugal-nita-zi 1o
 5 Lugal-an-^rdul₃[?]₁
 6 [n Ig]i-si₄
 7 [n Ĝis]su ([ĜiŠ].MI)
 r.1 [n Lug]al-^rnita¹-zi 1o
 2 [n] Lugal-TUG₂-maḥ 1o
 3 1ac Lu₂-banda₃^{da} 2o
 4 1ac Ur-^dUtu¹ 2o
 5 [n I]gi-s[i₄ (x)]

1 (basket of dates[?] for) Lu-Inana, 1 (basket[?] for) Ĝissu, 1 (basket[?] for) Il, 1 (basket[?] for) Lugal-nitazi, 0[?] (baskets[?] for) Lugal-andul, [n] (baskets[?] for) [Ig]isi, [n] (baskets[?] for) [Gis]su, [n] (baskets[?] for) Lugal-nitazi, [n] (baskets[?] for) Lugal-TUG₂-maḥ, 1 (basket[?] for) Lubanda, 1 (basket[?] for) Ur-Utu, [n] (baskets[?] for) [I]gisi.

This document possibly recorded baskets of dates allocated to different people: cf. *SCTRAH* no. 46.

Checkmarks written by the scribe on lines 4, r.1, 2, 3 and 4 have been transliterated as 1o and 2o.

48 (CL 303)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of dates[?]. Storehouse.*

- o. c. 1 line lost
 1' [...] ^rx¹ [...]
 2' [(x) x]-^dInana
 3' ^r2ac¹ [Ama]^r-^redin¹-na
 4' 2ac Ĝissu
 5' 2ac Lugal-ĝiŠ
 6' 2ac Ur-^dErra_x^{ra} (KiŠ.RA)
 7' 2ac Ur-gu
 8' 1ac Lugal-NiĜ₂
 r.1 šu+niĝin₂ 10c+2ac ^rdubsig¹
 2 ĝiri₃-ĝen-na
 3 šabra e₂-^rkam¹
 4 2ac Lugal-ĝiŠ
 5 3ac Ĝissu
 6 1ac+[n] ^rAmar¹-edi[n -na]

c. 4 lines lost

le.ed. [n Ĝis]su ([ĜiŠ].MI) 2ac Lugal-ĝiŠ

[n baskets of ...] (for) [...] -Inana, 2 (baskets for) Amar-edina, 2 (baskets for) Ĝissu, 2 (baskets for) Lugal-ĝiŠ, 2 (baskets for) Ur-Erra, 2 (baskets for) Ur-gu, 1 (basket for) Lugal-NiĜ₂; total: 12 baskets, (given on the occasion of) the journey of the royal administrator. 2 (baskets for) Lugal-ĝiŠ, 3 (baskets for) Ĝissu, 1+[n] (baskets for) Amar-edina, [...]; [n] (baskets for) Ĝissu (and) 2 (baskets for) Lugal-ĝiŠ.

o.6': For a reading ^dErra_x for ^dKIŠ^{ra}, see Steinkeller 2004: 175. For the god Erra in Sargonic Adab, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 16.

r.1: For dubsig (IL₂) (Akk. *tupšikku*) “basket”, see Lambert 1992: 133.

r.2: See commentary to no. 44: 7.

r.3: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

49 (CL 313)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of dates[?]. Storehouse.*

o.1 3ac ʾzu₂[?]-lum[?] ʾ [gurdub[?]]

2 Amar-edi[n-(na)]

3 6ac Ur-g[u]

4 3ac Ĝiss[u]

5 1ac Lu[gal-ĝiš]

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

3 [baskets[?]] of dates[?] (for) Amar-edina, 6 (baskets[?] for) Ur-gu, 3 (baskets[?] for) Ĝissu (and) 1 (basket[?] for) Lugal-ĝiš.

Amar-edina, Ĝissu, Lugal-ĝiš and Ur-gu are all attested receiving baskets (dubsig) in *SCTRAH* no. 48: 3'-7'.

50 (CL 181)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of dates, apple and fish. Storehouse.*

o.1 20c+1ac ^{ĝiš}ʾḥašḥur¹ ʾ [gurdub¹]

2 10c+4ac ku₆-saĝ gurdub

3 10c+2ac zu₂-lum gurdub

4 ʾA¹-mur-um

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

21 baskets of apples; 14 baskets of (dried) fish heads; 12 baskets of dates. (They were given to) Āmur-um.

o.1: For ^{ĝiš}ʾḥašḥur (Akk. *ḥašḥūru*) “apple”, see Steinkeller 1992: 57; Powell 2003/05: 15f.; Heimpel 2011: 116-118.

o.2: ku₆-saĝ is attested in Sargonic (*CT* 50 134, *ITT* 2 4398) and Ur III texts (*Aleppo* 469, *Syracuse* 324, *MVN* 13 274, *MVN* 18 663), always measured in capacity units or in baskets. In Adab texts it appears in *TCCBI* I 259: 2 (interpreted by the editors as “canestro di pesci staccati per la testa”) and *CUSAS* 19 167: 3 (“baskets of fish heads”). A relationship of this term with ku₆ saĝ keš₂-ra₂ or ku₆ saĝ kur₂ should be rejected, since they were usually measured in units. Because ku₆-saĝ was measured in capacity units or in baskets, it should be understood as a small fish, or rather as a way of preparing fish, possibly “(dried) fish heads”.

o.4: See commentary to no. 29: r.3.

51 (CL 222)*Adab**2.1.1.2. Expenditure of dates, apple and fish. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [n z]u₂-lum ṛgur¹dub¹
 2 [a-ṛ]a₂ 1o
 3 2ac zu₂-lum
 4 a-ra₂ 2o
 5 1ac zu₂-lum
 6 1ac ṛ^{ḡiṣ}ḥašḥur¹ ṛgur¹dub¹
 r.1 a-ra₂ 3o
 2 2ac ku₆ al-dar-ra gur¹dub
 3 a-ra₂ 4o
 4 _____
 5 [A]-mur-um-ra
 6 [e]-na-šum₂

[n] baskets of dates for the first time; 2 (baskets) of dates for the second time; 1 (basket) of dates (and) 1 basket of apples for the third time; 2 baskets of split fish for the fourth time. They were given to Āmur-um.

o.6: See commentary to no. 50: 1.

r.2: For ku₆ al-dar-ra “split (dried) fish”, see Englund 1990: 211f. and Brunke 2011: 169.

r.5: See commentary to no. 29: r.3.

52 (CL 210)*Adab**2.1.1.2. Expenditure of sheep, dates, fish and onions. Storehouse.*

- o.1 ṛ2ac¹ udu niga
 2 ṛ30c¹ ṛzu₂-lum¹ ṛgur¹dub¹
 3 ṛ30c¹ ṛku₆¹ ṛgur¹dub¹
 4 5ac ṛšum₂-siki¹l¹ ṛgur¹dub¹
 5 ṛa¹-ra₂ <1> iti ṛŠuba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA)-nun¹
 6 2ac [(+ n)] udu niga
 7 ṛ30c¹ zu₂-lum ṛgur¹dub¹
 r.1 10c ku₆ gur¹dub
 2 5ac šum₂-siki¹l gur¹dub
 3 a-ra₂ 2o
 4 ṛiti¹ še-KIN-ku₅
 5 ṛA¹-mur-um-ra
 6 ṛe¹-na-šum₂

2 fattened sheep, 30 baskets of dates, 30 baskets of fish (and) 5 baskets of onions, for the <first> time, (in) the month xi; 2 [(+ n)] fattened sheep, 30 baskets of dates, 10 baskets of fish (and) 5 baskets of onions, for the second time, (in) the month xii. They were given to Āmur-um.

o.4: For šum₂-sikil (Akk. *šamaškillu*) “onion”, see Stol 1987: 59-62; Waetzoldt 1987a: 34f.; Steinkeller 1992: 76.

r.5: See commentary to no. 29: r.3.

53 (CL 068)

Adab?

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of sheep, dates. Storehouse?*

- o.1 [n]+^r1ac^r ^rudu^r niga
 2 20c ^rzu₂-lum^r gurdub
 3 — nin
 4 1ac udu niga
 5 10c zu₂-lum gurdub
 6 *Li-bi-AD-li*
 7 1ac udu u₂
 8 10c zu₂-lum gurdub
 9 šabra ^re₂^r
 r.1 2ac Šeš-tur
 2 2ac ma₂-lah₅ ^rgal^r

[n]+1 fattened sheep (and) 20 baskets of dates (for) the queen; 1 fattened sheep (and) 10 baskets of dates (for) Libi-AD-li; 1 grass-fed sheep (and) 10 baskets of dates (for) the royal administrator; 2 (baskets of dates for) Šeš-tur; 2 (baskets of dates for) the chief boatman.

o.6: The interpretation of this PN is uncertain.

o.9: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

r.2: For ma₂-lah₅ (DU.DU) and its possible reading as ma₂-gid_x, see Selz 1998a: 255-264.

54 (CL 147)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of hides, GU.LUL-plants, madder and licorice. Storehouse.*

- o.1 5ac ^rkuš^r udu
 2 3ac ^{u2r}GU^r.LUL
 3 5d sila₃ u₂-ḥab₂
 4 5d sila₃ ^rgazi^r
 5 ^rLugal^r-iti-da
 6 ^r(x)^r ^rLUGAL^{2r} ^rx^r SI [(x)]
 7 A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}-še₃
 8 e-na-šum₂
 9 ^riti niĝ₂-kiri₆^r
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

5 sheep hides, 3 *GU.LUL*-plants, 5 *sila* of madder (and) 5 *sila* of licorice. They were given to Lugal-itida, the ..., (on the occasion of his trip) to Akkade. Month ix.

o.2 and 4: See commentary to no. 258.

o.3: For u_2 -ḫab₂ (Akk. *ḫūratu*) “madder”, a tanning agent used in the processing of hides, see Stol 1980/83: 535; Van De Mieroop 1987: 32 and 153f.; Civil 2008: 118f.

55 (CL 065)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of madder. Storehouse.*

- o.1 10c+1ac u_2 -ḫab₂ gu₂
 2 10c+1ac gurdub ab-šum₂
 3 Ur-e₂-maš
 r.1 dumu Engar-zi-ra
 2 A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}-še₃
 3 an-na-šum₂
 4 ʾiti¹ niĝ₂-kiri₆

11 talents of madder given in 11 baskets. They were given to Ur-emaš, son of Engar-zi, (on the occasion of his trip) to Akkade. Month ix.

o.1: See commentary to no. 54: 3.

o.2: See commentary to no. 42: 2.

56 (CL 337)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of lard. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1ac i₃-šaḥ₂ sila₃
 2 Su-KU.KU
 3 sipa anše
 4 Ši-ip-ri₂-iś-kal
 5 i₃ zi-ga-a
 6 ʾĝiri₃¹-ĝen-na
 r.1 [Ša]-ri₂-kam
 2 iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-ku₅-a

1 *sila* of lard (for) Su-KU.KU, the donkey herder, (and for) Šipriś-dān. The fat was expended (on the occasion of) the trip of Šari. Month i.

o.4: This name (lit. “He is strong with regard to a task”) is probably related to the idiom *šiprum* + *danānum*, attested in *BIN* 8 151: 9-10 = *FAOS* 19 Um 4 (with the verb in the D stem): *Mannum-ahī šiprī lidannin* “May Mannum-ahī reinforce my task (i.e. work harder on my task)”.

o.6: See commentary to no. 44: 7.

r.1: For the etymology of the personal name Šari (**try* “to be wealthy”), see Pagan 1998: 184.

r.2: This month name is probably a variant of iti še-KIN-ku₅ (month xii). For |ŠE.ŠE|.KIN as a variant for KIN, see Such-Gutiérrez 2013: 337f. n. 71.

57 (CL 066)*Adab**2.1.1.2. Expenditure of oil. Storehouse.*

- o.1 3ac i₃ ṛsila₃²₁
 2 ṛx x¹ i₃-š[ah₂]
 3 TUM² [x]
 4 i₃ ṛzi¹-ga
 5 ṛḡiri₃-ḡen-na¹
 6 ṛšā¹-ri₂-[kam]
 r. _____
 1 ṛiti še¹-KIN-ku₅-a
 2 _____

3 *silā*² of oil, ... lard (for) TUM²-... The oil was expended (on the occasion of) the trip of Šari. Month xii.

o.5: See commentary to no. 44: 7.

o.6: See commentary to no. 56: r.1.

58 (CL 031)*Adab**2.1.1.2. Expenditure of garments. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1ac ^{tug₂}NIĜ₂.SU-a bala
 2 Gala
 3 ma₂-gid₂-ra
 4 A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}-še₃
 5 e-na-šum₂
 r. _____
 1 iti ab-e₃-zi-ga-am₃

1 NIĜ₂.SU-a-garment made from *bala*-fabric. It was given to Gala, the (chief) boat hauler (on the occasion of his trip) to Akkade. Month vi.

o.1: ^{tug₂}NIĜ₂.SU-a was a designation for a protective garment used by soldiers; cf. Schrakamp 2008: 700, 2010: 152. For *bala* as a designation of the sort of fabric used, see the commentary to no. 20: 5.

o.3: See commentary to no. 43: r.5.

59 (CL 016)*Adab**2.1.1.2. Expenditure of wool. Storehouse.*

- o.1 20u siki m[a-na]
 2 Ta₂-ni₂-a
 3 20u Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}
 4 7d Nin-niĝ₂-zu
 5 7d Me-niĝin₃-ta

- 6 šu+niĝin₂ 1a siki gu₂
 r.1 la₂ 6d ma-na
 2 ki-siki-ke₄-ne
 3 e-ne-šum₂
 4 ĝiri₃-ĝen-na
 5 ʽensi₂-kam¹
 6 iti ʽše¹-saĝ-ʽsag₈-ga¹

20 *mana* of wool (for) Tānia; 20 (*mana* of wool for) Niĝbanda; 7 (*mana* of wool for) Nin-niĝzu; 7 (*mana* of wool for) Me-niĝinta. Total: 1 talent minus 6 *mana* of wool was given to the weavers (on the occasion of) the journey of the governor. Month iii.

o.2: *Ta₂-ni₂* (IM)-*a* is probably an orthographic variant of *Ta₂-ni-a* (perhaps based on *enû* “to change”), commonly found in Sargonic sources (e.g. *HSS* 10 147: 4, *MAD* 5 56: ii.7). Akkadian names of this structure are not uncommon in Old Akkadian texts: cf. *Tá-ku₈-na*, *Tá-aš-tup-pá*, etc. For their interpretation as abbreviated names with a reduced theophoric element and -*a* added to the verbal form as a marker of this reduction, see Hilgert 2002: 373, n. 107. Alternatively, names of this type can be explained as 3f Du forms, referring to two deities at once (see Markina 2011: 211).

r.2: ki siki-(ak), an abbreviation of *geme₂ ki siki-ka*, is the regular term for weaving women in the Adab textile archive. For the analysis of this lexical pattern, see Selz 1993: 87; see also Maekawa 1980: 81f. and Prentice 2010: 53-58.

r.4: See commentary to no. 44: 7.

60 (CL 329)

Adab

2.1.1.2. *Expenditure of wool. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1ac ʽsiki¹ ʽmug¹ gu₂ / 30u+6d ma-na
 2 ʽsiki¹ Ur-^dSU₃.PA.SIKIL-ke₄
 3 [m]u-de₆-am₃
 4 [Lu]gal-iti-da
 r.1 [dub[?]-s]ar-ra
 2 [...]-ʽKA[?]¹-še₃
 3 [x]-na-šum₂
 4 ĝiri₃-ĝen-na
 5 E₂-ur₂-kam
 6 iti šu-ĝar

1 talent (and) 36 *mana* of poor-quality wool, it is the wool that Ur-SU₃.PA.SIKIL brought. It was given to Lugal-itida, the scribe[?] for ... It was (given on the occasion of) the trip of E-ur. Month iv.

o.1: For siki-mug “poor-quality wool”, see Waetzoldt 1972: 56f. and 2010a: 208.

o.2: See commentary to no. 37: 2.

r.4: See commentary to no. 44: 7.

61 (CL 274)*Adab**2.1.1.2. Expenditure of uncertain commodities. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [...] / [...] 'sila₃¹
 2 [...] -[z]i / [...] 'x¹
 r.1 azlag₇ 'gal¹
 2 [A]-ka₃-de₃'ki¹-še₃
 3 'e¹-na-šum₂
 4 'iti¹ du₆-'ku₃¹

[n] *sila* of [...] (and) ... They were given to the chief fuller (on the occasion of his trip) to Akkade. Month viii.

*2.1.1.3. Other Accounts**2.1.1.3.1. Foodstuff***62 (CL 292)***Adab**2.1.1.3.1. Expenditure of bread and beer. Storehouse.*

- o.1 20c 'ninda¹ 1ac kaš
 2 *Ti-bar-um*
 3 'maškim¹ še
 4 10c+'x¹ ninda E₂-e
 5 maškim gi-sur
 6 10c+5d Lugal-ezem
 7 'maškim¹ eš₂-[aša₅[?]]-gid₂ [(x)]
 r.1 10c+5d NI-[x-(x)]
 2 maškim su[kkal[?]]
 3 10c+5d *Be-li₂-du₁₀*
 4 maškim anše DAR
 5 5d Ur-'su¹ sukkal
 6 _____
 7 iti mu-TIR / u₄ 1o

20 loaves of bread (and) 1 (jar of) beer (for) Tibarum, the commissioner for barley; 10+x loaves of bread (for) E'e, the commissioner for reed ropes; 15 (loaves of bread for) Lugal-ezem, the commissioner for [field[?]] surveys; 15 (loaves of bread for) NI-..., the commissioner for secr[etaries[?]]; 15 (loaves of bread for) Ba'li-tāb, the commissioner for donkeys ...; 5 (loaves of bread for) Ur-su, the secretary. Month ix, day 1.

o.3: See commentaries to nos. 4: 5 and 26: r.1.

o.5: gi-sur is interpreted as “reed ropes” on the basis of Hh 8 180-184 (*MSL* 7, p. 19), where this word is recorded with gi-gilim, gi-gaba-gilim, gi-saĝ-gilim, gi-šu-sar and gi-dur, as equivalent to Akk. *turru* “yarn, twine, wire, string” (*CAD* T, p. 164 s.v. *turru*); note also that sur (Akk. *ṭamû*) “to spin, twist, braid, entwine” (*CAD* T, p. 45 s.v. *ṭamû*) was the verb used in Ur III times to designate the manufacturing process of reed ropes (Waetzoldt 1992: 132-134).

r.2: For *sukkal* (Akk. *sukkallu*) “secretary”, an official engaged in diplomatic relations, see Sharlach 2005: 17-20, and cf. the commentary to no. 69: r.2.

r.4: The interpretation of *anše DAR* remains uncertain (*anše-gun₃* “speckled equids” seems unlikely).

r.5: *Ur-su sukkal* is also attested in *PPAC* 1 A. 863: 3.

63 (CL 273)

Adab

2.1.1.3.1. *Expenditure of semolina, onions and barley[?]. Storehouse.*

- o.1 7_{ac} (gur) dabin
 2 60_{ac} ᵀgu¹-la₂
 3 2_c (ban₂) e₂-maḥ
 4 ᵀ2_c¹ (ban₂) e₂-GAN₂.IŠ
 5 [n] e₂ ᵀAš₈-[gi₄]
 6 [n]+ᵀ1_c¹ (ban₂) ki-[an]
 r.1 [4[?]]+ᵀ3_{ac}¹ (gur) ᵀe₂-ᵀ(x) x¹-[x]
 2 7_{ac} (gur) ᵀᵀis dar-gag
 3 7_{ac} (gur) ku₃ [(x)]-ᵀx¹
 4 1_{ac} (gur) ᵀx¹-[...]

7 (*gur*) of semolina, 60 bunches (of onions[?]) (and) 20 *sila* (of barley[?] for) the Emaḥ temple; 20 *sila* (of barley[?] for) the GAN₂.IŠ temple; [n *sila*] (of barley[?] for) the temple of Ašgi; [n]+10 *sila* (of barley[?] for) the *ki'an*; [4[?]]+3 *gur* (of semolina[?] for) the temple of ...; 7 *gur* (of semolina[?] for) the mooring poles[?]; 7 *gur* (of semolina[?] for) the sacred ...; 1 *gur* (of semolina[?] for) ...

o.2: Onions were measured in *gu-la₂* (“bunches”, “bundles”) in Early Dynastic Girsu (see Waetzoldt 1987a: 27 and Selz 1989: 228). Although in this case the commodity is not mentioned, onions could perhaps be inferred.

o.3: The Emaḥ (e₂-maḥ) was a large temple in Adab dedicated to the goddess Diḡirmaḥ (an epithet of Ninḡursaḡ) and located on Mound V of Tell Bismaya (see Yang 1989: 99; Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 11f.; Marchesi and Marchetti 2011: 223-225; Wilson 2012: 98-101). It was originally called e₂-SAR, but was renamed Emaḥ at the end of ED IIIb or in early Sargonic times. Marchesi (ibid.) has suggested a reading *kiri₆* for SAR, a hypothesis that might be supported by the fact that the Emaḥ temple actually had a “large garden”. This is recorded in *SCTRAH* no. 303: 4 (ᵀᵀis *kiri₆* e₂-maḥ *gu-la*), where the dimensions of the garden are also given: it measured 87 or 147 m long, so it could have been located inside the city walls. A field belonging to the Emaḥ is also attested in *TCCBI* 87: r.1 and *PPAC* 1 A 984: 5.

o.4: For the e₂-GAN₂.IŠ, the second major cultic building in Adab, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 43; Schrakamp 2008: 682; Maiocchi 2009: 16.

o.5: The writing of the god Ašgi follows the archaic spelling (ᵀAš₈(ḤI×DIŠ)-gi₄) throughout this corpus. Two other spellings of this theonym are also attested in the Old Akkadian texts from Adab: ᵀAš₇(ŠIR)-gi₄ and ᵀ.ᵀAš₇(ŠIR)-gi₄ (e.g. *CUSAS* 13 46: 9 and 83: 3, respectively). For this god and his name in the Adab pantheon, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 6-8 and Maiocchi 2009: 34.

o.6: For *ki-an* (lit. “heaven(ly) place”), a cultic place usually mentioned between the temples of Ašgi and Iškur in the offering lists from Adab, perhaps dedicated to Inana, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 44 and n. 522.

r.1: Traces of sign(s) do not seem compatible with e₂ ᵀIškur, *pace* Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 20 n. 191.

r.2: ᵀᵀis dar-gag designated some kind of upright, probably the anchoring pegs used in the loom, or, in connection with a quay, a “mooring pole”: see Waetzoldt 1972: 134f.; Civil 1989: 57; Sallaberger 1993: 241; Waetzoldt 2010a: 208. Because it is well attested as an onomastic element in the Ur III period (Ur-

$\dot{g}i\dot{s}$ dar-gag, Geme₂- $\dot{g}i\dot{s}$ dar-gag), Civil has noted that it very probably had some ritual or sacred value, a possibility that fits well with our context; in this regard, Balke (2013: 374f.) has also mentioned the offerings of goats for the $\dot{g}i\dot{s}$ dar-gag-a in the context of a ritual boat procession, recorded in *Nisaba* 11 41 and *SNAT* 409 (Ur III).

64 (CL 326)

Adab

2.1.1.3.1. *Expenditure of turnip seeds, licorice, salt and sauce-fish. Storehouse.*

- o.1 2c (ban₂) 'še¹ lu
 2 2c (ban₂) gazi
 3 — mun
 4 1c (ban₂) ku₆ ḥab₂
 5 Lugal-u₃-¹ma¹
 6 e-na-šum₂
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

20 *silā* of turnip seeds, 20 *silā* of licorice, 0 *silā* of salt (and) 10 *silā* of fish-sauce. They were given to Lugal-uma.

o.1: še lu is interpreted as “turnip seeds” on the basis of *TCCBI* I 185: 2, where še lu^{sar} is recorded in a similar context, and of the remarks by Schrakamp 2008: 694; note also that *CUSAS* 20 16: 3 records še lu^{sar} after lu^{sar}. The latter is commonly interpreted as an abbreviated spelling of lu-ub₂^{sar} (Akk. *laptu*) “turnip”, for which see Selz 1989: 367; Steinkeller 1992: 84; Sallaberger 1994: 147; Powell 2003/05: 20; Civil 2008: 120. See also below, commentary to line 4.

o.2: See commentary to no. 258.

o.4: ku₆ ḥab₂ was a strong-smelling fish-sauce similar to Roman *garum* (see Steinkeller 1981: 27 n. 14; Sanati-Müller 1989: 268f.; Englund 1990: 225; Selz 1993: 591f.; Bauer 1998: 550; Attinger 2005: 228). It is attested in ED IIIb texts in the expression ku₆ ḥab₂-še₃ AK (*DP* 304: r.i.6, 307: ii.1, 322: ii.4, 329: ii.3, 330: r.i.3, *VS* 27 53: ii.5, 93: i.6), which is once written i₃ ḥab₂-še₃ AK (*DP* 331: r.i.2). Other examples can be found in *VS* 25 13: ii.1, 31: iv.3, 75: iv.13 (mud_x/mud₃ ku₆ ḥab₂; ED IIIb), *Mesag Archive* p. 459 NBC 6986: ii.11 (dug mun, dug ku₆ ḥab₂; OAkk), *ITT* 4 7419: r.5' (ku₆ ḥab₂ dug; Lagaš II), *MVN* 13 735: r.i.13 and *TÉL* 63: iv.8 (Ur III). The latter text records a sequence of commodities very similar to the one of our tablet: še [...], gazi, mun, ku₆ MAŠ ḥab₂, and ku₆ al-us₂-sa (iv.5-9); note that in case še-[lu₂] should be restored in *TÉL* 63: iv.5, an interpretation of še lu above as an orthographic variant of še-lu₂ would be preferable.

65 (CL 060)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.1. *Expenditure of barley. Storehouse?*

- o.1 2ac še gur
 2 E₂-pu₃-li
 3 4ac (gur) Ur-^dUtu
 4 4ac (gur) A-ba-^dEn-lil₂
 5 3ac (gur) Lugal-nita-¹zi¹
 6 2ac (gur) Ur-^dUtu
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

2 *gur* of barley (for) ³Apuli, 4 (*gur* of barley for) Ur-Utu, 4 (*gur* of barley for) Aba-Enlil, 3 (*gur* of barley for) Lugal-nitazi (and) 2 (*gur* of barley for) Ur-Utu.

o.2: In the Adab corpus the personal name *E₂-pu₃-li* is also attested in MS 4277/1: ii.5 (= *CDLI* P253355), *CUSAS* 19 144: 5 and *PPAC* 1 A 719+: ii.3' (cf. photo *CDLI* P217507).

o.5: On the personal name Lugal-nita-zi, see Bauer 1989: 9 n. 7.

66 (CL 078)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.1. *Expenditure of beer and bread. Storehouse?*

- o.1 [n k]aš ^{dug}ka₂
 2 dam ensi₂
 3 10u+5d kaš Ur-ĜA₂×GI
 =====
 4 2d dug tur Ur-e₂-maḥ
 5 2d Da-du
 6 2d Ba-a
 7 2d Ur-sa₆
 =====
 r.1 1d ninda zi₃ imĝaĝa₃
 2 4d kaš ĝi₆ ^drIškur¹
 3 ^r240d²+10u¹ ninda ^rd²x x¹ [(x)]
 4 2d kaš ĝ[i₆ ...]
 5 1d dug Šu-[x]
 =====

[n] *kab(duga)*-jars of beer (for) the wife of the governor; 15 (*kab(duga)*-jars of) beer (for) Ur-ĜA₂×GI; 2 little jars (of beer for) Ur-emaḥ; 2 (little jars of beer for) Dadu; 2 (little jars of beer for) Ba'a; 2 (little jars of beer for) Basag; 1 (loaf of) bread made from *imĝaĝa* flour; 4 (jars of) dark beer (for) the god Iškur; 240²+10 (loaves of) bread (for) the god ...; 2 (jars of) dark beer [for ...]; 1 jar (of dark beer for) Šu-...].

o.1: ^{dug}ka₂ is here interpreted as an abbreviated spelling of ^{dug}ka₂-du₁₁-ga (Akk. *kaptukku*), a measuring vessel with a capacity of 20 *silā* (cf. Civil 1994: 162f.; Sallaberger 1996a: 46). In Adab texts NAĜ is attested as a measuring vessel for flour with a capacity of 15 *silā* in *PPAC* 1 A. 901: 1 (cf. Yang 1989: 63); as a vessel for beer, it is recorded in *CUSAS* 19 162: 1, interpreted by the editors as kaš dug naĝ “water container filled with beer”.

o.4: It cannot be ascertained whether dug tur (“little jar”) should be considered a real unit of measure (see Powell 1987/90: 506, who suggests a capacity of 5 *silā* for this jar). The most informative attestation of dug tur is provided by *RTC* 216 (Lagaš II), but unfortunately in a badly preserved context: ^rx¹ dug gal 15 sila₃ i₃ se₂-er-dum, dug tur 10 la₂ 1.

r.1: For imĝaĝa₃, an emmer-based product, see Brunke 2011: 23. Loaves of bread made from imĝaĝa₃ are also attested in *TCCBI* 1 157: 2, *CUSAS* 13 87: i.2, 207: ii.7', etc.

r.2: For god Iškur in Adab texts, see p. 30 n. 33.

67 (CL 236)*Adab**2.1.1.3.1. Delivery of onions. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1_{ac} (gur) 2_c (ban₂) šum₂-sikil gur
 2 ^dAš₈-gi₄-bad₃
 3 [n]+ '2_c' (ban₂) Ur-^dEn-lil₂
 r.1 'mu¹-de₆

1 *gur* (and) 20 *sila* of onions (from) Ašgi-bad; [n]+20 *sila* (of onions from) Ur-Enlil. They brought them.

o.1: See commentary to no. 52: 4.

68 (CL 015)*Adab?**2.1.1.3.1. Delivery of onions. Storehouse?*

- o.1 60_{ac}+10_c+5_{ac} šum₂-ti
 2 20_c la₂ 2_{ac} šum₂-TU.LU₂
 3 Da-da
 4 _____
 r.1 120_{ac}+10_c+4_{ac} šum₂-ti
 2 [U]r-^dEn-lil₂

75 *ti*-onions (and) 18 *TU.LU₂*-onions (from) Dada; 134 *ti*-onions (from) Ur-Enlil.

o.1: šum₂-ti is a kind of alliaceous plant. It is also attested in other texts from Adab: *TCCBI* I 159: 2, *CUSAS* 11 241: 2, *CUSAS* 20 113: 2' and 114: 1; in lexical texts it appears among other onion species in *IAS* 23: vi.7' and *SF* 67 + *NTSŠ* 123: r.iv.13 (cf. Westenholz 1987: 89). It could be tentatively interpreted as an abbreviated spelling of, or synonymous with šum₂-za-ha-din/ti (occasionally abbreviated šum₂-ha-din), which to the best of my knowledge is not found in Adab texts.

o.2: šum₂-TU.LU₂ is a kind of plant so far attested only in the Sargonic period (*OSP* 2 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, etc.). Its abbreviated form šum₂-TU can be found in lexical texts from Fara and Abu-Salabikh (*IAS* 23: vi.3' and *SF* 67 + *NTSŠ* 123: r.iv.9; cf. Westenholz 1987: 89), and in *OSP* 2 117: 2 (Nippur) and *TCCBI* I 159: 3 (Adab).

69 (CL 113)*Adab**2.1.1.3.1. Expenditure of salt. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1_{dc}* (bariga) 4_c (ban₂) mun
 2 ki-tuš 600_{ac}+300_{ac} lu₂
 3 ninda ab-si
 4 ^{giš}kiri₆ Ur₅-tu-^dAš₈-gi₄
 r.1 šabra e₂
 2 e₂ gal-sukkal-še₃

- 3 'im-ši¹-ĝen-na-am₃
 4 sur_x-[(x)] du-ni
 5 al-zi
 6 'iti¹ šu-ĝar

100 *sila* of salt were added to the food at the site of 900 men. They were expended (at) the garden of Urtu-Ašgi, (for) the royal administrator, when he came to the house of the chief secretary on his way (with) the troops. Month iv.

This same allocation of salt is recorded in *CUSAS* 23 112, where it is stated that the royal administrator was on his way to Akkade.

o.1: The amount of salt given to each man was of ca. 0.11 litres, a modest quantity if compared to the amounts given to craftsmen (0.5 *sila*) and their foremen (1 *sila*) in *OSP* 2 11.

o.2: ki-tuš (Akk. *šubtu*) “dwelling, location, site” should be understood here as an assembly point or a camp, similar to ki-un-kin (cf. Steinkeller 2013: 150 n. 81). Men (lu₂) mentioned in this line are to be considered sur_x “team-workers, troops” according to *TCCBI* I 184, a text that records quantities of salt also provided at the “site of the troops” (ki-tuš sur_x-ra-kam ^{ĝi⁵}ki₆ Ur₅-tu-^dAš₈-gi₄-kam). For the reading sur_x of ERIM in this period, see Steinkeller 1990: 12 and commentary to no. 171: 1.

o.3: The interpretation of ninda ab-si as “was added to (put into) the food”, was kindly suggested to me by Piotr Steinkeller.

o.4: According to *CUSAS* 11 67, Ur₅-tu-^dAš₈-gi₄ was the name of an ensi_x (NIĜ₂.PA.TE.SI) of Adab during the ED IIIb period. The garden bearing his name is also attested in *SCTRAH* no. 98: r.2, *TCCBI* I 184: r.3, *CUSAS* 20 300: r.3, MS 4275 (= *CDLI* P253353), *CUSAS* 23 112: r.5 and MS 2181/9 (= *CDLI* P250849). For the interpretation and reading of ur₅-tu, a kind of house-born slave, see Selz 2011: 70.

r.1: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

r.2: The gal-sukkal (Akk. *rabi sukkallī*) “chief secretary” was a high-ranking official in charge of foreign affairs in Adab; as can be deduced from our text, one of his duties was receiving diplomats and royal emissaries, in this case the šabra e₂ “royal administrator”. For the role of the sukkal in Ur III times, see Sharlach 2005.

r.3: See commentary to no. 22: r.4.

70 (CL 286)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.1. Expenditure of salt. Storehouse?

- o.1 [120²+10²]+10c+[2²]+2ac 'x' [...]
 2 1d sila₃ mun-t[a]
 3 mun-bi 2dc (bariga) '2c' (ban₂) '4d' sila₃

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

144² ... (men), at 1 *sila* of salt each, the (total of) salt is 144 *sila*.

o.1: Although the space broken at the beginning of the line seems too small for the proposed restoration, this is apparently the only possibility that makes sense.

71 (CL 296)*Adab**2.1.1.3.1. Turning over of spices. Storehouse?*

- o.1 1^{dc}* (bariga) 4^c (ban₂) 1^{u2}gamun₂¹
 2 2^c (ban₂) 5^d sila₃¹ 1^{zi}-zi-bi₂-a-num₂
 3 ^dAš₈-gi₄-bad₃
 4 2^c (ban₂) ^{u2}gamun₂
 5 [n] sila₃ zi-1^{zi}-bi₂-a-num₂
 r.1 [n] še-lu₂ gur
 2 Da-da
 3 _____
 4 šu-a gi₄-a
 5 [x x (x)]-1^{ke}₄-ne¹-kam
 6 iti šu-ĝar

100 *sila* of white cumin (and) 55 *sila* of black cumin (from¹) Ašgi-bad; 20 *sila* of white cumin, [n] *sila* of black cumin (and) [n] *gur* of cilantro (from¹) Dada. They were turned over by the [...]*s*. Month iv.

o.1: For ^{u2}gamun₂ (TIR) (Akk. *kamūnu*) “white cumin”, see Selz 1989: 356 and Steinkeller 1992: 77.

o.2: For *zizibiānum*, a by-form of *zibibiānum* “black cumin”, see Markina 2012: 180; for *zibibiānum*, see CAD Z, pp. 102f. s.v. *zibibānu*, and Steinkeller 1992: 77.

r.1: For še-lu₂ (Akk. *kisibirru*) “coriander (cilantro)”, see CAD K, pp. 420f. s.v. *kisibirru*, and Powell 2003/05: 19.

r.4: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

72 (CL 048)*Adab**2.1.1.3.1. Delivery of grapevines. Storehouse of the new palace.*

- o.1 60^{ac}+30^c+3^{ac} ĝeštin gal-gal
 2 120^{ac}+10^c ĝeštin tur-tur
 3 a-ra₂ 1^o-kam
 4 60^{ac}+10^c+1^{ac} ĝeštin gal-gal
 5 120^{ac}+20^c la₂ 2^{ac} ĝeštin tur-tur
 6 a-ra₂ 2^o-kam
 r.1 šu+niĝin₂ 120^{ac}+40^c+2^{ac}+2] ĝeštin gal
 2 šu+niĝin₂ 180^{ac}+30^c la₂ 2^{ac} ĝeštin tur-tur
 3 1^{e2}-gal gibil
 4 ba-ku₄
 5 1^{iti} šu-ĝar

93 large grapevines (and) 130 small grapevines, for the first time; 71 large grapevines (and) 138 small grapevines, for the second time. Total: 164 large grapevines; total: 208 small grapevines (sic). They were entered into the new palace. Month iv.

This text shows that Adab was a remarkable grapevine growing region: see Heimpel 2011: 115, who also writes that “large” (gal) and “small” (tur) could designate varieties of grapevines or age.

r.2: The total recorded in this line is 60 units smaller than the sum of the entries recorded in lines 2 and 5. All numbers are clearly written.

r.3: e₂-gal gibil “the new palace” is also mentioned in other texts from Adab: *SCTRAH* no. 332: 3 (wool), *CUSAS* 20 119: 3 (dates), MS 2181/12: i.4 (= *CDLI* P250852, bread and beer), MS 3790/7: i.2 (= *CDLI* P252730, flour) and MS 4214: r.i.2 (= *CDLI* P253289, hides). The “new palace” (e₂-gal gibil) and the palace (e₂-gal) of Adab were in use at the same time, as shown by *SCTRAH* no. 332, where both buildings are attested.

2.1.1.3.2. Dates and Date Palm Production

73 (CL 058)

Adab

2.1.1.3.2. Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.

o.1 '2c² (ban₂) 'zu₂¹-lum
 2 'e₂¹-maḥ
 3 '2c² (ban₂) 'e₂-GAN₂.IŠ¹
 4 '2c² (ban₂) 'e₂^dAš₈¹-gi₄
 5 [n (ban₂)] ki-an
 6 1c (ban₂) ^dIškur
 r.1 1c (ban₂) ^dEš₅-p[eš]

2 nu-eš₃-ke₄-ne
 3 e-ne-'šum₂¹
 4 iti a₂-[ki-ti]

20² sila of dates (for) the Emaḥ temple; 20² sila of dates (for) the GAN₂.IŠ temple; 20² sila of dates (for) the temple of Ašgi; [n] sila of dates for the ki'an; 10 sila of dates for (the temple of) Iškur; 10 sila of dates for (the temple of) Ešpeš. They were given to the nu'eš-priests. Month v.

o.2, 3, 4 and 5: See commentary to no. 63: 3, 4, 5 and 6.

o.6: For god Iškur in Adab texts, see p. 30 n. 33.

r.1: See commentary to no. 8: 1.

r.2: See commentary to no. 29: 4.

74 (CL 069)

Adab

2.1.1.3.2. Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.

o.1 'x¹ (ban₂) zu₂-lum
 2 'e₂¹-maḥ
 3 'x¹ (ban₂) e₂-GAN₂.IŠ¹
 4 2c (ban₂) ^dAš₈-gi₄
 5 1c (ban₂) ki-an
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

... *sila* of dates (for) the Emaḥ temple; ... *sila* (of dates for) the GAN₂.IŠ temple; 20 *sila* (of dates for the temple of) Ašgi; 10 *sila* of dates for the *ki'an*.

o.2, 3, 4 and 5: See the commentaries to no. 63: 3, 4, 5 and 6.

75 (CL 215)

Adab

2.1.1.3.2. *Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.*

- o.1 3c (ban₂) zu₂-lum
 2 i₇ KA-ĝiš-še₃
 3 Lugal-teš₂
 4 muḥaldim-ra
 5 an-na-šum₂
 6 1dc (bariga) zu₂-lum
 7 1dc (bariga) 5d sila₃ z[u₂-lum] saga₁₀
 8 [...]
 r.1 [...]
 2 [...]-^rnun¹-[(x)]
 3 an-na-šum₂
 4 3c (ban₂) zu₂-lum
 5 niĝ₂-i₃-de₂-a ensi₂-ka-še₃
 6 Lu₂-du₆-la
 7 ^rsagi¹-[(ra)]
 8 an-na-šum₂
 9 iti niĝ₂-[kiri₆]

30 *sila* of dates, (on the occasion of a trip) to the KA-ĝiš canal, were given to Lugal-teš, the cook; 60 *sila* of dates (and) 65 *sila* of good dates were given to [...]-nun; 30 *sila* of dates, to (make) sweets for the governor, were given to Lu-dula, the cupbearer. Month ix.

o.2: To the best of my knowledge, the KA-ĝiš canal is otherwise unattested.

o.3: For Lugal-teš₂ muḥaldim, see Maiocchi and Visicato 2012: 22f. and 41. This cook is also attested in *TCCBII* 184: 8, 257: 7, *CUSAS* 11: 89: i.3, 126: i.3, *PPAC* 1 A. 933: r.1 and *CUSAS* 19 53: 2.

r.5: For niĝ₂-i₃-de₂-a (Akk. *mirsu*) “(a type of sweet)”, see Brunke 2011: 200-209.

r.7: See commentary to no. 1: 5.

76 (CL 112)

Adab

2.1.1.3.2. *Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.*

- o.1 10c+5ac gur zu₂-lum
 2 gug₂ lugal-ka
 3 ^rab¹-si
 4 ^rE₂¹-ur₂
 r.1 dub-sar

2 iti niĝ₂-kiri₆

15 *gur* of dates, fruitcakes of the king were filled with them. (They were expended by) E-ur, the scribe. Month ix.

o.2: For (ninda) gug₂, a fruitcake prepared with dates, see Brunke 2008: 127-131.

o.4: See commentary to no. 107.

77 (CL 037)

Adab

2.1.1.3.2. *Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.*

o.1 2*dc* (bariga) zu₂-lum
 2 nar gal
 3 1*ac* (gur) 1*dc** (bariga) 3*c* (ban₂) zu₂-<lum> gur
 4 10*c* gurdub ab-šum₂
 r.1 *Da-dum*
 2 lu₂ šabra
 3 3*c* (ban₂) zu₂-lum
 4 lu₂ gub-ba-me
 5 _____
 6 šu+niĝin₂ 2*ac* zu₂-lum gur
 7 ba-zi
 le.ed. iti ĝa₂-udu-ur₄

120 *sila* of dates (for) the chief singer; 1 *gur* (and) 90 *sila* of dates, given in 10 baskets, (for) Dādum, man of the royal administrator; 30 *sila* of dates (for) men in service. Total: 2 *gur* of dates were expended. Month vii.

o.4: See commentary to no. 42: 2.

r.2: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

r.4: In the Adab corpus the expression lu₂ gub-ba “men in service” is found in *SCTRAH* nos. 77: r.4, 140: 4, 291: r.5, 292: r.2, *CUSAS* 20 57: 3, *CUSAS* 11 97: 2, *TCCBI* I 156: 3 and *TCCBI* I 250: r.1.

78 (CL 071)

Adab

2.1.1.3.2. *Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.*

o.1 2*dc* (bariga) zu₂-lum
 2 Ur-ĝa₂
 3 Mu-ni-ra
 4 e-na-šum₂
 5 1*dc** (bariga) 2*c* (ban₂) zu₂-lum
 r.1 Ur-ĝa₂
 2 A₂-ni-ta
 3 e-na-šum₂
 4 iti du₆-ku₃

120 *sila* of dates (for[?]) Urġa were given to Muni; 80 *sila* of dates (for[?]) Urġa were given to Anita. Month viii.

o.3: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

79 (CL 063)

Adab

2.1.1.3.2. *Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [10]+20c+2ac zu₂-lum gurdub
 2 Mu-ni
 3 dub-sar
 4 e-na-šum₂
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

32 baskets of dates. They were given to Muni, the scribe.

o.2: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

80 (CL 024)

Adab

2.1.1.3.2. *Expenditure of dates. Storehouse.*

- o.1 2dc (bariga) zu₂-lum ḥad₂
 2 Za₃-MU
 3 3c (ban₂) UN-il₂
 4 2c (ban₂) A₂-r[?]ni-ta¹
 5 — Ur-AN.[x (x)]
 6 — Ur-u[r[?]]
 7 — Ada[b^{ki}-...]
 8 — Amar-e[din[?]-n]a
 9 — Ġissu
 10 — Lugal-ġiš
 11 — Lugal-NIĠ₂
 12 — Ur-gu
 13 — A-ba-da-[sa₂]
 r.1 — KA-[x (x)]
 2 — Ur-nu
 3 — Mu-ni
 4 — Lugal-kar-ra
 5 — Nam-maḥ-ni
 6 — Ur-TIR

120 *sila* of dried dates (for) Za-MU; 30 *sila* (of dried dates for) UN-il; 20 *sila* (of dried dates for) Anita; (20 *sila* of dried dates for) Ur-AN.[...]; (20 *sila* of dried dates for) Ur-u[r[?]]; (20 *sila* of dried dates for) Ada[b-...]; (20 *sila* of dried dates for) Amar-e[dina[?]]; (20 *sila* of dried dates for) Ġissu; (20 *sila* of dried dates for) Lugal-ġiš; (20 *sila* of dried dates for) Lugal-NIĠ₂; (20 *sila* of dried

dates for) Ur-gu; (20 *silā* of dried dates for) Abandasa; (20 *silā* of dried dates for) KA- [...]; (20 *silā* of dried dates for) Urnu; (20 *silā* of dried dates for) Muni; (20 *silā* of dried dates for) Lugal-kara; (20 *silā* of dried dates for) Nammaḥni; (20 *silā* of dried dates for) Ur-TIR.

o.1: For ḥad₂ (Akk. *ablu*, *šābulu*) “dried”, applied to various kinds of fruit in 3rd millennium sources, see Postgate 1987: 117.

o.7: Personal names with the onomastic element Adab^{ki} are Adab^(ki)-ki-(bi) (*SCTRAH* no. 146: 4, *TCCBI* I 14: ii.3, etc.) and Adab^{ki}-ki-gal-la (*TCCBI* I 26: ii.7).

o.9, 13: See commentary to no. 81.

81 (CL 002)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.2. *Delivery of date palm production. Storehouse?*

- o.1 — zu₂-lum 1*ac* gur
 2 ——— 3*dc* (bariga)
 3 16*d* [(+ *n*)] '2*dc*¹ (ban₂)
 4 7*d* 1*dc** (bariga) 4*c* (ban₂)
 5 1*d* 1*dc** (bariga) 3*c* (ban₂)
 6 6*d* 1*dc** (bariga) 2*c* (ban₂)
 7 3*d* '1*dc**¹ (bariga) '1*c*¹ (ban₂)
 [8] [*n* 1*dc* (bariga)]
 [9] [*n* 5*c* (ban₂)]
 r.[1] [*n* 4*c* (ban₂)]
 [2] [*n* 3*c* (ban₂)]
 3 5*d* 2*c* (ban₂)
 4 4*d* 1*c* (ban₂)
 5 —————
 6 šu+niḡin₂ 20*c*+5*ac* (gur) 2*c* (ban₂) zu₂-lum / gur
 7 ḡis₆kiri₆ ARAD.AN
 8 Ḡissu
 9 dumu Ur-Ḥa-ia₃

0 date (palms), 1 *gur* (of dates each); 0 (date palms), 180 *silā* (each); 16[(+ *n*)] (date palms), 120 *silā* (each); 7 (date palms), 100 *silā* (each); 1 (date palm), 90 *silā* (each); 6 (date palms), 80 *silā* (each); 3 (date palms), 70 *silā* (each); [*n* (date palms), 60 *silā* (each)]; [*n* (date palms), 50 *silā* (each)]; [*n* (date palms), 40 *silā* (each)]; [*n* (date palms), 30 *silā* (each)]; 5 (date palms), 20 *silā* (each); 4 (date palms), 10 *silā* (each).

Total: 25 *gur* (and) 20 *silā* of dates from the garden (of) ARAD.AN, (which belongs to) Ḡissu, son of Ur-Ḥa'ia.

This document, which records the yield of date palms, has the same typology as *SCTRAH* nos. 82 and 83. The provenance of these texts from Adab is uncertain, although it could be suggested by the occurrence of Ḡissu (nos. 82 and 83) and Abandasa (nos. 83 and 84), two personal names frequently recorded in texts from this city; note, for example, that they appear in nos. 48 and 80, two texts that record the delivery of dates, although in this case they are probably not the same persons.

r.7: The interpretation of ARAD.AN is uncertain. It is not attested as a personal name in the Sargonic period, but it is once recorded, possibly as a title, in *BIN* 8 154: iv.3: aša₅ Ur-ab-ba-ka e₂ Ur-gu ARAD.AN-ka mu-ĝal₂-am₃ “The field of Urabba, it is located at the household of Ur-gu, the ARAD.AN”.

82 (CL 310)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.2. *Delivery of date palm production. Storehouse?*

- o.1 zu₂¹ (SAG)-lum 1ac (gur)
 2 ——— 3dc (bariga)
 3 1d 2dc (bariga)
 4 ——— 1dc* (bariga) 4c (ban₂)
 5 ——— 1dc* (bariga) 3c (ban₂)
 6 4d 1dc* (bariga) 2c (ban₂)
 7 [n] 1dc* (bariga) 1c (ban₂)
 8 [n]+3d 1dc (bariga)
 9 [n 5c (ban₂)]
 r.1 [n 4c (ban₂)]
 2 [n] 3c (ban₂)
 3 [n]+¹8d¹ ¹2c¹ (ban₂)
 4 [n]+2d 1c (ban₂)
 5 ———
 6 šu+niĝin₂ 10c+3ac (gur) 2dc (bariga) gur
 7 Ĝissu
 8 dumu Ur-^dHa-[ia₃]

0 date (palms), 1 *gur* (of dates each); 0 (date palms), 180 *sila* (each); 1 (date palm), 120 *sila* (each); 0 (date palms), 100 *sila* (each); 0 (date palms), 90 *sila* (each); 4 (date palms), 80 *sila* (each); [n (date palms)], 70 *sila* (each); [n]+3 (date palms), 60 *sila* (each); [n (date palms), 50 *sila* (each)]; [n (date palms), 40 *sila* (each)]; [n (date palms), 30 *sila* (each)]; [n]+8[?] (date palms), 20 *sila* (each); [n (date palms)], 10 *sila* (each).

Total: 13 *gur* (and) 120 *sila* of dates (from the garden of) Ĝissu, son of Ur-Ĥa'ia.

See commentary to no. 81.

83 (CL 010)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.2. *Delivery of date palm production. Storehouse?*

- o.1 2d 2dc (bariga)
 2 ——— 1dc* (bariga) 4c (ban₂)
 3 ——— ¹1dc*¹ (bariga) ¹3c¹ (ban₂)
 4 ——— 1dc* (bariga) 2c (ban₂)
 5 ——— ¹1dc*¹ (bariga) ¹1c¹ (ban₂)
 6 4d [1dc (bariga)]
 7 4d [5c (ban₂)]
 r.1 4d 4c (ban₂)

- 2 3d 3c (ban₂)
 3 ——— 2c (ban₂)
 4 2d 1c (ban₂)
-
- 5 šu+niĝin₂ 4ac zu₂-lum gur
 6 <ĝiš>kiri₆ A-*hu* (RI)-du₁₀ dumu
 7 A-ba-da-sa₂

2 (date palms), 120 *silā* (of dates each); 0 (date palms), 100 *silā* (each); 0 (date palms), 90 *silā* (each); 0 (date palms), 80 *silā* (each); 0 (date palms), 70 *silā* (each); 4 (date palms), [60 *silā* (each)]; 4 (date palms), [50 *silā* (each)]; 4 (date palms), 40 *silā* (each); 3 (date palms), 30 *silā* (each); 0 (date palms), 20 *silā* (each); 2 (date palms), 10 *silā* (each).

Total: 4 *gur* of dates from the garden of Aĥu-*tāb*, son of Abandasa.

See commentary to no. 81.

84 (CL 102)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.2. Delivery of date palm production. Storehouse?

- o.1 20c 'la₂' 2ac ĝišnimbar 4c (ban₂) A-*hu* (RI)-du₁₀
 2 šu+niĝin₂ —
 3 20c la₂ 2ac ĝišnimbar 4c (ban₂)
 r.1 A-*hu* (RI)-du₁₀ tur
 2 šu+niĝin₂ —
 3 A-ba-da (*over erasure*)
 4 7ac ĝišnimbar 3c (ban₂)
 5 ereš-diĝir
 6 20c+1ac ĝišnimbar lukur gal

18 date palms, 40 *silā* (of dates each), (from the garden of) Aĥu-*tāb*, total —; 18 date palms, 40 *silā* (of dates each), (from the garden of) Aĥu-*tāb*, junior, total —, (son of) Abanda(sa); 7 date palms, 30 *silā* (of dates each), (from the garden of) the high priestess; 19 date palms, (30 *silā* of dates each), (from the garden of) the chief *lukur*-priestess.

o.1: For ĝišnimbar (Akk. *gišimmaru*) “date palm”, and date palm cultivation, see Landsberger 1967; Civil 1987d; Volk 2004; Streck 2004; Heimpel 2011: 103.

r.3: The personal name A-ba-da, an abbreviated form of Aba(n)dasa, was written over an erasure, most probably indicating the filiation of Aĥu-*tāb* junior: cf. *SCTRAH* no. 83 (zu₂-lum, kiri₆ A-*hu*-du₁₀ dumu A-ba-da-sa₂).

r.5: For the ereš-diĝir (Akk. *ēntu*), the most senior high priestess of a god or goddess, see Steinkeller 1999: 120f.; Sallaberger and Huber Vulliet 2010: 627f. The best known ereš-diĝir in ED IIIb belonged to goddess Bau in Girsu, who owned gardens and forests, and employed a large number of personnel (Selz 1989: 236, 1995a: 70f.).

r.6: For the *lukur*-priestess (also “consort” in Ur III times), see Sharlach 2008; Weiershäuser 2008: 237-240; Sallaberger and Huber Vulliet 2010: 633; Such-Gutiérrez 2012.

2.1.1.3.3. *Oils***85 (CL 332)***Adab*2.1.1.3.3. *Delivery of lard. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1ac i₃-šaḥ₂ dug
 2 [x]-r^d₁En-lil₂
 3 gala (ARAD.KU) Mes-e-mu₂^{ki}
 4 10u sila₃ MA tak_x (LAK 492)
 r.1 ʾšū¹-i₂
 2 e₂-niĝ₂-gur₁₁-ra
 3 ba-ku₄

1 (30-*sila*) jar of lard (from) [...]Enlil, lamentation singer from Mese-mu(a); 10 *sila* of figs⁷, left over by the barber. They were entered into the storehouse.

o.1: dug was in Adab a measuring vessel of 30 *sila* of capacity (see Powell 1987/90: 504; Yang 1989: 73).

o.3: Mes-e-mu₂^{ki} is the name of a city whose location is unknown. It is also attested as Mes-se-mu₂-a^{ki} in CUSAS 11 143: ii.1, a tablet dated to the time of Meskigala (cf. Schrakamp, forthcoming: 201).

o.4: The interpretation of this line is uncertain. MA is tentatively translated as “figs” (peš₃), although figs were usually measured in strings (še-er-gu / niĝ₂-du₃-a) or baskets (gurdub) in Old Akkadian texts; figs measured by volume appear only in texts dated to the Lagash II (e.g. MVN 6 32) and the Ur III periods (passim).

For a reading tak_x of LAK 492 (later replaced by TAG₄), see Krecher 1981: 136f. and Civil 1982: 11. It is an administrative term meaning “to leave (out/over)” (Civil 1990). See also Powell 1978: 181-191; Viganó 1990 (“to deliver”); Pomponio and Visicato 1994: 178 (“remainder, referring to what was left of another allocation”). Other literature is given by Krebernik and Postgate 2009: 9. In Adab it is also attested in SCTR AH nos. 95: 1, 102:4 (tak_x AK) and CUSAS 11 278: 1.

r.1: For šū-i₂ (Akk. *gallābu*) “barber”, see Bauer: 1989/90: 81; Kleinerman 2013: 303f.

r.2: On e₂-niĝ₂-gur₁₁ “depot, storehouse”, see Bauer 1972: 246, 1989/90: 81; Selz 1989: 73, 1993: 620. See also pp. 34f.

86 (CL 006)*Adab*2.1.1.3.3. *Delivery of lard. Storehouse.*

- o.1 2ac dug 5d sila₃ / i₃-šaḥ₂
 2 Za₃-MU
 3 I₃-la-la
 4 mu-de₆
 r.1 _____
 2 a-ra₂ [n]-kam
 3 _____
 4 iti mu-TIR

2 (30-*sila*) jars (and) 5 *sila* of lard. Za-MU, (the man) of Ilala, brought them. For the [n] time. Month x.

Besides SCTR AH nos. 87 and 88, other similar text is TCCBI I 105.

o.1: See commentary to no. 85: 1.

o.2: Za₃-MU is here taken as a man of E/I₃-la-la, perhaps the merchant recorded in *SCTRAH* no. 310: 1. Za₃-MU E/I₃-la-la-(k) is also attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 86: 2, 88: 2 and *TCCBI* I 105: 2.

87 (CL 051)

Adab

2.1.1.3.3. *Delivery of lard. Storehouse.*

o.1 1ac i₃-šaḥ₂ dug 10u+2d+½d sila₃

2 Za₃-MU

3 'E¹-la-la-ke₄

4 mu-de₆

r.1 'LUM¹-ma-zi

2 'maškim¹-bi

3 _____

4 iti du₆-ku₃

5 _____

1 (30-*sila*) jar (and) 12½ *sila* of lard. Za-MU, (the man) of Elala, brought them. LUMma-zi was the commissioner for this (delivery). Month viii.

See commentary to no. 86.

o.1: See commentary to no. 85: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 86: 2.

r.2: See commentary to no. 4: 5.

88 (CL 156)

Adab

2.1.1.3.3. *Delivery of lard. Storehouse.*

o.1 4ac i₃-šaḥ₂ dug la₂ 2o sila₃

2 Za₃-MU

3 [E]-la-la-ke₄

4 mu-de₆

r.1 LUM-ma-zi

2 maškim-bi

3 _____

4 iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-am₃

4 (30-*sila*) jars of lard minus 2 *sila*. Za-MU, (the man) of Elala, brought them. LUMma-zi was the commissioner for this (delivery). Month i.

See commentary to no. 86.

o.1: See commentary to no. 85: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 86: 2.

r.2: See commentary to no. 4: 5.

89 (CL 055)*Adab**2.1.1.3.3. Expenditure of lard. Storehouse.*

- o.1 *lac* i₃ dug 10u+3*d* sila₃
 2 i₃-šah₂-kam
 3 i₃-ġal₂-am₃
 r.1 _____
 2 ĠAL₂.SA₆-ra
 3 e-na-šum₂
 4 iti niġ₂-ʾkiri₆¹

1 (30-*silā*) jar (and) 13 *silā* of oil. It is (an issue) of lard; it was available. It was given to ĠAL₂.SA₆. Month ix.

o.1: See commentary to no. 85: 1.

r.2: This personal name, of uncertain interpretation, is otherwise unattested.

90 (CL 188)*Adab**2.1.1.3.3. Delivery of oil. Storehouse.*

- o.1 *lac* [...]
 2 A-aš₂-[x (x)]
 3 *lac* dug la₂ 2o sila₃ i₃
 4 saġġa^d Aš₈-gi₄
 5 10c+5*ac* ʾi₃ sila₃¹
 6 Ur-^dErra_x^{ra} (KIŠ.RA)
 r.1 i₃-ra₂-ra₂
 2 Ur-su
 3 maškim-bi
 4 *lac* dug Ur-ur
 5 gaeš₂ A-*rum*₂-ʾx¹
 6 mu-de₆

1 [...] (from) Aʾaš-[]; 1 (30-*silā*) jar of oil minus 2 *silā* (from) the temple administrator of god Ašgi; 15 *silā* of oil (from) Ur-Erra, the perfume maker; Ur-su was the commissioner for this (delivery). 1 (30-*silā*) jar (of oil), Ur-ur, the travelling merchant of Arum, brought it.

o.3: See commentary to no. 85: 1.

o.4: For the god Ašgi, see the commentary to no. 63: 5.

o.6: See commentary to no. 48: 6ʹ.

r.1: For i₃-ra₂-ra₂ (Akk. *muraqqû*, *raqqû*) “perfume maker”, see Selz 1989: 531; Sjöberg 1996: 129; Brunke and Sallaberger 2010: 53.

r.3: See commentary to no. 4: 5.

r.4: Ur-ur ga-eš₈ is also attested as deliverer of oil in *TCCBI* 112.

r.5: For gaeš₂ (Akk. *kaʾiššu*) “travelling merchant”, see Waetzoldt 1984: 414-416 and Selz 1989: 195. A-*rum*₂ is here interpreted as a personal name, for which see Sommerfeld 2010: 119.

91 (CL 008)*Adab**2.1.1.3.3. Expenditure of oil. Storehouse.*

- o.1 10c i₃ gin₂
 2 20c kuš-kuš UNUG
 3 ab-AK
 4 A-*hu* (RI)-*šu-nu*
 5 DUR₂ lugal
 r.1 i₃ e₂-niĝ₂-gur₁₁-kam
 2 i₃ zi-ga-am₃
 3 _____
 4 iti a₂-ki-ti
 5 _____

10 shekels of oil: 20 hides for a tarpaulin⁷ were treated (with them). (For) A_{hu}šunu, the ... of the king. It is the oil of the storehouse. The oil was expended. Month v.

o.2: The interpretation of UNUG in this context is uncertain. It is tentatively taken here as a graphic variant of dabašin (KU₇) “tarpaulin”, for which see Van De Mierop 1987: 134 and Civil 2008: 122; cf. kuš UNUG ma₂, attested in *SCTRAH* no. 159.

o.3: See commentary to no. 37: le.ed.

o.5: The meaning of DUR₂ lugal, the title of A_{hu}šunu, remains uncertain; in *Adab* texts it is also found in *OIP* 14 179: 5 (see Yang 1989: 366). In our case, the term has to be distinguished from the lu₂-KU attested in *SCTRAH* no. 20, since in these two tablets the signs for DUR₂ and KU are clearly distinct. For the professional name lu₂-KU, of uncertain meaning in *SCTRAH* no. 20, see most recently Bauer 2004: 1-4; Sommerfeld, Markina and Roudik 2005: 188-190, with further literature on the difference between DUR₂ and KU in earlier periods; Schrakamp 2012a: 152.

r.1: See commentary to no. 85: r.2.

92 (CL 033)*Adab**2.1.1.3.3. Expenditure⁷ of oil. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [n] i₃ dug 2o sila₃ igi:3o-ĝal₂
 2 [Na]m-maḥ-ni
 3 ¹lac¹ i₃ dug Niĝir-ab-zu
 4 lac i₃ dug 2ac sila₃ igi-3o-ĝal₂
 5 Ig-gi
 6 10c+1ac i₃ sila₃
 7 IM (LAK 376).KI
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[n] (30-sila) jars of oil (and) 2½ sila (for⁷) Nammaḥni; 1 (30-sila) jar of oil (for⁷) Niĝir-abzu; 1 (30-sila) jar of oil (and) 2⅓ sila (for⁷) Iggi; 11 sila of oil (for⁷) IM.KI.

The individuals recorded in this text are also listed in MS 2724/06 (= *CDLI* P251742).

o.1: See commentary to no. 85: 1.

o.7: Our text corpus records three graphic variants for IM: LAK 376 (no. 92: 7), LAK 376×DIŠ (no. 93: 6) and LAK 377 (passim). For these variants, see Krebernik 1984: 27f.; Cavigneaux and Al-Rawi 1995: 190. A reading Karkar for this personal name is uncertain.

93 (CL 044)

Adab

2.1.1.3.3. *Expenditure[?] of oil. Storehouse.*

- o.1 10c+5ac i₃ sila₃
- 2 An-na
- 3 6ac ½dc i₃ sila₃
- 4 Igi-si (*over erasure*)
- 5 10c+3ac sila₃
- 6 IM (LAK 376×DIŠ).KI
- r.1 10c+2ac ʿx¹-[...]

15 *sila* of oil (for[?]) Anna; 6½ *sila* of oil (for[?]) Igisi; 13 *sila* (of oil for[?]) IM.KI; 12 (*sila*) ...

These individuals are recorded in other texts of the Schøyen collection: IM.KI, Igi-si₄ and An-na appear in MS 2724/06 (= CDLI P251742), MS 2724/11 (= CDLI P251747) and MS 4243 (= CDLI P253318); IM.KI and Igi-si₄ appear in MS 4214 (= CDLI P253289), MS 4235 (= CDLI P253310) and MS 4193 (= CDLI P253268); IM.KI and An-na are recorded in MS 4271 (= CDLI P253349).

o.4: Igi-si is a phonetic spelling for Igi-si₄: cf. e.g. MS 2724/06 (= CDLI P251742), MS 2724/11 (= CDLI P251747) and other texts cited above.

o.6: See commentary to no. 92: 7.

94 (CL 126)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.3. *Expenditure[?] of oil. Storehouse?*

- o.1 1ac i₃ dug 2d sila₃
- 2 A-ba-mu-na
- 3 10c+5ac i₃ sila₃
- 4 En-gu₂-gal
- r. *Reverse uninscribed*

1 (30-*sila*) jar (and) 2 *sila* of oil (for[?]) Abamuna; 15 *sila* of oil (for[?]) En-gugal.

o.1: See commentary to no. 85: 1.

o.2: For A-ba-mu-na, a short form of A-ba-mu-na-dim₂ or A-ba-mu-na-DU, see Schrakamp 2013: 225.

95 (CL 052)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.3. *Delivery[?] of oil. Storehouse?*

- o.1 ʿ2ac¹ i₃-ʿx¹ / umbin_x (LAK 289) tak_x (LAK 492)
- 2 Lugal-ʿki¹
- 3 aga₃-us₂

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

2 *umbin*-containers of oil ..., left over (by[?]) Lugal-ki, the soldier.

o.1: For the reading *umbin*_x of LAK 289, see Gelb, Steinkeller and Whiting 1991: 54 ad i.7 (add *UET* 2 109: i.2); according to these authors, this word designated a container of two *sila* of capacity. In Adab it is also attested in *TCCBI* I 21: i.1, 60: i.1, 165: 1; *CUSAS* 11 233: i.5, ii.7, 10, iii.3, 234: i.1, 3, 235: i.1, 236: i.4, 263: ii.6, 265: i.11, 326: 1, 2; MS 1952: r.i.8, 12, 22 (= *CDLI* P250707), MS 2464: r.i.3, 10 (= *CDLI* P251641), MS 3792: x.5, 14 (= *CDLI* P252828), MS 3795: ii.7, 11 (= *CDLI* P252831), MS 3804: ii.6 (= *CDLI* P252840), MS 3811: iii'.6', 15' (= *CDLI* P252847), MS 3826: 6 (= *CDLI* P252862), MS 3827: i.5 (= *CDLI* P252863).

For tak_x (LAK 492), see commentary to no. 85: 4.

96 (CL 241)

Adab

2.1.1.3.3. *Expenditure of sesame oil and garment. Storehouse.*

o.1 1ac i₃-ġiš dug
 2 niġ₂-sam₂-¹bi¹ 2d ku₃ gin₂
 3 1ac ^{tu}g₂NIĠ₂.S[U[?].A[?]]
 4 niġ₂-sam₂-¹bi¹ ½d ku₃ [gin₂]
 r.1 Mu-ni d[ub-sar]
 2 Lugal-it[i-da]
 3 e-na-š[um₂]

1 (30-*sila*) jar of sesame oil, its price (is) 2 shekels of silver; 1 NIĠ₂.S[U[?]-a[?]]-garment, its price (is) ½ [shekel] of silver. (They were expended by) Muni, the scribe. They were given to Lugal-itida.

o.1: See commentaries to nos. 26: 2 and 85: 1.

o.3: See commentary to no. 58: 1.

r.1: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

2.1.1.3.4. *Wood*

97 (CL 218)

Adab

2.1.1.3.4. *Delivery of timber. Storehouse.*

o.1 ¹1ac¹ ġiš gu₂ [(x)]
 2 Da-da
 3 dumu ad-KID
 4 [n] Gala-maḥ
 5 1ac ¹E₂¹-zi
 6 IM^{rki}₁
 7 ¹x-NE-x¹
 ¹? line lost
 r. 1 or 2 lines lost

1' [(x)] 'x-x'-[...]

2' 'iti du₆-ku₃'

3' _____

1 talent of timber (from) Dada, son of the reed worker; [n] (talents of timber from) Galamaḥ; 1 (talent of timber from) Ezi, (the lamentation singer of) Karkar; ... [...]. Month viii.

o.3: For ad-KID (Akk. *atkuppu*) “reed worker”, see *PSD* A/3, pp. 20-23 s.v. ad-KID; Steinkeller 1989: 171; Attinger 2005b: 262.

o.4: See commentary to no. 111: 2.

o.5: Ezi was a lamentation singer of Karkar (gala IM^{ki}, *SCTRAH* no. 113: 5 and MS 4754: r.1-2 [= *CDLI* P253784]), who supplied timber (*SCTRAH* no. 97: 5) and flax (*SCTRAH* nos. 111: 4, 112: 4, 113: 5 and 286: 2) to the palace.

o.6: For Karkar (IM^{ki}) see p. 30 n. 33 and commentaries to nos. 92: 7 and 111: r.1.

98 (CL 103)

Adab

2.1.1.3.4. *Delivery of trunks. Storehouse.*

o.1 1ac ḡiṣṣe-du₁₀

2 1ac ḡiṣṣasal_x' ([A.TU.A.TU|.D[U₈.LIŠ])

3 4ac ḡiṣṣu₃-suḥ₅

4 Nam-maḥ-ni

5 1ac ḡiṣṣasal_x ([A.TU.A.TU|.DU₈.LIŠ])

6 ḡiṣṣkiri₆ Ur₅-tu-^dAš₈-gi₄

r.1 2ac ḡiṣṣe-du₁₀

2 ḡiṣṣkiri₆ ^dAš₈-gi₄

3 6ac ḡiṣṣe-du₁₀

4 ḡiṣṣkiri₆ ^dEn-lil₂

1 juniper, 1 poplar (and) 4 pines, (from) Nammaḥni; 1 poplar (from) the garden of Urtu-Ašgi; 2 junipers (from) the garden of Ašgi; 6 junipers (from) the garden of Enlil.

o.1: For ḡiṣṣe-du₁₀, a variety of juniper, see Heimpel 2011: 128-130; see also Powell 1992: 115f. In Pre-Sargonic Girsu its wood was used for poles and other parts of carts/wagons, and was the only one employed in the manufacture of bows (Powell 1992: 115).

o.2: For ḡiṣṣasal_x ([A.TU.A.TU|.DU₈.LIŠ]) (Akk. *šarbatu*), orthographic variant of ḡiṣṣasal₂, the “Euphrates poplar”, see Powell 1992: 107-109; Volk 1995: 182; Heimpel 2011: 124. Its wood was used for making furniture, roof structures, boats and other objects. In Pre-Sargonic Girsu it was occasionally cultivated in gardens.

o.3: For ḡiṣṣu₃-suḥ₅ (Akk. *ašūḥu*) “pine”, see Stol 1979: 18f. n. 68; Powell 1992: 116f.; Heimpel 2011: 103-111. Pines were cultivated since Early Dynastic times, and the wood was mainly used in boat-building.

o.6: See commentary to no. 69: 4.

r.2: For the god Ašgi, see the commentary to no. 63: 5.

99 (CL 146)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.4. Delivery of timber. Storehouse?

- o.1 3ac ġiš-ḫum mes
 2 10c ġiš za-ar-da nu₂
 3 ṛ^{ġiš}kiri₆ ṛUr-^{d?}Gibil[?]
 4 2ac ṛ^{ġiš}SE.TIR.GAM¹ tur
 5 ṛ2ac¹ ṛ^{ġiš}eren¹ za₃-us₂ (ARAD)
 6 ṛ^{ġiš}kiri₆ Ur-^dṛNin¹-piriġ
 r.1 3ac ṛ^{ġiš}eren¹ za₃-us₂ (ARAD)
 2 Ur-ṛsu¹
 3 2ac ṛ^{ġiš}ḫum ṛmes¹
 4 ṛUr¹-^dSud₃-ṛda¹
 5 ṛ2ac¹ ṛ^{ġiš}x¹ MA
 6 Lugal-kar-re₂
 7 ġiš ab-ṛx¹-am₃
 8 Mu-ni

3 hackberries (for making) benches (and) 10 logs (for making) *zarda* for a (wagon) bed, (from) the garden of Ur-Gibil[?]; 2 small logs of ... (and) 2 cedars (for making chair[?]) back/armrests, (from) the garden of Ur-Ninpirig; 3 cedars (for making chair[?]) back/armrests, (from) Ursu; 2 hackberries (for making) benches, (from) Ur-Suda; 2 logs of ..., (from) Lugal-kare. The timber was ... (by) Muni.

o.1: For ġiš-ḫum (Akk. *gišḫummu*) “bench (in vehicles)”, see Van De Mieroop 1987: 139 and Römer 1993: 382f. For ṛ^{ġiš}mes (Akk. *mēsu*) “hackberry”, see Powell 1987: 149 and Heimpel 2011: 130-132; this tree was cultivated in gardens, and its wood was used to make furniture and carved objects.

o.2: za-ar-da nu₂ is another writing for zar₃-da nu₂, a component of a wagon. It is attested in *DP* 431: iv.1 (zar₃-da nu₂ mar), *DP* 432: iv.1 (zar₃-da nu₂), *DP* 446: ii.4 (zar₃-da nu₂ mar) and *VS* 27 48: iii.2 (zar₃-da nu₂). The connection of zar₃-da with Akk. *zardû* was proposed by Powell 1992: 110, who suggested the interpretation of zar₃-da nu₂ mar as “perhaps holding pins for bed of a cart”; in fact, in lexical lists ṛ^{ġiš}zar-du₃ (Akk. *zardû*, *kanasarru*, *kālītu*, *Ḫ* 5 100-101 = *MSL* 6, p. 14) is described as a piece of a *margida*-chariot (*Ḫ* 5 98a). If the connection of zar₃-da with Akk. *zardû* suggested by Powell is correct, then nu₂ is surely to be understood as “bed”; otherwise, -nu₂/-na₂ should be interpreted syllabically. See also Civil 2008: 109 and n. 282 (and note that his reference to a variant of the word with -na is erroneous).

o.4: I cannot propose an interpretation for ṛ^{ġiš}SE.TIR.GAM (a tree name?).

o.5: za₃-(bi)-us₂ was a word designating the back or armrests of chairs (cf. ṛ^{ġiš}gu-za za₃-bi-us₂ = *kussi nēmedi* “armchair”, *Ḫ* 4 74 = *MSL* 5, p. 156). It is well attested in third millennium and Old Babylonian texts: *Mem. Diakonof*, p. 207 Erm. 14388 (ṛ^{ġiš}gu-za za₃-bi-us₂ ḫa-lu-ub₂) (Oakk); *RTC* 221: i.10, ii.9 and *RTC* 222: i.11' (ṛ^{ġiš}gu-za za₃-bi-us₂) (Lagaš II); *UET* 3 83: 1, 684: 3, 695: 4 (ṛ^{ġiš}gu-za za₃-bi-us₂), 829: i.1' (ṛ^{ġiš}gu-za za₃-bi-us₂ šinig), *CUSAS* 3 1381: 7 (ṛ^{ġiš}gu-za za₃-bi-us₂), *ASJ* 9, p. 315 3: 1 (ṛ^{ġiš}za₃-us₂), *NABU* 2001 7: 2 (ṛ^{ġiš}gu-za za₃-us₂) and *AAICAB* 1/3 Bod. S 138: i.2 (ṛ^{ġiš}za₃-us₂ ṛ^{ġiš}šinig), i.3 (ṛ^{ġiš}gu-za nita ṛ^{ġiš}ḫa-lu-ub₂ za₃-us₂ si-ga), r.i.15 (ṛ^{ġiš}za₃-us₂) (Ur III); *BIN* 9 28: r.1, 151: 1, 2, 185: 5, *BIN* 10 83: 14, 150: r.4 (ṛ^{ġiš}gu-za za₃-us₂) (OB). See Yoshikawa 1987: 305; Röllig and Waetzoldt 1993/97: 328.

r.7: I cannot ascertain the verbal stem written after ab-. The traces of the sign look like IM, but this possibility does not seem to make much sense.

2.1.1.3.5. *Reeds and Rushes*

100 (CL 025)

Adab

2.1.1.3.5. *Delivery of reeds. Storehouse of the palace.*

o.1 10c+5ac gi gu₂
 2 'Lugal'-gub-ba
 3 10c+[n] Lugal-[iti[?]]-da
 4 5ac ad-KID gal
 r.1 gi e₂-gal-la
 2 ku₄-ra₂-am₃

15 loads of reeds (from) Lugal-guba; 10+[n] (loads of reeds from) Lugal-itida; 5 (loads of reeds from) the chief reed worker. They are the reeds that were entered into the palace.

o.1: When applied to reed (and occasionally to flax) production, gu₂ has the meaning of “load”. As the talent (gu₂), it weighed ca. 30 kg., but it was divided up into bundles (sa) rather than into *mana* (1 ma-na = ca. 500 g.). The number of bundles per load was not fixed and depended on the kind of reed (e.g. freshly cut vs. dried reeds). Their ratio was usually 11-18:1, although *SCTRAH* no. 102 records a 5:1 ratio. See Sallaberger 1989: 318 and Waetzoldt 1992: 126.

o.4: In the Adab corpus, the ad-KID gal “chief reed worker” is usually mentioned by title only: *SCTRAH* nos. 100: 4, 288: r. 4, *CUSAS* 20 18: i.11 and *CUSAS* 20 274: 8; the only exception known to me is *TCCBI* I 14: iii.6, r.ii.3, where Ur-e₂-zi-da ad-KID gal is recorded.

For ad-KID “reed worker”, see commentary to no. 97: 3.

101 (CL 184)

Adab

2.1.1.3.5. *Delivery of reeds. Storehouse.*

o.1 60ac+50c la₂ 1ac gi gu₂
 2 Ad-da
 3 bala-a-ri₂-ta
 4 mu-de₆
 r. _____
 1 iti še-KIN-ku₅

109 loads of reeds, Adda brought them from the other side (of the river). Month xii.

o.1: See commentary to no. 100: 1.

o.3: bala-a-ri₂ is interpreted as an orthographic variant of bala-a-ri “opposite side (of the river)”, probably referring to the Tigris. This spelling is also found in other Adab texts: *SCTRAH* no. 104: r.2 (PN-e bala-a-ri₂ mu-de₆), MS 4195: ii.13 (= *CDLI* P253270, engar bala-a-ri₂), *TCCBI* I 239: r.4, 8 (aša₅ bala-a-ri₂) and *CUSAS* 23 151: r.ii.3 (kiri₆ bala-a-ri₂).

102 (CL 196)*Adab**2.1.1.3.5. Delivery of reeds. Storehouse.*

- o.1 50c+5ac gi gu₂
 2 gu₂-bi 5d-ta
 3 al-keš₂
 4 tak_x (LAK 492) AK
 r.1 UN-^rgal¹
 2 mu-^rde₆¹
-

55 loads of reeds; the loads were tied together into 5 (bundles) each; they were left over. The foreman brought them.

o.1: See commentary to no. 100: 1.

o.4: See commentary to no. 85: 4.

r.1: For UN-gal “foreman, supervisor”, probably a spelling variant of gal-UN, see Kienast and Volk 1995: 56f.; Sommerfeld 1999: 75; Schrakamp 2008: 686. A reading /kiġgal/ for gal-UN has been suggested by Selz (1989: 85f., 1998b: 318), and questioned by Bauer (1989/90: 81f.) and Schrakamp (2010: 111). If Selz’s hypothesis were correct, then the title kiġ₂-gal, also attested in texts from Adab (see commentary to no. 118: 4), could be considered another spelling for UN-gal / gal-UN. In Adab texts UN-gal is also found in *TCCBI* I 51: ii.4 (supervisor in an expenditure of barley) and *PPAC* 1 A. 661: 5-6. The duties of this important official, who belonged to the upper ranks of the administrative hierarchy, have been discussed by Schrakamp 2010: 110-119.

103 (CL 211)*Adab**2.1.1.3.5. Delivery of reeds. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [n]+^r40c¹+2ac+[n gu₂] gi ^rgal¹-[gal]
 2 [n]+30c la₂ ^r3ac²¹ gu₂ gi tur-tur
 3 Lugal-ma₂-gur₈
 4 lu₂ Uri₂^{ki}
 r.1 _____
 2 mu-de₆
 3 Lugal-a-ġu₁₀
 4 ensi₂

 5 ^riti šu¹-ġar
 6 _____

[n]+42 [loads] of large reeds (and) [n]+27² loads of small reeds. Lugal-magur, the man of Ur, brought them. Lugal-ajaġu, governor. Month iv.

o.1: See commentary to no. 100: 1.

r.3: For Lugal-ajaġu, see p. 30.

104 (CL 279)*Adab**2.1.1.3.5. Delivery of reeds. Storehouse.*

- o.1 30c la₂ 3d gi gu₂
 2 Ur-^dAš₈-gi₄
 3 20c la₂ 2d gi gu₂
 r.1 Lu₂-^{r^d}1Inana-ke₄
 2 bala-a-ri₂
 3 mu-de₆
 4 iti ab-e₃-zi-ga-^ra¹

27 loads of reeds (from) Ur-Ašgi; 18 loads of reeds, Lu-Inana brought them (from) the other side (of the river). Month vi.

o.1 and r.2: See commentaries to no. 100: 1 and 3.

105 (CL 308)*Adab**2.1.1.3.5. Delivery of reeds. Storehouse.*

- o.1 60d+3d gi gu₂
 2 Ur-^dAš₈-gi₄
 3 mu-de₆
 4 [iti] du₆-ku₃
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

63 loads of reeds. Ur-Ašgi brought them. Month viii.

o.1: See commentary to no. 100: 1.

106 (CL 056)*Adab**2.1.1.3.5. Turning over of reed. Storehouse.*

- o.1 8ac ^rgi¹ gu₂
 2 Lu₂-^{r^d}1Inana ad-^rKID¹
 3 mu-de₆
 4 6ac Inim-ma-ni-zi
 5 mu-de₆
 6 _____
 7 šu+niĝin₂ 10c+4ac gi gu₂
 8 šu-a gi₄-a
 r.1 ^dEn-lil₂-la₂
 2 lu₂ ĝiš-gi-kam
 3 _____
 4 iti a₂-ki-ti

8 loads of reeds, Lu-Inana, the reed worker, brought them; 6 (loads of reeds), Inimanizi brought them. Total: 14 loads of reeds. They were turned over by Enlila, the “man of the reed thicket”. Month: v.

o.1: See commentary to no. 100: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 97: 3.

o.8: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.2: lu₂ ĝiš-gi was a professional name probably designating a foreman who controlled reed collection from canebrakes and thickets.

107 (CL 258)

Adab

2.1.1.3.5. *Expenditure of rushes. Storehouse.*

o.1 [(3)]+3ac ^rA.[ZI.ZI]¹ [(x)] / gu₂
 2 E₂-ur₂
 3 dub-sar-e
 4 _____
 5 i₃-zi
 r. l[?] line lost

[(3)]+3 loads of A.-rushes, E-ur, the scribe, issued them. [(...)]

For the provenance of this text, cf. *SCTRAH* no. 76: 4, where E₂-ur₂ dub-sar is also attested.

o.1: For A.[ZI.ZI], a type of rush, see Civil 1982: 16f., 1987a: 49f.; Waetzoldt 1992: 143 n. 97; Huber 2000: 475f.; Molina and Such-Gutiérrez 2004: 14; Civil 2008: 131; Heimpel 2009b: 212f.; Civil 2013: 41. It was used to make rafts, ropes, nets, etc.

2.1.1.3.6. *Flax*

108 (CL 011)

Adab

2.1.1.3.6. *Delivery of flax. Storehouse of the palace.*

o.1 360ac gu sa
 2 ^dUtu-a-ĝu₁₀
 3 120ac gu sa
 4 Ur-LI
 r.1 _____
 2 gu e₂-gal-la
 3 ku₄-ra₂-am₃

300 bundles of flax (from) Utu-ajaĝu; 120 bundles of flax (from) Ur-LI. It is the flax that was entered into the palace.

o.1: For gu “flax”, see Waetzoldt 1980/83c: 584; Selz 1993: 232; Sommerfeld 1999: 111. Flax stalks were usually measured in bundles (sa) or loads (gu₂): cf. *TCCBI* I 161, 163, *CUSAS* 20 254, *SCTRAH* nos. 108 to 118, and 308 (all of them from Adab).

109 (CL 322)*Adab**2.1.1.3.6. Delivery of flax remainder. Storehouse.*

- o.1 la₂-i₃ 600ac gu sa
 2 ^dUtu-a-ĝu₁₀
 3 360ac+30c [gu] 'sa'
 4 Ur-LI
 r.1 ka 'i₇' ensi₂ [-ka']
 2 Šu-na
 3 maškim-bi

Arrears: 600 bundles of flax (from) Utu-ajaĝu; 390 bundles [of flax] (from) Ur-LI. (Flax from) the inlet of the Governor's Canal. Šuna was the commissioner for this (delivery).

o.1: See commentary to no. 108: 1.

r.1: The inlet of the Governor's Canal, where a cult centre and storage facilities were located, is also mentioned in *TCCBI* I 161: 2 (gala ka i₇ ensi₂), MS 2181/21: i.3 (= *CDLI* P250861), MS 2191/22: 4 (= *CDLI* P250928), *CUSAS* 11 312: ii.1 and *CUSAS* 19 91: r.6 (ĝanun ka i₇ ensi₂); cf. also *CUSAS* 13 4: 7 (aša₅ e-ga niĝin₂-na-am₃, [d]a i₇ ensi₂-ka-kam).

r.3 : See commentary to no. 4: 5.

110 (CL 085)*Adab**2.1.1.3.6. Delivery of flax. Storehouse.*

- o.1 60ac gu sa
 2 Ur-Tum-al
 3 mu-de₆
 4 iti ab-e₃-zi-ga
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

60 bundles of flax: Ur-Tummal brought them. Month vi.

o.1: See commentary to no. 108: 1.

111 (CL 272)*Adab**2.1.1.3.6. Delivery of flax remainder. Storehouse.*

- up.ed. la₂-i₃
 o.1 1200ac+30u gu sa
 2 Gala-mah
 3 600ac+'360ac'¹+30u / gu sa
 4 E₂-zi
 r.1 'IM'^{ki}
 2 ugula Gala-mah
 3 _____

- 4 gu la₂-ṛi₃-am₃¹
 5 ṛiti¹ ab-e₃-zi-ga-a

Arrears: 1,230 bundles of flax (from) Galamaḥ; 990 bundles of flax (from) Ezi, (the lamentation singer of) Karkar. The foreman was Galamaḥ. It is the remaining flax. Month vi.

o.1: See commentary to no. 108: 1.

o.2: Galamaḥ is recorded in a number of texts as a supplier of timber (*SCTRAH* no. 97) and flax (nos. 111, 112, 286 and 308) to the palace. Because of his role as Ezi's overseer (l. r.2), and in view of his name, he was perhaps the chief lamentation singer of Karkar.

o.4: See commentary to no. 97: 4.

r.1: Ancient Karkar (IM^{ki}) should most probably be identified with Tall Jidr, a site on the Tigris, 16 km to the southeast of Adab (Powell 1980: 50-52; Steinkeller 2001: 72). It was a cultic centre of the god Iškur (see Schwemer 2001: 136f.; Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 20 and n. 197; Maiocchi 2009: 135; Steinkeller 2011: 15). At this time, the close relationship between Karkar and Adab was strengthened by the fact that Lugal-ajaḡu was simultaneously the governor of Adab and the temple administrator of god Iškur in Adab (see p. 30). Other people recorded in Adab texts said to come from Karkar are Galamaḥ, the chief lamentation singer (see commentary above), Ezi, the lamentation singer (see commentary above), Za-MU, the messenger of Karkar (*CUSAS* 11 245: i.4-ii.2'), and Ur-niḡar, the merchant of Karkar (*TCCBI* I 224: 4, and probably also *CUSAS* 20 283: 3). See also commentary to no. 92: 7.

112 (CL 091)

Adab

2.1.1.3.6. Expenditure of flax. Storehouse.

- o.1 60ac gu gu₂
 2 Gala-maḥ
 3 20c Ulu_x (ḡIŠGAL×IM)-di-gal
 4 30c+3ac E₂-zi
 5 10c Lugal-iti-da
 6 dumu Ur-ḡa₂
 7 10c Lugal-iti-da
 r.1 ṛdumu¹ ṛUtu¹-a
 2 [10c U]ṛ²-dam ṛx¹
 3 _____
 4 šu+niḡin₂ 120ac+20c+3ac gu gu₂
 5 lu₂ gu-me
 6 Ba-ḡA
 7 an-na-šum₂

60 loads of flax (from) Galamaḥ; 20 (loads of flax from) Uludigal; 33 (loads of flax from) Ezi; 10 (loads of flax from) Lugal-itida, son of Urḡa; 10 (loads of flax from) Lugal-itida, son of Utu-ajaḡu; [10] (loads of flax from) Urdam², the ... Total: 143 loads of flax. They are the men of the flax. (The loads) were given to BaḡA.

o.1: See commentaries to nos. 100: 1 and 108: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 111: 2.

o.3: Other attestations of ḡIŠGAL×IM in Sargonic sources are given by Westenholz 1975: 118 sub X₁₉. The reading /ulu/ for this sign is supported by 6N-T637: r.iii.4 (nam-lu₂-ḡIŠGAL×IM, variant for nam-lu₂-

ulu₃ “humanity”), an Ur III manuscript of what probably was an Early Dynastic hymn (see Rubio’s forthcoming edition of Ur III literary texts; cf. Klein 2000: 569 n. 32 and Peterson 2007: 230 n. 1009). Furthermore, Ulu₃(ĜišGAL)-di-(gal), a personal name and a title designating a kind of priest in charge of lamentations, is well attested in ED IIIb (*DP* 159: i.2, *BIN* 8 366: ii.6, etc.; cf. Bauer 1971: 321), Old Akkadian (*OPBF* 5 133) and Ur III sources (*TUT* 79, *UET* 3 910, *AnOr* 1 88, *SAT* 2 77, etc.). For these attestations, cf. Attinger 1993: 737, who reads u₁₈/ulu₃-di and notes that this term is probably related to the lexical equivalence u₆-di-gal = *udigallu* (Lu IV 113 = *MSL* 12, p. 132).

Possibly with a reading /bun/ or /bu/, ĜišGAL×IM is also used to spell niĝ₂-bun₂(KA×IM)-na in 6N-T931, an Ur III forerunner to the OB Animal List; this word is also spelled niĝ₂-EZEN×AN-na in VE 45 (Civil 1984a: 90, 2008: 108). In the view of Peterson (2010: 230), ĜišGAL×IM in 6N-T931 could be an error for KA×IM.

o.4: See commentary to no. 97: 4.

r.1: ^dUtu-a is an abbreviation of ^dUtu-a-ĝu₁₀ (cf. *SCTRAH* no. 113: 2), just like Lugal-a for Lugal-a-ĝu₁₀ (see commentary to no. 146: r.5).

r.5: The term lu₂ gu “man of the flax”, designated an official responsible for the processing of flax. It is also attested in *TCCBI* I 207: 3.

r.6: This personal name of uncertain reading is also attested in the Ur III sources, e.g. *L’uomo* 60: r.iii.8.

113 (CL 154)

Adab

2.1.1.3.6. *Expenditure of flax. Storehouse.*

o.1	600ac gu sa
2	^d Utu-a-ĝu ₁₀
3	180ac MA ₂ .ĜU.NE
4	gala
5	180ac E ₂ -zi
6	gala IM ^{ki}
r.	=====
1	gu <mu [?] >-a-kam
2	En-ra
3	e-na-šum ₂
	=====

600 bundles of flax (from) Utu-ajaĝu; 180 (bundles of flax from) MA₂.ĜU.NE, the lamentation singer; 180 (bundles of flax from) Ezi, the lamentation singer of Karkar. It is the flax of <the year?>. It was given to Enra.

o.1: See commentary to no. 108: 1.

o.3: The context recommends the interpretation of MA₂.ĜU.NE as a personal name of uncertain reading (perhaps u_x-bi₂?). For a reading /u/ of MA₂.ĜU, see Steinkeller 1984a: 34 n. 8 and Bauer 1992: 2f. no. 49.

o.5: See commentary to no. 97: 4.

o.6: For Karkar (IM^{ki}) see p. 30 and commentaries to nos. 92: 7 and 111: r.1.

r.1: The tentative restoration of <mu[?]> is based on *DP* 621: ii.2 and *OPBF* 5 98: 2.

r.2: For En-ra as a theophoric element in personal names, see Hilgert 2002: 283.

114 (CL 293)*Adab**2.1.1.3.6. Expenditure of flax. Storehouse.*

o.1 ʾ360ac¹ [(+ *n*) gu sa]
 2 Šeš-tur
 3 120ac^dUtu-ʾa-ĝu₁₀¹
 4 En-ra
 r.1 e-na-šum₂

2 iti a₂-ki-ti

360 [(+ *n*) bundles of flax] (from) Šeštur; 120 (bundles of flax) (from) Utu-ajaĝu. They were given to Enra. Month v.

The restoration of gu sa “bundles of flax” is based on other texts recording Utu-ajaĝu as a supplier of flax, and Enra as the receiving official (*SCTRAH* nos. 108, 109, 113, 114, 115 and 116).

o.1: See commentary to no. 108: 1.

o.4: See commentary to no. 113: r.2.

115 (CL 127)*Adab**2.1.1.3.6. Expenditure of flax. Storehouse.*

o.1 1800ac+360ac+30c gu sa
 2 ki-la₂-bi 40c gu₂
 3 na₄ 1ac gu₂-ta
 r.1 En-ra
 2 an-na-šum₂
 3 dub-saĝ-še₃
 4 _____
 5 iti še-KIN-ku₅-a

2,190 bundles of flax: their weight is 40 talents, (weighed out) with a one-talent stone-weight. They were given to Enra, before (they were weighed out?). Month xii.

Other similar texts are *SCTRAH* no. 116, *CUSAS* 20 255 and 256.

o.1: See commentary to no. 108: 1.

r.1: See commentary to no. 113: r.2.

r.3: For dub-saĝ-še₃ “earlier; in the first place”, in opposition to aga₃-gi₄ (cf. *CTNMC* 2: iii.3), see Civil 1984a: 286; *PSD* A/3, p. 49 s.v. aga₃-gi₄-a; Civil and Rubio 1999: 257. In our text this phrase could indicate that Enra received the flax before it was weighed out. Note in this regard that in *SCTRAH* no. 116 it is explicitly stated that the flax had been weighed out (ba-la₂) with a one-talent stone-weight.

116 (CL 149)*Adab**2.1.1.3.6. Expenditure of flax. Storehouse.*

- o.1 60ac+20c+¹6ac¹ gu sa
 2 [n]a₄ gu₂-ta
 3 2ac gu₂-še₃
 4 ba-la₂
 5 En-ra
 r.1 e-na-šum₂
 2 gu Šu-na-kam
 3 ba-zi
 4 _____
 5 [i]ti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-a¹

86 bundles of flax were weighed out with a (one)-talent stone-weight, (amounting) to 2 talents. They were given to Enra. It is the flax of Šuna. It was expended. Month: i.

See commentaries to nos. 114 and 115.

o.1: See commentary to no. 108: 1.

o.5: See commentary to no. 113: r.2.

117 (CL 330)*Adab**2.1.1.3.6. Expenditure of flax[?]. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [n gu[?] s]a[?]
 2 ¹5¹ ¹x¹ / ¹(x) x¹
 3 ¹En¹-ra
 r.1 an-na-šum₂

Rest uninscribed

[n] bundles[?] [of flax[?]], 5 ... They were given to Enra.

o.1: See commentary to no. 108: 1.

o.3: See commentary to no. 113: r.2.

118 (CL 177)*Adab**2.1.1.3.6. Turning over of flax. Storehouse.*

- o.1 ¹120ac¹ g[u sa]
 2 Ur-a₂ nu-b[anda₃]
 3 30c Ur-^dAš₈-gi₄ lu₂ šum₂
 4 120ac kiĝ₂-gal
 5 600ac dub-sar-mah
 r. _____
 1 šu-a gi₄-a

- 2 Ad-da
3 dub-sar-kam

120 [bundles] of flax (from) Ur-a, the overseer; 30 (bundles of flax from) Ur-Ašgi, the cultivator of onions; 120 (bundles of flax from) the *kiġgal*-supervisor; 600 (bundles of flax from) the chief scribe. They were turned over by Adda, the scribe.

o.1: See commentary to no. 108: 1.

o.3: The profession lu₂ šum₂-(ma) “cultivator of onions” is well attested in Ur III texts, e.g. *YOS* 4 307, *BPOA* 6 1071, etc. In Adab texts it is found in *TCCBI* I 35: i.3, ii.3.

o.4: kiġ₂-gal (Akk. *mu'irru, rabû, kiġgallu*) was perhaps another spelling for UN-gal / gal-UN, a high ranking supervisor (see commentary to no. 102: r.1). In Adab texts kiġ₂-gal is also attested in *CUSAS* 13 160: 5, and MS 3799: ii.1 (= *CDLI* P252835).

r.1: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.2: Ad-da was a high official in Adab responsible for the administration of goods and personnel management (see p. 38). He is attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 118: r.2, 166: r.2, 174: 2, 181: r.1, 182: 2, 268: 3, 275: r.6, *CUSAS* 20 229, 253 and *CUSAS* 13 27.

2.1.1.3.7. Wool and Textiles

119 (CL 108)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Delivery of wool. Storehouse.*

- o.1 5ac 'siki¹ gu₂ 7d ma-na
2 siki e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁-ra ku₄-ra₂-am₃
3 siki ensi₂-kam
4 Lugal-a-ġu₁₀
r.1 e-na-la₂

2 iti du₆-ku₃

5 talents (and) 7 *mana* of wool. It is the wool that was entered into the storehouse. It is the wool of the governor: it was weighed out for Lugal-ajaġu. Month viii.

o.2: See commentary to no. 85: r.2.

o.4: For Lugal-ajaġu, see p. 30.

120 (CL 155)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Delivery of wool. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [(n)]+3ac siki ma-'na¹
2 siki e₂-niġ₂-¹gur₁₁-ra [ku₄]-¹ra₂-am₃¹
3 'Ur-LI¹
4 'na-gada¹
5 [iti] ġa₂-udu-[ur₄]
r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[n]+3 *mana* of wool. It is the wool that was entered into the storehouse. (From[?]) Ur-LI, the herdsman. Month vii.

o.2: See commentary to no. 85: r.2.

121 (CL 018)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.7. *Delivery of wool. Storehouse?*

- o.1 10c siki gu₂
 2 30u la₂ 1o ½d ma-<na>
 3 a-ra₂ 1d-kam

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

10 talents (and) 28½ *mana* of wool. For the first time.

122 (CL 032)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Outstanding expenditure of wool and garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

- o.1 10c+1ac siki gu₂ la₂ 10u ma-na
 2 20c la₂ 3ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 3 bar-ra ġal₂-la
 4 Mu-ni-k[am]

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

11 talents minus 10 *mana* of wool (and) 17 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric. It is an outstanding (expenditure) for Muni.

o.2: For ^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.3: For bar-ra ġal₂-la “outstanding”, see Schrakamp 2008: 689. See also commentary to no. 216: 5.

o.4: See commentary to no. 31: r.7’.

123 (CL 189)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Delivery of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

- o.1 1ac ^{tu}g₂niġ₂-la₂
 2 2ac ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ga-du₃
 3 E₂-šemb₂ (ŠIM)-zi
 4 mu-^rde₆¹

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

1 girdle (and) 2 loin-bands[?], E-šembizi has brought them.

o.1: For ^{tu}g₂niġ₂-la₂ (Akk. *šimdu*) “belt, girdle”, see Waetzoldt 1980/83a: 25; Schrakamp 2010: 152; Foster 2010: 130.

o.2: See commentary to no. 22: 5.

o.3: The personal name E-šembizi is written indistinctly in our corpus with šemb_i₂ = ŠIM (*SCTRAH* nos. 123: 3, 124: 3', *TCCBI* I 148: r.3) and šemb_i = ŠIM×SIG₇ = LAK 656 (*SCTRAH* no. 127: 2, *TCCBI* I 147: 2); for the reading of these variants, see Krecher 1968: 257f.; for the word /šemb_i/ “cosmetic”, see Civil 1987b: 155, 2008: 74f.

124 (CL 247)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Expenditure of garments[?]. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

- o. *c. 1 line lost*
 1' 'x x¹ [...]
 2' Ur-'x¹ [...]
 3' E₂-šemb_i₂¹ (ŠIM)-[zi]
 4' dub¹ (URUDU)-sa[r]
 5' e-na-šum₂
 6' Lu₂-^dAš₈-gi₄
 7' dub-sar
 r.1 maškim-bi

 2 iti ĝa₂-udu-ur₄

... (for) Ur-... It was given to E-šembizi, the scribe. Lu-Ašgi, the scribe, was the commissioner for this (delivery). Month vii.

This document possibly dealt with garments used as military equipment: cf. *SCTRAH* nos. 123 and 127.

o.3': See commentary to no. 123: 3.

r.1: See commentary to no. 4: 5.

125 (CL 295)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Withdrawal of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository of the palace.*

- o.1 '120ac+'40c¹+[8ac]^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂ NIĜ₂.SU-[a]
 2 120ac+50c+6ac^{tug₂}NIĜ₂.SU-a
 3 _____
 4 'š_u+niĝin₂¹ 300ac+40c+4ac^{tug₂}NIĜ₂.SU-a
 r.1 _____
 2 tug₂ kar-ra
 3 ĝal₂-la-am₃
 4 'tug₂¹ 'e₂¹-gal-la
 5 'ĝal₂-la-am₃¹

168 NIĜ₂.SU-a-garments with girdle (and) 176 NIĜ₂.SU-a-garments. Total: 344 NIĜ₂.SU-a-garments. The garments that have been withdrawn were available. The garments were available in the palace.

o.1, 2 and 4: ${}^{\text{tug}_2}\text{ni}\hat{\text{g}}_2\text{-la}_2$ $\text{NI}\hat{\text{G}}_2.\text{SU-a}$ was a designation for a protective garment ($\text{NI}\hat{\text{G}}_2.\text{SU-a}$) with a girdle ($\text{ni}\hat{\text{g}}_2\text{-la}_2$) used by soldiers; cf. Schrakamp 2008: 700, 2010: 151f. For ${}^{\text{tug}_2}\text{NI}\hat{\text{G}}_2.\text{SU-a}$, see also commentary to no. 58: 1; for ${}^{\text{tug}_2}\text{ni}\hat{\text{g}}_2\text{-la}_2$, see also commentary to no. 123: 1.

r.2: For kar “to take away, to withdraw”, see Sallaberger 1993: 47 n. 200 and Balke 1998: 12f.

126 (CL 175)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Remainder account of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository of the palace.*

- o.1 [n]+2ac $\text{tug}_2\text{-}^{\text{r}}\text{x-(x)}^1$
 2 8ac ${}^{\text{tug}_2}\text{ni}\hat{\text{g}}_2^{\text{r}}\text{-la}_2$
 3 $\text{tug}_2\text{ la}_2\text{-}^{\text{r}}\text{i}_3^1$
 4 A- $\hat{\text{g}}\text{e}\hat{\text{s}}\text{tin-kam}$
 5 $\text{e}_2\text{-gal}$
 r.1 _____
 2 iti ${}^{\text{r}}\text{še-sa}\hat{\text{g}}\text{-sag}_8\text{-ga-am}_3^1$

[n]+2 ...-garments (and) 8 girdles. They are the remaining garments of A- $\hat{\text{g}}\text{e}\hat{\text{s}}\text{tin}$. (They are in) the palace. It is month iii.

o.2: See commentary to no. 123: 1.

127 (CL 281)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Remainder account of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

- up.ed. $\text{la}_2\text{-i}_3$
 o.1 3ac ${}^{\text{tug}_2}\text{ni}\hat{\text{g}}_2\text{-la}_2$
 2 $\text{E}_2\text{-}\hat{\text{s}}\text{embi}$ ($\hat{\text{S}}\text{IM}\times\text{SIG}_7$)-zi
 3 2ac $\text{tug}_2\text{ bala}$
 4 $\text{Ur-}^{\text{d}}\text{A}\hat{\text{s}}_8\text{-gi}_4$
 5 _____
 6 iti $\hat{\text{s}}\text{e-sa}\hat{\text{g}}\text{-sag}_8\text{-ga}$
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

Remainder: 3 ($\text{NI}\hat{\text{G}}_2.\text{SU-a}$ -garments with³) girdle (from) $\text{E-}\hat{\text{s}}\text{embizi}$; 2 ($\text{NI}\hat{\text{G}}_2.\text{SU-a}^3$)-garments made from *bala*-fabric (from) $\text{Ur-A}\hat{\text{s}}\text{gi}$. Month iii.

o.1 and 2: See commentaries to no. 123: 1 and 3.

o.3: See commentary to no. 20: 5.

128 (CL 283)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Remainder account of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

- o.1 30c+2ac ${}^{\text{tug}_2}\text{ni}\hat{\text{g}}_2\text{-la}_2$
 2 20c+2ac ${}^{\text{tug}_2}\hat{\text{s}}\text{a}_3\text{-ga-du}_3$
 3 $\text{la}_2\text{-i}_3$

4 a₂^{me}me₃-kam

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

32 (*NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with[?]) girdle (and) 22 (*NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with[?]) loin-band[?], it is a remainder of military equipment.

o.1: See commentary to no. 123: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 22: 5.

o.4: a₂^{me}me₃ is a general term for “military equipment” (see Schrakamp 2006: 164, 2010: 17f.). It is also attested in *SCTRAH* no. 250: r.2; “the house of the battle equipment” (e₂ a₂^{me}me₃), perhaps an armoury, is recorded in *PPAC* 1 A. 745.

129 (CL 338)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Remainder account of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

up.ed. la₂-i₃

o.1 10c+1ac^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂ NIĜ₂.SU-a

2 30c^{tug₂}ša₃-ga¹-du₃-a

3 la₂-i₃-‘am₃¹

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

Remainder: 11 *NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with girdle (and) 30 (*NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with[?]) loin-band[?]. It is a remainder (of military equipment).

o.1: See commentary to no. 125: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 22: 5.

130 (CL 306)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Tally of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

o.1 ‘140c^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂ ‘NIĜ₂¹.SU-a

2 ‘1ac¹ ‘pisaĝ¹ i₃-‘ĝal₂¹

3 30c [...]

4 1ac ‘pisaĝ¹ [i₃-ĝal₂]

5 ‘30c¹ [...]

6 1ac ‘pisaĝ¹ i₃-ĝal₂

7 30c+5ac^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂

8 1ac pisaĝ i₃-ĝal₂

r.1 60ac+10c^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃

2 1ac pisaĝ i₃-‘ĝal₂¹

3 60ac+20c^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃

4 10c^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂

5 1ac pisaĝ i₃-[ĝal₂]

40 *NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with girdle kept in one chest; 30 [...-garments] kept in one chest; [30 ...-garments] kept in one chest; 35 (*NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with[?]) girdle kept in one chest; 70 (*NIĜ₂.SU-a*-

garments with[?]) loin-band[?] kept in one chest; 80 (*NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with[?]) loin-band[?] (and) 10 (*NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with[?]) girdle kept in one chest.

o.1: See commentary to no. 125: 1.

o.7 and r.4: See commentary to no. 123: 1.

r.1: See commentary to no. 22: 5.

131 (CL 299)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

o.1 3ac ^{tu}g₂NIĜ₂.SU-a bala

2 3ac ^rtu^g₂ša₃-ga-du₃¹

3 ^rUr-x¹-[(x)]

4 [...]

5 [...]

r. _____

1 [iti] ^rĝa₂-udu-ur₄¹

3 *NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments made from *bala*-fabric (and) 3 (*NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with[?]) loin-band[?] (for/from) Ur-... ... Month vii.

o.1: See commentaries to nos. 20: 5 and 58: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 22: 5.

132 (CL 021)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Expenditure of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

o.1 40c la₂ 3ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar

2 iti mu-TIR

3 Mu-ni-ra

4 e-na-š[um₂]

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

37 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric. Month x. They were given to Muni.

o.1: For ^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.3: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

133 (CL 231)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Expenditure of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

o.1 30c+5ac ^rbar-dul₅¹ ^ruš-bar¹

2 ^riti¹ mu-TIR

3 Mu-ni-ra

4 e-na-šum₂

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

35 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric. Month x. They were given to Muni.

o.1: For ^{tug₂}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for ^(tug₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.3: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

134 (CL 180)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Expenditure of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

o.1 10c+5ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar

2 iti Šuba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA)-nun

3 Mu-ni-ra

4 e-na-šum₂

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

15 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric. Month xi. They were given to Muni.

o.1: For ^{tug₂}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for ^(tug₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.3: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

135 (CL 235)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Expenditure of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

o.1 [(1)]+1ac ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ ensi₂

2 2ac ^{tug₂}ša₃-ge-dab₆ ensi₂

3 Ur-^dSU₃.PA.SIKIL

r.1 e-na-[šum₂]

2 [š+niġin₂ n tug₂ (?) ħ]i²-a

3 [...]

[(1)]+1 loin-band[?] for the governor (and) 2 toga-garments. They were given to Ur-SU₃.PA.SIKIL.

[Total[?]: n mi]xed [garments (?) ...]

o.1 and 2: See commentaries to no. 22: 5 and 6.

o.3: See commentary to no. 37: 2.

136 (CL 220)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Expenditure of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

o.1 [x] 'x¹ [...] ^{r^{tug₂}}bala¹ [(...)]

2 'ki-la₂-bi¹ 10c+8ac 'ma-na¹ '10u[?] gin₂

3 'x-x¹

4 [...]

r.1 [x] 'x¹ [...]
 2 [...] + 4ac 'ma¹ - [na]
 3 [...]
 4 [...]
 5 'e-na-šum₂¹
 6 [...]

... *bala*-garments², weighing 18 *mana* (and) 10³ shekels ... [n] + 4 *mana* ... They were given to ...

o.1: See commentary to no. 20: 5.

137 (CL 161)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Expenditure of linen garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

o.1 1ac^{gada}GIN₂ (LAK 667)
 2 1ac^{gada}a-da₅
 3 1ac^{gada}ša₃-ga-du₃
 4 _____ (over erasure)
 5 Ġissu-ra
 6 e-na-šum₂
 r. _____
 1 iti ab-e₃-zi-ga-am₃

1 linen GIN₂-garment, 1 linen *ada*-garment (and) 1 linen loin-band⁷. They were given to Ġissu. Month vi.

o.1: ^{gada}GIN₂, a type of garment made of linen, is also attested in *CUSAS* 20 230: 1, where it is recorded with a length measure; in Ur III texts it is found in *UET* 3 1764: 4¹; cf. also ^{tug₂}GIN₂ bar-si, attested in *Princeton* 1 504.

o.2: For ^{gada}a-da₅, a garment made of linen, see Waetzoldt 1980/83c: 588f. *PSD* (A/1, p. 151 s.v. a-ra₂ C) assumes that a-ra₂ and a-da₅ are phonetic variants, and Bauer (1995: 294) adds a-du₈ as a new possible variant. Note in this regard that ^{gada}A.DU₈ is attested in EDPV-A 192 (cf. Civil 2008: 97); see also the commentary to no. 196: 4. This garment is well attested in ED IIIb (*Nik.* 1 304: ii.2, *DP* 75: iv.1, *RTC* 21: 5) and Ur III sources (*BIN* 5 323: 9, *Nisaba* 11 58: 4, *Santag* 6 11: 3, 350: 1, *UET* 3 1727: 3, 1746: 9, r.1, *UNT* 39: r.ii'.7', 42: r.2, *CUSAS* 3 698: r.9).

o.3: See commentary to no. 22: 5.

o.5: Ġissu is identified in texts from this archive as azlag₇ “fuller” (*TCCBI* 82: r.2-3, *CUSAS* 20 230: 5); he could also be identical with the lu₂-gada “linen weaver”, recorded in *TCCBI* I 163: 2-3.

138 (CL 092)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Expenditure of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

o.1 1ac bar-dul₅ 'uš¹-bar
 2 TAR-'ta¹
 3 1ac LUL.GU-AK

- 4 1ac Ur-^dInana
 5 1ac Lugal-en-nun
 6 1ac Ab-ba
 7 1ac Ur-si
 8 1ac Lugal-ki-aĝ₂
 9 1ac Za₃-MU
 10 1ac E₂-ma[h]
 11 dumu-nita₂ (ARAD)-me
 r.1 1ac Geme₂-^dNin-^rx (x)¹
 2 1ac Si-dag [(x)]
 3 1ac LA₂[?].NE
 4 1ac Nin-al-kal
 5 1ac Ba-an-za
 6 dumu-munus-me
 7 _____
 8 šu-niĝin₂ 10ac+4ac UN-il₂
 9 1ac bar-dul₅ uš-[bar]-ta
 10 šu ba-^rti¹
 11 ugula GIM-[(x)-ga]l[?]
 12 ^riti¹ m[u-TI]R

1 *bardul*-garment made from *ušbar*-fabric (for) TAR-ta, 1 (garment for) LUL.GU-AK, 1 (garment for) Ur-Inana, 1 (garment for) Lugal-ennun, 1 (garment for) Abba, 1 (garment for) Ur-si, 1 (garment for) Lugal-ki'aĝ, 1 (garment for) Za-MU (and) 1 (garment for) Emah, they are boys; 1 (garment for) Geme-Nin..., 1 (garment for) Sidag, 1 (garment for) LA₂[?].NE, 1 (garment for) Nin-alkal (and) 1 (garment for) Banza, they are girls. Total: 14 menials, they received each 1 *bardul*-garment made from *ušbar*-fabric. Overseer: GIM-... Month x.

o.1: For ^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.3: For LUL.GU-AK, in this case a personal name that may also mean “to repay”, see Attinger 2005b: 235, with previous bibliography.

r.8: For the social group of the UN-il₂ “menials”, see most recently Steinkeller 2013a: 365.

139 (CL 088)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.7. *Expenditure of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository?*

- o.1 2ac bar-dul₅ uš (ARAD)-bar
 2 Maš-e-ne
 r.1 šu ba-ti

2 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric, Mašene received them.

o.1: For ^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

140 (CL 315)*Adab?**2.1.1.3.7. Expenditure of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository?*

- o.1 4ac^{tug₂}bala
 2 ḥa-la-um^{tug₂}
 3 nu-tuku
 4 lu₂ gub-b[a-(me)]
 5 GA-r[i₂-um[?] (x)]
 r.1 an-n[e-šum₂]

4 *bala*-garments without *ḥalûm*. They were given to men in service (who came to meet?) GA-r[ium[?]].

o.1: See commentary to no. 20: 5.

o.2: For *ḥa-la-um* (Akk. *ḥalû*), see CAD H, pp. 53f. s.v. *ḥalû* B “(a kind of wool and a garment made of it)”, and Waetzoldt 2011: 451f. “(Stoffsorte)”. In *Adab* it is also attested in *SCTRAH* no. 212:1, *CUSAS* 11 226: ii.1, 2, MS 3843: ii.4 (= *CDLI* P252879), *CUSAS* 20 236: 2, 6 and 242: 3, 4; in *SCTRAH* no. 140: 2-3 and *CUSAS* 11 325: i.1-3 *ḥa-la-um*^{tug₂} is treated as an accessory of another garment (^{tug₂}bala *ḥa-la-um*^{tug₂} nu-tuku “*bala*-garment without *ḥalûm*”).

o.4: See commentary to no. 77: r.4.

o.5: See commentary to no. 22: r.3.

141 (CL 204)*Adab?**2.1.1.3.7. Tally of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository?*

- o.1 30c bar-dul₅ uš (ARAD)-bar
 2 tug₂ ḡal₂-la

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

30 *bardul*-garments: garments available.

o.1: For ^{tug₂}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tug₂})uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

142 (CL 105)*Adab**2.1.1.3.7. Tally of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

- o.1 5d^{tug₂}bur₂
 2 7d bar-sig₉ niḡ₂-lam₂
 3 10u+4d bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

5 *bur*-garments, 7 sashes made from *niḡlam*-fabric (and) 14 sashes with laces to wrap around.

o.1: The term ^{tug₂}bur₂ “(a type of) garment” is attested from the Sargonic to the Old Babylonian period (see *PSD* B, p. 191 s.v. bur₂ D). Two documents record the weight of this garment: according to *OIP* 14

181: 3-4, one ^{tu}g₂bur₂ weighs 13 shekels, whereas in *UET* 3 1682:1-2 the total weight of 20 ^{tu}g₂bur₂-zi-lugal is $7\frac{2}{3}$ *mana*, which makes 23 shekels per item. Maiocchi (2009: 245) suggests a translation of the term as “mantle”, based on the general meaning of bur₂ (“to spread out, to cover”: see PSD B, p. 196 s.v. bur₂ F). Note nevertheless that 13-23 shekels (= c. 108-192 g.) seems to be a low weight for a mantle.

o.2: For ^{tu}g₂bar-sig₉ (Akk. *paršīgu*) “sash, headband”, see PSD B, p. 126 s.v. bar-si A; CAD P, p. 203 s.v. *paršīgu* A; Waetzoldt 1980/83b: 198. ^{tu}g₂niĝ₂-lam₂ (Akk. *lamahuššū*) was a piece of ceremonial garment, presumably red (Waetzoldt 1980/83a: 22; Foster 2010: 138), which in this case designated the kind of fabric used for the production of the sash (Waetzoldt 2010a: 204).

o.3: The tentative translation of sa-dab₆ as “laces to wrap around” is based on its interpretation as a noun-participle compound that includes sa “string, net” and dab₆ “to surround, to wrap around” (cf. ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ge-dab₆ and see commentaries to nos. 22: 6 and 257: 3). It is also applied to ^{ku}šsuhub₂ “boots” in Ur III documents from Drehem (*MCS* 6 85: 3, *PDT* 1 583: 1, *TLB* 3 174: 3 [written sa-da]); Paoletti (2012b: 283) interprets it as sa uruda “copper stitching”, but the variant sa-da (*TLB* 3 174: 3) points to a reading dab₆ of URUDA. In the Adab corpus it is attested in connection with ^{tu}g₂bar-sig₉ in *SCTRAH* nos. 142, 196, 199, 200, 202, 207, *CUSAS* 20 246 and 247.

143 (CL 301)

Adab

2.1.1.3.7. *Tally of garments. Storehouse/Textile depository.*

- o.1 300ac ^rtuĝ₂NIĜ₂.SU¹-a bala
 2 siki-bi 30c+5ac gu₂
 3 1ac ^{tu}g₂bala
 4 7d siki ma-na-/ta
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

300 NIĜ₂.SU-a-garments made from *bala*-fabric, the wool (used in them weighed) 35 talents: each (NIĜ₂.SU-a-garment needed) 1 *bala*-garment (and) 7 *mana* of wool (for its manufacture).

o.1 and 3: See commentaries to nos. 20: 5 and 58: 1.

2.1.1.3.8. *Hides*

144 (CL 119)

Adab

2.1.1.3.8. *Delivery of hides. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [n] ^rkuš¹ gu₄
 2 lu₂-eš₂-aša₅-gid₂
 3 1ac ^rša¹-ri₂
 4 1ac kuš gu₄ sur-ra
 r.1 ^rašgab[?] gal¹
 2 _____
 3 [Ada]b^{ki}-ki
 4 mu-de₆
 5 _____

[n] ox hides (for[?]) the land surveyor, 1 (ox hide for[?]) Šari (and) 1 “finished” ox hide (for[?]) the chief leather worker[?]. Adab-ki brought (the hides).

o.2: For lu_2 -eš₂-gana₂-gid₂ “field surveyor”, see Waetzoldt 2010b: 357. In this text, this high official is probably to be identified with Muni (cf. *SCTRAH* no. 306, and see commentary to no. 31: r.7'). Other attestations of the “field surveyor” in Adab texts are: *TCCBI* I 196: r.i.4, *CUSAS* 11 15: iii.1 (lu_2 -eš₂-gid₂), *MS* 4195: i.3 (= *CDLI* P253270), *CUSAS* 20 27: i.3', 282: i.3 and 285: 2.

o.3: See commentary to no. 57: 3.

o.4: When applied to cloths, sur-ra probably means “finished cloth”, a cloth that has been fulled, washed and sized (see Waetzoldt 1972: 161 and Civil 2008: 95). Similarly, in the case of hides, sur-ra could refer to hides that have been cleaned, depilated and tanned.

145 (CL 067)

Adab

2.1.1.3.8. *Delivery of hides. Storehouse.*

- o.1 4ac kuš ud₅
 2 1ac kuš LAK 20
 3 Saĝ-a-DU
 4 1ac kuš ud₅
 5 Diĝir-GAR₃
 r.1 iti Šuba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA)-nun

4 she-goat hides (and) 1 he-goat hide (from) Saĝ-a-DU; 1 she-goat hide (from) I_{lum}-GAR₃. Month xi.

o.2: LAK 20 was first considered by Bauer (1971: 323) an early writing of megida “sow”; later on, Pomponio (1986: 187f.) and Steinkeller (1992: 82) respectively concluded that LAK 20 designated a female goat or a male goat, adducing that the reading of the sign was uncertain for that meaning (Pomponio defended a reading bala_x of the sign for a personal name, but not when used to designate a goat; nevertheless, a reading bala_x for the goat has gained acceptance in Eblaite studies); instead, Englund (2002: 128) argued that the use of the sign AŠ-tenû in the text *WF* 126 to qualify LAK 20 suggested that the sign represented young animals, probably “kids”; more recently, Civil (2008: 82f., 181) accepted the reading megida for LAK 20, but was unsure of the genre of the goat represented with the sign. In our text, there seems to be an opposition between ud₅ and LAK 20, which points to the meaning “he-goat” of LAK 20; note also that *CUSAS* 11 17: i.2 reads 15 kuš ud₅ LAK 20 “15 hides of she-goats (and) he-goats”.

o.5: Diĝir-GAR₃ is recorded as sipa ud₅ in *TCCBI* I 117: 9; he is perhaps the same I₃-lum-GAR₃ recorded delivering wool in *MS* 2724/2: 1 (= *CDLI* P251738). For this personal name, see Hilgert 2002: 331f.

146 (CL 070)

Adab

2.1.1.3.8. *Expenditure of hides. Storehouse.*

- o.1 60ac kuš udu
 2 ka keš₂-(ra₂)
 3 Ki-ni-du₁₀ 'x (x)¹
 4 Ad[ab]^{ki}-ki
 5 e-na-šum₂
 6 kuš Ur-su
 r.1 mu-de₆-am₃
 2 ki Nita₂ (ARAD)-Me-me-ta

3 al-ʿzi¹

4 iti mu-TIR

5 Lugal-a

60 sheep hides have been gathered (by⁷) Kinidu, the ... They were given to Adab-ki. They are the hides brought by Ur-su. They were expended by Nita-Meme. Month x. Lugal-aja(ĝu).

o.2: For ka keš./dr/ “to put together, to organize, to tie (up)”, see Karahashi 2000: 129.

r.5: For Lugal-aja(ĝu), see p. 30 and commentary to no. 20: r.8.

147 (CL 191)

Adab

2.1.1.3.8. *Expenditure of hides. Storehouse.*

o.1 180ac+50c+3ac kuš udu

2 a-ra₂ 1d-kam

3 20c+2ac kuš ʿudu¹

4 [a]-ra₂ [2-kam]

r.1 ʿMu-ni-ra¹

2 e-na-šum₂

3 iti šu-ĝar

233 sheep hides for the first time (and) 22 sheep hides for the second time. They were given to Muni. Month iv.

r.1: See commentary to no. 31: r.7ʹ.

148 (CL 160)

Adab

2.1.1.3.8. *Expenditure of hides. Storehouse.*

o.1 2ac kuš maš₂ bar-du₈-a

2 Ti-NI

3 šabra gu

4 e-na-šum₂

r. _____

1 iti a₂-ki-ti

2 hairy goat hides. They were given to Ti-NI, (man of) the royal administrator, (responsible for) flax. Month v.

o.1: bar-du₈-(a) is a qualification of goats that Westenholz (1987: 179f.) has interpreted as a spelling variant of bar-du₅ (lit. “covered with fleece”), which is frequently attested in ED IIIb texts from Girsu also in relation to goats (*AWL* 43: vi.3, 6, 153: ix.1, *BIN* 8 362: r.i.3, 391: r.i.1, etc.); Maiocchi (2012: 46) has also suggested that final -a could be an abbreviated spelling referring to a hybrid. The bar-du₈-(a) variant is attested in *CT* 50 43: iii.4 (ED IIIb), *MS* 3836: ii.8 (OAKk[?], *CDLI* P252872), *CT* 50 128: 4 (OAKk), *ITT* 2 p. 39 4697 (OAKk), *BIN* 8 17: r.ii.2 (OAKk; note that bar-du₅ and maš₂ bar-du₈ are

both attested in this tablet), *OSP* 2 180: r.4 (OAkk), *YOS* 18 4: 1 (OAkk), *CDLI* P235778: r.ii.5' (Ur III), *TCTI* 2 2815: r.ii.10, iv.13, v.16' (Ur III), *DAS* 50: r.i.14, ii.8, vi.3 (Ur III), and *CST* 302: 1 (Ur III); in Adab it is found in *CUSAS* 11 68: i.2, 121: i.1, 4, 175: ii.2, *CUSAS* 19 69: 7 and *CUSAS* 20 141: 1.

o.3: This official was probably a representative of the royal administrator (šabra e₂), responsible for flax (cf. commentaries to nos. 4: 5 and 26: 6).

149 (CL 321)

Adab

2.1.1.3.8. *Expenditure of hides. Storehouse.*

- o.1 3ac kuš gu₄
 2 Lugal-iti-da
 3 e-na-^ršum₂¹
 4 Ur-^d[SU₃].PA.^rSIKIL¹
 r. _____
 1 iti še-saĝ-sag₈-ga

3 ox hides. They were given to Lugal-itida. (They were expended by) Ur-SU₃.PA.SIKIL. Month iii.

o.4: See commentary to no. 37: 2.

150 (CL 117)

Adab

2.1.1.3.8. *Tally of hides. Storehouse.*

- o.1 60ac kuš dag₂-ga
 2 20c+7ac kuš nu-dag₂-ga
 3 e₂-niĝ₂-gur₁₁-a ĝal₂¹ (*inverted*)
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

60 cleaned[?] hides (and) 27 uncleaned[?] hides, they are available in the storehouse.

o.1: kuš UD-ga designates two different things, which are not always easy to distinguish. On the one hand, read ^{kuš}dam₂-ga, it designates a leather strap or thong (see Steinkeller 1992: 75 and Schrakamp 2010: 120), for example in *USP* 15: 1, and possibly in *MAD* 4 41: 8, *MAD* 4 64: 8, *MAD* 4 69: 8 and *MC* 4 40: 7. In other cases, it should probably be read kuš dag₂-ga (Akk. *ebbu*, *namru*), or kuš zalag-ga (cf. Civil 2011: 259), denoting a kind of processed hide that involved su-si-(ig) “animal flayers” (*SCTRAH* no. 223: 1), or lu₂ kuš dag₂-ga (*ITT* 1 1397: 5). This interpretation is proved by the opposition of kuš dag₂-ga and kuš nu-dag₂-ga, recorded in *CUSAS* 20 197 and *SCTRAH* no. 150. Other texts where this interpretation seems preferable are *OPBF* 5 26: i.4' and *TCCBI* I 233; the latter records the delivery of hides needed to manufacture bags and other objects, which are summarised as kuš dag₂-ga. Because animal flayers were responsible for this hide processing, kuš dag₂-ga probably designated some kind of preparation for tanning, aimed at cleaning or depilation (cf. Levey 1959: 67-69 and Sigrist 1983: 143f.); note in this regard that Maiocchi (2009: 286) also points in this direction and translates kuš dag₂-ga as “cleaned hides”.

o.3: See commentary to no. 85: r.2.

151 (CL 153)*Adab**2.1.1.3.8. Tally of hides and garments. Storehouse.*

- o.1 $\text{r}20c^1 + \text{r}x^1 \text{r}kuš^1 \text{r}udu^1$
 2 $a-ra_2 \text{ } 1d-kam$
 3 $\text{r}30c^1 \text{ } la_2 \text{ } 1ac \text{ } kuš$
 4 $[a-r]a_2 \text{ } 2d$
 5 $[n]+2ac \text{ } \text{r}kuš^1$ (over erased UDU^2) udu
 r.1 $60ac+4ac \text{ } bar-dul_5 \text{ } uš-bar$
 2 $e_2-ni\hat{g}_2-gur_{11}-ra$
 3 $mu-\hat{g}al_2$
 4 $iti \text{ } ab-e_3$
 le.ed. $a-\text{r}ra_2^1 \text{ } 3d-kam$

20+... sheep hides for the first time; 29 (sheep) hides for the second time; $[n]+2$ sheep hides (and) 64 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric are available in the storehouse, month vi, for the third time.

r.1: For $\text{r}^{ug_2}bar-dul_5$, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for $(\text{r}^{ug_2})uš-bar$, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

r.2: See commentary to no. 85: r.2.

r.4: $iti \text{ } ab-e_3$ is an abbreviated form of $iti \text{ } ab-e_3-zi-ga$ (month vi).

152 (CL 148)*Adab**2.1.1.3.8. Tally of hides[?]. Storehouse.*

- o.1 $20c \text{ } la_2 \text{ } 2ac \text{ } a-r[a_2 \text{ } 1]$
 2 $8ac \text{ } a-ra_2 \text{ } 2d$
 3 $ni\hat{g}_2-\hat{g}al_2-la$
 4 $8ac \text{ } ašgab-me$
 5 $6ac \text{ } Lu_2-\text{d}Inana$
 r.1 _____
 2 $20c+4ac \text{ } \text{r}x-x^1$
 3 $\text{Š}a_3-da$
 4 $6ac \text{ } Lu_2-\text{d}Inana$
 5 $8ac \text{ } ašgab-me$
 6 $2ac \text{ } Mu-ni$
 7 _____

18 (hides[?]), the first time, (and) 8 (hides[?]), the second time, available goods; 8 (hides[?] for) the leather workers; 6 (hides[?] for) Lu-Inana; 24 ... (hides[?] for) Šada; 6 (hides[?] for) Lu-Inana; 8 (hides[?] for) the leather workers; 2 (hides[?] for) Muni.

Although not recorded on the tablet, the context suggests that these are accounts for hides (cf. for example *SCTRAH* no. 147).

r.6: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

2.1.1.3.9. Copper, Metal Tools and Weapons

153 (CL 042)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. Delivery of copper. Storehouse.

- o.1 3ac $\frac{1}{3}c$ ma-na^{uruda} NUMUN kala-ga
 2 ku₃-bi¹ 6d¹ $\frac{2}{3}^1$ (LAK 870) gin₂
 3 1ac $\frac{2}{3}c$ 1¹uruda¹ ma-na
 4 1¹ku₃-bi¹ 2d¹ $\frac{1}{2}d^1$ [gin₂]
 r.1 šu+ni²gin₂ 9d gin₂ igi-6d-²gal₂
 2 Ur-^dInana
 3 dam-gar₃
 4 mu-de₆
 5 iti še-KIN-ku₅

$3\frac{1}{3}$ mana of “strong” NUMUN-copper, its silver (value is) $6\frac{2}{3}$ shekels, (and) $1\frac{2}{3}$ mana of copper, its silver (value is) $2\frac{1}{2}$ [shekels]. Total: $9\frac{1}{6}$ shekels. Ur-Inana, the merchant, brought them. Month xii.

See commentary to no. 238.

o.1: (^{uruda})NUMUN kala-ga is a type of copper that, to the best of my knowledge, is unattested outside this corpus. Its relationship with the attestations of gid₂ uruda kul sa₆-ga (*OSP* 2 49: ii.4-5) and ha-zi^{zabar} uruda nu-kul-la (*ECTJ* 153: 1) is uncertain; for kala-ga “strong” as a qualification of copper (Akk. *erû dannu*, *Hh* 11 332 = *MSL* 7, p. 141), see Limet 1960: 39; Röllig 1980/83: 346; Reiter 1997: 188. According to our texts, (^{uruda})NUMUN kala-ga was used in the manufacture of axes and helmets (no. 229), and weapons in general (no. 237); it was purchased by merchants at a higher price than unrefined copper (no. 153).

r.2: For the merchant Ur-Inana, see Visicato 2001. He is attested in the following texts from Adab: *SCTRAH* nos. 153: r.2 (dam-gar₃) and 238: r.2 (dam-gar₃), *L'uomo* 15: r.5 (gaeš₂), 16: r.3 (dam-gar₃), 27: 6 (gaeš₂), 28: 2 (gaeš₂), 29: 2 (gaeš₂), 30: 6 (gaeš₂), *MS* 2191/23: r.2 (dam-gar₃, = *CDLI* P250929) and *MS* 2191/25: r.8 (gaeš₂, = *CDLI* P250931). See also commentary to no. 238.

154 (CL 243)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.9. Delivery[?] of copper. Storehouse?

- o.1 50u+4d gu₂ uruda
 r. Reverse uninscribed
 54 talents of copper.

155 (CL 072)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. Expenditure of weapons. Storehouse.

- o.1 [3[?]]+2ac gu₂ ²giš-gid₂-1¹da¹
 2 2ac igi¹ ^{uruda}gag¹
 3 10c+4ac igi ²gir₂^{uruda}

- 4 Ur-ĝa₂
 5 abba₂ (AB×AŠ₂) iri-ra
 r.1 e-na-šum₂

 2 iti niĝ₂-kiri₆
 3 _____

5[?] *ĝišgida*-spear heads, 2 copper *gag*-lance heads (and) 14 copper dagger blades. They were given to Urĝa, the city elder. Month ix.

o.1: For *ĝiš-gid₂-da* (Akk. *arīktu*) “spear, lance”, see Schrakamp 2006: 166-169, 2010: 123-136 (with previous literature), and 2011. For the difference between the two types of spear-heads designated as *gu₂ ĝiš-gid₂-da* and *igi ĝiš-gid₂-da*, see Schrakamp 2006: 167-169, 2010: 127f. See also commentary to no. 224: 3.

o.2: For *gag* “lance, spear; arrow(head)”, see Römer 1998: 303-307; Postgate 2003/05: 456f.; Schrakamp 2006: 171f., 2010: 101-110, 2011. It is not easy to ascertain whether *uruda^a gag* is designating lances or arrows in our texts, but context rather points to the meaning “lance” (cf. Schrakamp 2010: 102f.), since they are always recorded together with other kinds of spears, daggers and helmets (*SCTRAH* nos. 155, 157, 159 and 334). For the two types (*gu₂* and *igi*) of *gag*-lance heads, see commentary to no. 224: 3.

o.5: For *abba₂(AB×AŠ₂) iri* (Akk. *šīb ālim*) “elder of the city”, see Gelb 1984 (esp. p. 272 for the reading of *AB×AŠ₂*); Westenholz 1984: 21; *PSD A/2*, pp. 131f. s.v. *ab-ba A.8*; Seri 2006: 97-99.

156 (CL 229)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. *Expenditure of weapons. Storehouse.*

- o.1 1ac tu[kul s]i[?]-sa₂^{uruda}
 2 Ur-e₂-^rdam¹
 3 lu₂-DUN-a
 4 [U]r-a₂
 5 1ac saĝĝa^d AŠ₈-gi₄
 6 [1ac[?]] ħa-zī^{uruda} gu-^rla¹
 r.1 [L]ugal-^rx-/zī¹
 2 1ac ħa-zī^{uruda}
 3 ^rU₂¹-ru₁₄ (URU×A)

 4 e-ne-šum₂
 5 iti du₆-ku₃

1 copper throwstick[?] (for) Ur-edam, subordinate of Ur-a; 1 (copper throwstick[?] for) the temple administrator of god AŠgi; [1[?]] large copper axe (for) Lugal-...zi; 1 copper axe (for) Uru. They were given to them. Month viii.

o.1: Faint traces of a sign between KU and DI could fit SI. The restoration is based on *CUSAS* 13 208: r.4, where *tukul si-sa₂^{uruda}* is attested together with *ħa-zī^{uruda}*; it is translated by Maiocchi as “‘standard’ copper stick”. Note that *KU.DI^{uruda}*, tentatively interpreted as *tukul <si>-sa₂^{uruda}*, is recorded in *SCTRAH* no. 159: r.8 (also together with *ħa-zī^{uruda}*). It probably designated a throwstick or another kind of straight weapon; for *si-sa₂*, note the opposition between *gag si-sa₂* and *gag-zu₂*, discussed by Schrakamp 2010: 107f.

o.3: For lu₂-DUN-a “subordinate, dependant”, see Selz 1989: 147, 440, with previous literature, and Michalowski 2011: 277.

o.5: For the god Ašgi, see the commentary to no. 63: 5.

o.6: For gu-la as the past participle of verb /gul/ “to be big”, see Jagersma 2010: 269. This verbal form is rarely found with objects (e.g. šum^{uruda} gu-la, RTC 22: r.i.1), and implies the existence of a smaller (or “normal”) type, in this case ḥa-zi^{uruda}, attested below. For ḥa-zi^{uruda}, see commentary to no. 229: r.1’.

r.3: For the reading of the personal name U₂-ru₁₄ (URU×A), see Sommerfeld, Markina and Roudik 2005: 190. In Adab texts it is also attested in SCTRAH no. 242: 3, PPAC 1 A. 892: 4, A. 1070: 2, TCCBI I 173: 2 (simug) and CUSAS 20 273: 6.

157 (CL 049)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. Tally of weapons. Storehouse.

o.1	ʾ30c ¹ +5ac ḡiš-gid ₂ -da
2	ḡiš gibil
3	30c+1ac ḡiš-gid ₂ -da
4	ḡiš libir-am ₃
5	ḡiš sa gi ₄ -am ₃
6	40c la ₂ 3ac ḡiš-su ₃
7	240ac ^{uruda} gag
8	60ac ^{uruda} gag igi nu-tuku
r.1	_____
2	e ₂ -niḡ ₂ -gur ₁₁ -ra
3	mu-ḡal ₂
	=====
4	iti še-KIN-ku ₅
	=====

35 ḡišgida-spears, (which are) new spears, (and) 31 ḡišgida-spears, which are old spears, are ready; 37 ḡišsu-spears; 240 copper gag-lances; (and) 60 copper gag-lances with no heads. They are available in the storehouse. Month xii.

o.1: See commentary to no. 155: 1.

o.5: For sa gi₄ (Akk. *šutērsū*) “to prepare, to make ready”, and its use in connection with different kinds of objects (including weapons), see Römer 1980: 64f.

o.6: ḡiš-su₃ was probably a term that designated a kind of spear or pointed stick. It is lexically attested in Hh 6 96 (= MSL 6, p. 59), where it is equated with the Akkadian *gašīšu* “stake” (CAD G, p. 56 s.v. *gašīšu* “stake (for impalement)”).

o.7 and 8: See commentary to no. 155: 2 and 224: 3.

r.2: See commentary to no. 85: r.2.

158 (CL 054)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. Tally of weapons. Storehouse.

o.1	60ac+10c+5ac saḡšu (SAḠ.U) ^{uruda}
2	saḡšu (SAḠ.U) ^{uruda} libir

- 3 60_{ac} pisaĝ i₃-ĝal₂
 4 40_c+2_{ac} saĝšu (SAĜ.U)^{uruda} gibil
 5 5_{ac} saĝšu (SAĜ.U)^{uruda} libir
 r.1 [uru]da kiĝ₂ til-am₃
 2 20_c la₂ 3_{ac} ĝiš-gid₂-da
 3 E₂-maḥ
 4 30_c+5_{ac} ĝiš-gid₂-da
 5 30_c+1_{ac} ĝiš libir
 6 e₂-niĝ₂-gur₁₁

75 copper helmets, (they are) old copper helmets, 60 (of them) are kept in a chest; 42 new copper helmets (and) 5 old copper helmets, the copper work (on them) is completed; 17 *ĝišgida*-spears (from) Emaḥ; 35 *ĝišgida*-spears (and) 31 old shafts in the storehouse.

An excerpt of this account was recorded on a tablet auctioned at the Royal-Athena Galleries in 1998 (CDLI P274878), and auctioned again on eBay in 2005 (see p. 25): (x ĝiš-gid₂-da) gibil, 31 ĝiš-gid₂-da libir, 42 saĝšu gibil, 80 saĝšu libir. Thanks are due to Ingo Schrakamp for bringing this tablet to my attention.

o.1: For saĝšu (Akk. *kubšu*) “helmet”, see Schrakamp 2006: 171, 2010: 191-198. In our corpus, saĝšu is always written SAĜ.U, except for no. 229: r.2', where SAĜ×U is used.

r.2: See commentary to no. 155: 1.

r.3: Here, Emaḥ is interpreted not as the large temple of Adab, but as the foreman of the carpenters, who is attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 158: r.3, 239: 2, 240: 3, 241: r.7, 288: 1' and 292: 4. He was most probably the chief carpenter (nagar gal), attested in no. 274.

r.6: See commentary to no. 85: r.2.

159 (CL 233)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. *Expenditure of weapons and military equipment. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [n]+10_c ĝiš-^rgid₂¹-da
 2 10_c la₂ 1_{ac}^{uruda} gag
 3 120_{ac}+20_c+5_{ac} saĝšu (SAĜ.U)^{ruruda}₁
 4 120_{ac}+^[n] saĝšu (SAĜ.U) ^rsiki²₁ ^rx¹
 5 [n]+30_c+4_{ac} da-^rsi¹
 6 [...] ^rE₂¹ / [...]
 7 [...] ^rx x¹
 r.1 [...] / NIĜ₂.SU-a ^rbala²₁
 2 _____
 3 1_{ac} kuš UNUG ma₂
 4 1_{ac} tug₂ ^rdu₈¹-a ^rma₂¹
 5 1_{ac} sa-ḥa-ru
 6 1_{ac} siki du₈-a IM.RU
 7 1_{ac} ḥa-zi^{ruruda}₁
 8 2_{ac} tukul <si>-sa₂^{uruda}
 9 ^rUr¹-e₂-maḥ
 10 ^re¹-na-šum₂
l² line lost

[n]+10 *gišgida*-spears, 9 copper *gag*-lances, 145 copper helmets, 120+[n] helmets (with) woollen[?] ..., [n]+30 knobs (for water-bags) ..., [n] *NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments [with girdle/loin band[?]] made from *bala*-fabric[?]; 1 tarpaulin[?] for a boat, 1 webbed cloth for a boat, 1 net, 1 IM.RU (made of) webbed wool, 1 copper axe (and) 2 copper throwsticks[?]. They were given to Ur-Emah. (...)

o.1 and 2: See commentary to no. 155: 1 and 2.

o.3: See commentary to no. 158: 1.

o.5: *da-si* is an orthographic variant of *dag-si*, also spelled *da-ag-si* (Akk. *takšiu*, *takšū*). It designated a part of the soldier's military kit on which a water-bag could hang, probably a knob or a hook: see Civil 1987a: 47; Schrakamp 2006: 165f.; Civil 2008: 56; Schrakamp 2010: 43f.; Paoletti 2012a: 163.

r.1: See commentaries to nos. 20: 5 and 58: 1.

r.3: See commentary to no. 91: 2.

r.4: The *tug₂ du₈-a ma₂* “webbed cloth for a boat” could have been used as a sail (cf. Waetzoldt 2007a: 118); see also the commentaries to nos. 264: r.1 and 265: 1.

r.5: *sa-ḥa-ru* is interpreted as another writing for *sa-ḥar/ḥir* (Akk. *šaḥarru*, *šaḥirru*) “carrying net”, for which see *CAD* Š/1, p. 80f. s.v. *šaḥarru*; Cavigneaux and Al-Rawi 1995: 34f.; Civil 2008: 117.

r.6: The meaning of IM.RU in this context is uncertain. Given the context, it must be something made of webbed wool related to the soldier's gear.

r.7: See commentary to no. 229: r.1'.

r.8: See commentary to no. 156: 1.

160 (CL 064)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. *Expenditure of saws. Storehouse.*

- o.1 3ac šum^{uruda}
 2 'Tul₈ (LAGAB×BAD)¹-ta
 3 Lu₂-uri₃¹-ra
 r.1 a[n-n]a-šum₂
 2 A₂-ni-ta
 3 gu-za-la₂
 4 maškim-bi

3 copper saws (for) Tulta. They were given to Lu-uri. Anita, the “throne-bearer”, was the commissioner for this (delivery).

o.1: For šum^{uruda} (Akk. *šaššāru*) “saw”, see *CAD* Š/2, pp. 174f. s.v. *šaššāru*; Bauer 1989/90: 85; Civil 2008: 89; Maiocchi 2009: 188; Schrakamp 2010: 80 n. 486. The use of this tool in connection with reaping barley (*gur_x*) has been discussed by Selz (1989: 304, 1993: 629); this is most probably the use assigned to these tools in Adab texts. Foster (1982: 69) also mentions an unpublished text (RSM 1927.424, Edinburgh) recording its distribution to soldiers (*aga₃-us₂*: see *CDLI* 453075). In our corpus (and in other Sargonic documents from Adab) the word is always spelled šum^{uruda} (nos. 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 231, 232 and 233), whereas in other Sargonic texts the determinative usually precedes the word (e.g. *MAD* 4 134, *USP* 130, *BIN* 8 257, etc.).

r.4: See commentary to no. 4: 5.

161 (CL 178)*Adab**2.1.1.3.9. Expenditure of saws. Storehouse.*

- o.1 5ac ṣum^{uruda}
 2 Ur-^dEn-lil₂
 3 ṣ¹dumu¹ Ur-^dInana
 r.1 Nun-AK-AK-ra
 2 an-na-ṣum₂
 3 _____
 4 iti ṣe-|ṢE.ṢE|¹.KIN-am₃

5 copper saws[?] (for) Ur-Enlil, son of Ur-Inana. They were given to Nun-AK-AK. Month i.

o.1: See commentary to no. 160: 1.

r.1: The personal name Nun-AK-AK is also attested in *ECTJ* 11: vi.8 (Oakk) and *MVN* 7 258: 6.

162 (CL 257)*Adab**2.1.1.3.9. Expenditure of saws. Storehouse.*

- o.1 5ac ṣum^{uruda} sumun
 2 Ur-^dEn-lil₂
 3 saĝ-du₅-ra
 4 [e]-ṣ¹na[?]-ṣum₂[?]
 r. _____
 1 ṣ¹iti¹ ṣe-KIN-ku₅

5 old copper saws. They were given[?] to Ur-Enlil, the field registrar. Month xii.

o.1: See commentary to no. 160: 1.

163 (CL 168)*Adab**2.1.1.3.9. Expenditure of saws. Storehouse.*

- o.1 60ac+8ac ṣum^{uruda} libir
 2 30c+2ac ṣum^{uruda} gibil
 3 _____
 4 ṣu+niĝin₂ 60ac+ṣ¹30c¹+ [10c ṣum^{uruda}]
 r.1 Mu-ṣ¹ni¹
 2 dub-sar-ṣ¹ra¹
 3 e-na-ṣum₂
 4 _____
 5 [iti] ṣe-KIN-ṣ¹ku₅¹

68 old copper saws (and) 32 new copper saws. Total: 90+[10 copper saws]. They were given to Muni, the scribe. Month xii.

o.1: See commentary to no. 160: 1.

r.1: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

164 (CL 225)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. *Expenditure of saws. Storehouse.*

o. *Obverse lost*

r.

1 $\overline{\text{šu} + \text{ni} \hat{\text{g}} \text{in}_2 20c + 4ac \text{ šum}^{\text{uruda}}$

2 $\overline{\text{la}_2 - \text{i}_3 \text{ nu} - \text{ta} - \text{e}_3 - \text{am}_3}$

... Total: 24 copper saws. (These copper saws) did not come from the arrears.

The same calculation was possibly made in *SCTRAH* no. 165.

r.1: See commentary to no. 160: 1.

r.2: The same expression is found in *CUSAS* 13 49: r.7 and *SCTRAH* no. 165: r.4.

165 (CL 291)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. *Expenditure of saws. Storehouse.*

o.1 $[3ac \text{ šum}^{\text{uruda}}]$

2 ${}^{\text{r}}\text{Mes}^? - [\dots]$

3 $4ac \text{ }^{\text{r}}\text{E}_2^? - [\dots]$

4 $10c + 1ac [\dots]$

5 $3ac \text{ }^{\text{r}}\text{Tul}_8 (\text{LAGAB} \times \text{BAD}) - \text{ta}^1$

6 $\text{mu } 2d$

r.1 $3ac \text{ Šu} - \text{na}^1$

2 $\overline{\hspace{1.5cm}}$

3 $\text{šu} + \text{ni} \hat{\text{g}} \text{in}_2 20c + {}^{\text{r}}4ac^1 \text{ šum}^{\text{uruda}}$

4 $\text{la}_2 - \text{i}_3 / \text{nu} - \text{ta} - \text{e}_3^1 (\text{UD}.[\text{DU}]) - [\text{am}_3]$

5 $\text{mu } {}^{\text{r}}\text{x}^1 [\text{x}]$

[3 copper saws] (for) $\text{Mes}^? - \dots$; 4 (copper saws for) $\text{E}^? - \dots$; 11 (copper saws for) $[\dots]$; 3 (copper saws for) Tulta, (corresponding to) 2 years; 3 (copper saws for) Šuna. Total: 24 copper saws. (These copper saws) did not come from the arrears. Year(s) ...

The same calculation was possibly made in *SCTRAH* no. 164.

r.3: See commentary to no. 160: 1.

166 (CL 028)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. *Expenditure of saws. Storehouse.*

o.1 $20c \text{ šum}^{\text{uruda}}$

2 $\text{Ur} - \text{u}_4 - \text{su}_{13}$

3 $\text{dub} - \text{sar}$

4	10c Ur ₂ -maḥ
5	5ac Ur- ^d En-lil ₂
6	ʿ6ac ¹ Da-da
7	[(n)] E ₂ .UD
r.1	[s]aḡ-du ₅ -me
2	10c+3ac Ad-da
3	ʿdub-sar ¹ / ʿe-ne [?] -šum ₂ [?] ¹
4	_____
5	šu+niḡin ₂ 50c+4ac šum ^{uruda}
6	šum ^{uruda} zi-ga-am ₃
7	[iti] še- ŠE.ŠE .KIN-am ₃

20 copper saws (for) Ur-usu, the scribe; 10 (copper saws for) Urmah, 5 (copper saws for) Ur-Enlil, 6 (copper saws for) Dada (and) [0[?]] (copper saws for[?]) E₂.UD, the field registrars; 13 (copper saws for) Adda, the scribe. They were given to them (?). Total: 54 copper saws. The copper saws were expended. Month i.

o.1: See commentary to no. 160: 1.

o.2: Ur-u₄-su₁₃ was a high official in Adab responsible for the administration of goods and personnel management (see p. 38). He is attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 166: 2, 276: r.2, *L'uomo* 29: 4, *CUSAS* 20 90: 2 and MS 2191/23: 7 (= *CDLI* P250929).

o.4: The PN Ur₂-maḥ is also attested in the Adab texts *CUSAS* 13 13: 8, *CUSAS* 19 23: r.2, MS 4189: i.7 (= *CDLI* P253264) and MS 4327: 6 (= *CDLI* P253400).

o.7: To the best of my knowledge, E₂.UD is not attested as a PN during the Sargonic period, although it can be found as an onomastic element, for example in E₂-u₄-di-pa-e₃ (*BIN* 8 108: ii.2). If it were a PN, no copper saws would be assigned to him, since the total of 54 tools recorded in r.5 corresponds to the rest of the expenditure.

r.2: See p. 38 and commentary to no. 118: r.2.

167 (CL 185)

Adab

2.1.1.3.9. *Expenditure of knives and combs. Storehouse.*

o.1	ʿ7ac ¹ ḡir ₂ ^{uruda}
2	10c+4ac ḡi ^š si-udu-ur ₄
3	udu saḡ sag ₁₀ -de ₃
4	šeš Ša ₃ -ʿx ¹ -[(x)]
r.1	nu-eš ₃ -ra
2	an-na-šum ₂
3	_____
3	iti ḡa ₂ -ʿudu-ur ₄ ¹

7 copper knives (and) 14 combs for plucking, in order to select[?] (wool of) first-quality sheep. They were given to the brother of Ša-..., the *nu'eš*-priest. Month vii.

o.2: si-udu-ur₄ in Ebla designated a type of wool or a wooden comb-like tool used for plucking: see Pasquali 1996: 85; Conti 1997: 33; Civil 2008: 139 n. 374; Pasquali 2010: 173f. In *TCCBI* I 198, where a number of ḡi^šsi and ḡir₂ are recorded, ḡi^šsi could be taken as an abbreviated spelling of ḡi^šsi-udu-ur₄; if this proves to be correct, it could also be the interpretation for ḡi^šsi in *SCTRAH* no. 334: 4.

o.3: sag₁₀ is tentatively interpreted as an abbreviated form of igi sag₁₀ “to select, to sort”, for which see Waetzoldt 2010c (esp. 247-249).

r.1: See commentary to no. 29: 4.

2.1.1.3.10. Assorted Implements

168 (CL 169)

Adab

2.1.1.3.10. *Expenditure of baskets of fruit and bucket/trough. Storehouse.*

- o.1 4ac gur sa-ḥa
 2 Puzur₄-Ma-lik
 3 e-na-šum₂
 r.1 1ac ^{giš}bunin
 2 Lugal-ḥe₂ (LAK 644)-[(ḡal₂)]
 3 e-na-šum₂
 4 iti du₆-ku₃

4 baskets of fruit were given to Puzur-Malik; 1 bucket/trough was given to Lugal-ḥe(ḡal). Month viii.

o.1: gur sa-ḥa is here interpreted as an abbreviated writing for ^{gi}gur niḡ₂-sa-ḥa “basket of fruit”: cf. ^{gi}gur niḡ₂[?]-sa-ḥa, attested in MS 3790/27: 1-2 (= CDLI P252750), and see the commentaries to no. 169: 4 and r.3’.

r.1: For ^{giš}/^{gi}bunin (Akk. *buginnu*, *kuninnu*) “trough; bucket”, typically used for making bread or distributing beer, see Civil 1964b: 85f., 1973: 60; PSD B, pp. 172f. s.v. bugin; Veldhuis 1997: 174; Civil 2008: 75.

r.2: This Lugal-ḥe(ḡal) is most probably the same official[?] attested in *SCTRAH* no. 169: le.ed.

169 (CL 239)

Adab

2.1.1.3.10. *Expenditure of cumin, sieves and baskets. Storehouse.*

- o.1 [n] ^{u2}gamun₂¹ / 1d+[n] sila₃
 2 ^{5d} sila₃ |Zl.Zl|-a-num₂
 3 ^E1-gi
 4 lu₂ niḡ₂-sa-ḥa
 5 [...] ^{x-x}1 [(...)]
1[?] line lost
 r. *1 or 2 lines lost*
 1' 2ac ^{ma-sim}1 ^{niḡ}2¹-ar₃-ra
 2' 2ac ma-sim zi₃-U₂
 3' 4ac gur 2dc (bariga)
 4' [Na[?]]-^{ba}lu₅¹
 5' lu₂-^{bappir}1 (ŠIM×NIḡ₂)
 le.ed. Lugal-ḥe₂ (LAK 644)-[(ḡal₂)]

[n]+1 *silā* of white cumin (and) 5 *silā* of black cumin (for) Egi, the fruit grower; [...]; 2 sieves for groats, 2 sieves for *U₂*-flour (and) 4 120-*silā* baskets (for) Na³balu, the brewer. (Expended by³) Lugal-ḫe[ḡal].

o.1: See commentary to no. 71: 1.

o.2: On the basis of the context, |ZI.ZI|-a-num₂ is here taken as a defective spelling of *zizibiānum*, for which see the commentary to no. 71: 2.

o.4: For niḡ₂-sa-ḫa (Akk. *muthummu*) “fruit”, abbreviated as sa-ḫa in *SCTRAH* no. 168: 1, see Civil 1964a: 8f.; Alberti and Pomponio 1986: 44-46; Postgate 1987: 117; Cavigneaux 2003: 56f. In Adab it is also attested in *CUSAS* 20 36: 5 and MS 3790/27: 2 (= *CDLI* P252750). The professional name lu₂ niḡ₂-sa-ḫa is also found in *RTC* 108: r.2 (OAkk); it would designate the “fruit grower”.

r.1': For ma-(an)-sim (Akk. *nappû*, *nappītu*) “sieve”, see Civil 2006: 128 and n. 17; for niḡ₂-ar₃-ra (Akk. *mundu*) “groats”, see Milano 1993/97: 25.

r.2': Ur III texts frequently mention three types of sieves in the same text, each one intended for a different variety of flour: niḡ₂-ar₃-ra, dabin and zi₃-gu. In our case, zi₃-U₂, rarely attested in other sources (*MAD* 1 56: iii.2' and passim [Ešnunna], *ARET* 9 19: r.iii.7 [Ebla]), must be a fine flour. Perhaps it was synonymous with zi₃-gu, well attested in other texts from Adab (*PPAC* 1 A 835+A 840: 1, r. 3, A 947: 2, A 957: 1, A 985: 2, A 1002: 1, A 1026: 1, *CUSAS* 11 319: 5, *CUSAS* 13 30: r.6, 85: 3, 87: 2, *L'uomo* 17: 4, *TCCBI* I 152: 2, 154: 3, 155: 1, etc.); for zi₃-gu, see Milano 1993/97: 26.

r.3': gur here is probably an abbreviated writing for ^{gi}gur (Akk. *pānu*, *quppu*) “basket”, for which see Ferwerda 1985: 37; Röllig and Waetzoldt 1993/97: 330. This writing for ^{gi}gur could also be attested in *SCTRAH* no. 168: 1 gur sa-ḫa).

le.ed.: See commentary to no. 168: r.2.

170 (CL 020)

Adab

2.1.1.3.10. Expenditure of reed mats. Storehouse.

- o.1 '5²ac¹ KA 60dc (gur)
 2 1ac kid
 3 'E¹-gi-gi
 4 e-na-šum₂
 5 dumu KA (over erasure)
 r. Reverse uninscribed

5² KA-reed mats for a 60-(gur boat), (and) 1 (reed) mat. They were given to Egigi (by³) the son of KA.

o.1: KA is tentatively interpreted here as KA-r, a term for a large reed mat used to cover and protect the cargo of a 60 gur boat: see Civil 1967: 65; see also Römer 1993: 388. This word is also attested in the Adab text *CUSAS* 20 352: 30 kid K[A], 86 kid ma₂ ša₃ [x], 12 kid e₃ [(x)], ur-nu ma₂-lah₅ an-na-šum₂ (collated on photo).

o.2: For kid (Akk. *kītu*) “reed mat” and its uses, see Sallaberger 1989: 320 and Waetzoldt 1992: 128. In the Adab corpus kid is mentioned in connection with boats in *PPAC* 1 A. 849: 1-4, *TCCBI* I 56: i.3-4 and *CUSAS* 20 352.

171 (CL 162)*Adab?**2.1.1.3.10. Expenditure/delivery of harness accessories. Storehouse?*

- o.1 1ac 'siki¹ ħu-'la¹ sur_x (ERIM)
 2 1ac 'kuš¹ igi 'sur_x¹
 3 1ac kiri₃ 'kuš¹ 'sur_x¹
 4 1ac ^{r^{tug2?}}niĝ₂-la₂ 'ĝi₆[?]
 5 'Ur-^dGibil₆¹ ('NE.GI¹)
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

1 woollen collar for a harness, 1 leather blinker for a harness, 1 leading leather strap for a harness, (and) 1 black[?] girdle, (for/from) Ur-Gibil.

o.1: For ħu-la “collar”, see Conti 1997: 40-42 and commentaries to nos. 20: 1 and 205: 2. For the reading of ERIM as sur_x, see Steinkeller 1990: 12; for this same reading in Sargonic Adab and in a similar context, see Schrakamp 2013: 205. The interpretation of sur_x as “harness” is preferable here, instead of “yoke” or “(donkey) team”, since the rest of the objects listed in this text also seem to belong to a harness.

o.2: igi is tentatively interpreted here as an abbreviated form of igi-tab (Akk. *naplastu*) “blinkers”, for which see Civil 2008: 114 and Couto 2009: 143. The scratch to the right of IGI does not seem to be large enough for TAB.

o.3: In this context KA is here understood as kiri₃, a leading strap for the harness (cf. eš₂-kiri₃, discussed by Conti 1997: 46f. and Civil 2008: 122).

o.4: See commentary to no. 123: 1.

172 (CL 289)*Adab?*

2.1.1.3.10. Expenditure[?] of dates, garments, hoes, fish, wagons and bronze-copper objects. Storehouse?

- o.1 [...]
 2 60ac+8ac zu₂-lum gurdub 3c (ban₂)
 3 2ac tug₂ IGI.DIM bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 4 10c ^{ĝi^š}al
 5 [(10)]+30c 'x (x)¹
 6 [...]
 r.1 '50c¹ 'ku₆¹ banšur
 2 2ac ^{ĝi^š}gigir₂-niĝ₂-šu e₂-ba
 3 10c PA.NIĜ₂[?] zabar-uruda

[...], 68 30-sila baskets of dates, 3 bardul-garments (with/for[?]) IGI.DIM, made from ušbar-fabric, 10 hoes, [(10)]+30 ..., [...], 50 fishes for the (offering[?])-table, 2 niĝšu-wagons with a cover, (and) 10 PA.NIĜ₂[?]-objects of bronze-copper.

o.3: A reading ħenzer for IGI.DIM in this context, meaning something like “garment for children”, is uncertain. IGI.DIM is very rarely attested in third millennium texts, almost always as an onomastic element: IGI.DIM-ĝu₁₀ (DoCu EPHE 1: r. 6, 14; RA 8 156 AO 5646: r.10; ASJ 7 126 31: r.7, all Ur III); IGI.DIM-zu (MAD 5 64: ii'.4', Oakk); IGI.DIM-keš₂ (SNAT 535: 16, Ur III). The only exception known to me is TCCBI

I 144: 3, which records 3 tug_2 IGI.DIM, summarised in the total section as bar-dul_5 $\text{u}\check{\text{s}}\text{-bar}$; note also $\text{tug}_2\text{bar-dul}_5$ U.DIM, recorded in *TCCBI* II I-61: 3. For henzer , see Selz 2011: 70.

For $\text{tug}_2\text{bar-dul}_5$, see the commentary to no. 29: 1; for $(\text{tug}_2)\text{u}\check{\text{s}}\text{-bar}$, see the commentary to no. 4: 1. o.4: For is^{al} (Akk. *allu*) “hoe”, see *PSD* A/3, pp. 136-143 s.v. al; Civil 2008: 142.

r.1: For ku_6 $\text{ban}\check{\text{s}}\text{ur}$, with the meaning “fishes for the (offering)-table” in Girsu texts, see Bauer 1972: 381 and Selz 1989: 492.

r.2: For $\text{is}^{\text{gigir}_2\text{-ni}\check{\text{g}}_2\text{-}\check{\text{s}}\text{u}}$, a type of wagon, see Civil 1968: 13; Foster (2010: 140) has argued for identifying it as a “hand cart”. It is also attested in *SCTRAH* no. 243: 1, *CUSAS* 13 29: 1, *OPBF* 5 1: 3, *Tutub* 47: 2 and *OIP* 104 40: B.iii.2 (MO). Our text and *CUSAS* 13 29: 1 record $\text{is}^{\text{gigir}_2\text{-ni}\check{\text{g}}_2\text{-}\check{\text{s}}\text{u}}$ $\text{e}_2\text{-ba}$, which should be interpreted as a “*niĝšu*-wagon with a cover” (cf. Schrakamp 2012b: 279), rather than “chariot with a pair of wagons” (Maiocchi 2009: 53); note in this regard that *BIN* 8 126 records 13 $\text{ku}\check{\text{s}}$ *a-na ku₈-tum* $\text{is}^{\text{ni}\check{\text{g}}_2\text{-}\check{\text{s}}\text{u}}$ *libir* “13 hides for covering an old *niĝšu*-wagon”.

r.3: The only interpretation I can propose for $\text{PA.NI}\check{\text{G}}_2^?$ is a possible relationship with $\text{ni}\check{\text{g}}_2\text{-PA}$, a stick or ring of lapislazuli attested in *EDPV-A* 40 (see Civil 2008: 63, with previous bibliography, who suggests that it could also be a container); *zabar-uruda* “bronze-copper” is most probably the same kind of metal as *uruda-zabar*, for which see the commentary to no. 235: 5.

173 (CL 331)

Adab?

2.1.1.3.10. *Expenditure of uncertain commodities. Storehouse?*

o.1 [...]

2 [x]-DU-še₃

3 $\text{Mu}^1\text{-}[\text{ni}^?]$

4 [a]n- $\text{na}\check{\text{s}}\text{um}_2^1$

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[...] for ... It was given to $\text{Mu}[\text{ni}^?]$.

174 (CL 013)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of wool. Textile workshop.*

o.1 40u la₂ 1o siki ma-na

2 Ad-da

3 20u+3d siki ma:na

r.1 _____

2 Ur-su

3 siki $\text{e}_2\text{-gal-la}$

4 $\text{ku}_4\text{-ra}_2\text{-am}_3$

5 u[š] (AR[AD])-bar-še₃

6 *Aš-tar*₂-ra

le.ed. e-na-šum₂

39 *mana* of wool (from) Adda; 23 *mana* of wool (from) Ur-su. It is the wool that was entered into the palace. It was given to Aštar for (making garments made from) *ušbar*-fabric.

o.2: See p. 38 and commentary to no. 118: r.2.

r.2: Ur-su is also attested, in this same context, in *CUSAS* 20 290: r.2.

r.5: See commentary to no. 4: 1.

2.1.2. Textile Workshop

175 (CL 224)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of wool. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 10c siki ma-na
 2 Me-^rniĝin₃-ta¹
 3 10c Aš-^rtar₂¹
 4 siki KU-[...]
 5 ^re-na-šum₂¹
 6 ^riti¹ ab-^re₃-zi¹-[ga]
 r. Reverse uninscribed

10 talents of wool (for) Me-niĝinta; 19 (talents of wool for) Aštar. The wool was given to ...
 Month vi.

176 (CL 256)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of wool. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 30u siki ma-na
 2 Ma-ma-^rum-mi¹
 3 30u Nin-NIĜ₂
 4 40u Aš-tar₂
 5 30u Ta₂-ni₂-a
 6 30u Nin-ad₂-^rgal¹
 r.1 20u Me-^rniĝin₃-ta¹
 2 —————
 3 šu+^rniĝin₂¹ lac+[2] ^rsiki¹ ^rgu₂¹
 4 [siki[?]] ^rUr¹-^d[SU₃[?]].PA.S[IKIL[?] ...]
 5 ki siki-ke₄-ne [(x)]
 6 e-na-šum₂
 7 iti ab-e₃-zi-ga

30 *mana* of wool (for) Mama-ummī; 30 (*mana* of wool for) Nin-NIĜ₂; 40 (*mana* of wool for) Aštar; 30 (*mana* of wool for) Tāniā; 30 (*mana* of wool for) Nin-adgal; 20 (*mana* of wool for) Me-niĝinta. Total: 180 talents of wool. [The wool[?]] was given to Ur-SU₃.PA.SIKIL[?], [the ... of[?]] the female weavers. Month: vi.

o.2: For this personal name, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 23.

o.5 and r.5: See commentaries to no. 59: 2 and r.2.

r.4: See commentary to no. 37: 2.

177 (CL 207)*Adab**2.1.2. Expenditure of wool. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 2ac siki gu₂
 2 Ma-ma-um-mi
 3 2ac Nin-ad₂-gal
 4 2ac Š[e-be₂]-tum
 5 2ac ʾNin-niĝ₂-zu¹
 r.1 šu+niĝin₂ 8ac siki gu₂
 2 ki siki-ke₄-ne
 3 šu ba-ti-eš₂
 4 iti aša₅-eš₂-ĝar₃-šu-ĝar

2 talents of wool (for) Mama-ummī; 2 (talents of wool for) Nin-adgal; 2 (talents of wool for) Šebettum; 2 (talents of wool for) Nin-niĝzu. Total: 8 talents of wool. The female weavers have received them. Month ii.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.4: Šebettum is attested in several other documents from the textile archive of Adab. Two interpretations for this PN have been suggested: according to Sommerfeld (2010: 145), it should be analysed as “Sie ist das (Familien-)Haus”; instead, Wiggermann (2010: 459) has argued for its connection with the Akkadian term *sebettum* (fem. status rectus of the numeral *sebe*: see Streck 1995: 22 n. 69; Wiggermann 2010: 460), in which case the name would refer to the “Divine Heptad”, i.e. the anthropomorphic incarnation of the Pleiades. Although the use of a SV-sign for the rendering /*š/ of the first syllable would be etymologically correct in both cases (*sebe* < šb’), it should be noted that SI is a sign reserved for /ši/ in Sargonic, whereas /še/ is normally rendered with SI₁₁ (Sommerfeld 1999: 19), which makes the first interpretation preferable.

r.2: See commentary to no. 59: r.2.

178 (CL 152)*Adab**2.1.2. Expenditure of wool. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 10c siki gu₂ la₂ 20u ma-na
 2 ki siki-ke₄-ne
 3 šu ba-ti
 4 20u siki ma-na
 5 Nin-ama-ĝu₁₀
 6 šu ba-ti
 7 iti niĝ₂-kiri₆
 r.1 4ac ʾsiki¹ ʾgu₂¹ 20u+2d ma-ʾna¹
 2 ki siki-ke₄-ʾne¹
 3 šu ba-ʾti¹
 4 20u [(+ n) Ni]n-ama-ʾĝu₁₀¹
 5 ʾiti¹ ʾmu-TIR¹
 6 10u (ma-na) ʾLu₂//Lugal-x x¹

7 10 u (ma-na) sipa [...]
 8 siki [...]

10 talents minus 20 *mana* of wool, the female weavers received them; 20 *mana* of wool, Nin-amaĝu received them; month ix. 4 talents (and) 22 *mana* of wool, the female weavers received them; 20 [(+ n)] *mana* of wool, Nin-amaĝu received them; month ix. 10 (*mana* of wool) for Lu/Lugal-...; 10 (*mana* of wool from) the shepherd ... The wool [...]

o.2: See commentary to no. 59: r.2.

179 (CL 325)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of wool. Textile workshop.*

o.1 1 ac siki gu₂ 30 u la₂ 3 o ma-na
 2 Ur-^dEn-lil₂
 3 1 ac gu₂ ^r7 d ¹ ma-na
 4 ^rd¹En-lil₂-^rle¹
 5 [n] gu₂ 40 u ma-na
 6 ^rDu¹-du sipa
 7 1 ac gu₂ 20 u la₂ 3 o ma-na
 r.1 [a-r]_{a2} ^r1 d -kam¹
 2 [n g]_{u2} 1 d $\frac{2}{3}$ d ^rma¹-na
 3 [a-r]_{a2} 2 d -kam
 4 ^rUr-a₂¹ dub-sar
 5 ^ršu+niĝin₂¹ 10 c +1 ac gu₂ 30 u +2 d $\frac{2}{3}$ d ma-na
 6 ^rsiki¹ saĝ-^rx¹-kam
 7 ^rki¹ siki-ke₄-ne
 8 šu ba-ti

1 talent (and) 27 *mana* of wool (from) Ur-Enlil; 1 talent (and) 7 *mana* (from) Enlile; [n] talents (and) 40 *mana* (of wool from) Dudu, the shepherd; 1 talent (and) 17 *mana* of wool for the first time, (and) [n] talents (and) $1\frac{2}{3}$ *mana* (of wool) for the second time (from) Ur-a, the scribe. Total: 11 talents (and) $32\frac{2}{3}$ *mana*: it is first-quality[?] wool of the ... The female weavers received it.

r.7: See commentary to no. 59: r.2.

180 (CL 142)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of available wool. Textile workshop.*

o.1 1 ac siki gu₂ 20 u +3 d ma-na
 2 ^rx¹ KA-a
 3 am₃-ta-AL-a
 4 3 ac siki gu₂ 20 u la₂ ^r2 d ¹ ma-na
 5 ki siki-me
 6 [šu]+niĝin₂ 4 ac siki gu₂ 40 u +1 d ma-^rna¹

r.1 [...] / ʽgal₂-la-am₃ʽ

1 talent (and) 23 *mana* of wool ...; 3 talents (and) 18 *mana* of wool (for) the female weavers.
Total: 4 talents (and) 41 *mana* of wool, which are available in

o.3: am₃-ta-AL-a should represent a verbal form, although I cannot ascertain its meaning. For the different forms of the sign AL in third millennium texts, see Wiggermann 1988: 232f.

o.5: See commentary to no. 59: r.2.

181 (CL 116)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of wool. Textile workshop.*

o.1 1ac siki [gu₂]

2 Nin-ad₂-ʽgalʽ

3

4 iti a₂-ki-/ti

r.1 siki Ad-da

2 dub-sar-kam

1 talent of wool (for) Nin-adgal. Month v. It is wool (expended) by Adda, the scribe.

r.1: See p. 38 and commentary to no. 118: r.2.

182 (CL 143)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of wool remainder. Textile workshop.*

o.1 la₂-i₃ / 3ac siki gu₂ 40u la₂ 1o ma-na

2 Ad-da-kam

3

4 iti du₆-ku₃

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

Remainder: 3 talents (and) 39 *mana* of wool. It is (the remainder) of Adda. Month viii.

o.2: See p. 38 and commentary to no. 118: r.2.

183 (CL 131)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of wool. Textile workshop.*

o.1 [n] ʽsikiʽ [gu₂]

2 ʽMa-ma-um-miʽ

3 10c+5ac Nin-NIĜ₂

4 10c+5ac Nin-ad₂-gal

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[*n* talents] of wool (for) Mama-ummī; 15 (talents of wool for) Nin-NiĜ₂; 15 (talents of wool for) Nin-adgal.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

184 (CL 174)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of wool. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 [1 siki gu₂ la₂ 1 ma-na 10 gin₂]
 2 'Ma-ma-um-mi'¹
 3 1ac gu₂ 20u+3o ma-na la₂ 10u gin₂
 4 Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 5 2ac gu₂ 5o ²/₃c ma-na
 6 Aš-tar₂
 7 1ac gu₂ 20u+1o ma-na ²/₃c
 8 Ta₂-ni₂-a
 9 1ac gu₂ 40u+3d ma-na
 10 Nin-ad₂-gal
 11 1ac gu₂ la₂ ¹/₂d ma-na
 r.1 NiĜ₂-banda₃^{da}
 2 20u la₂ 2o ma-na
 3 Nin-niĜ₂-zu
 4 20u+4o ma-'na'¹
 5 Še-be₂-^rtum¹
 6 ¹/₂d ma-na Me-'niĜin₃¹-ta
 7 šu+niĜin₂ 9ac siki gu₂ 10u+4d ma-na
 8 iti-3o-kam
 9 'iti' ^rĜa₂-udu-ur₄¹

[1 talent of wool minus 1 *mana* (and) 10 shekels] (for) Mama-ummī; 1 talent (and) 23 *mana* (of wool) minus 10 shekels (for) Geme-Enlil; 2 talents (and) $5\frac{2}{3}$ *mana* (of wool for) Aštar; 1 talent (and) $21\frac{2}{3}$ *mana* (of wool for) Tāniā; 1 talent (and) 43 *mana* (of wool for) Nin-adgal; 1 talent minus $\frac{1}{2}$ *mana* (of wool for) NiĜbanda; 18 *mana* (of wool for) Nin-niĜzu; 24 *mana* (of wool for) Šebettum; $\frac{1}{2}$ *mana* (of wool for) Me-niĜinta. Total: 9 talents (and) 14 *mana* of wool. It is (the wool) of three months. Month vii.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.8: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

r.5: See commentary to no. 177: 4.

185 (CL 314)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of wool. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 2ac [(+ *n*)] 'ma-na' la₂ 5o gin₂
 2 Ma-ma-um-mi

- 3 2ac ma-na la₂ 5o gin₂
 4 Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 5 2ac ma-na Aš-^rtar₂¹ / PAP
 6 [n] ma-na la₂ 5o ^rgin₂¹
 7 Ta₂-ni₂-a
 c. 1 line lost
 r. c. 3 lines lost
 1' [Niĝ₂]-^rbanda₃^{da₁}
 2' 2ac ^rma¹-[na] ^rla₂¹ ^r5o¹ [gin₂]
 3' ^rNin-ad₂¹-[gal]

2 [(+ n)] *mana* minus 5 shekels (of wool for) Mama-ummī; 2 *mana* minus 5 shekels (of wool for) Geme-Enlil; 2 *mana* (of wool for) Aštar; [n] *mana* minus 5 shekels (of wool for) Tāniā; [...] [...] (of wool for) Niĝbanda; 2 *mana* minus 5 shekels (of wool for) Nin-adgal.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.5: For the scribal notation PAP, see the commentary to no. 298: r.6.

o.7: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

186 (CL 334)

Adab

2.1.2. Delivery of wool remainder. Textile workshop.

- o.1 8d ^rsiki¹ ^rmug¹ ma-na
 2 Ma-ma-um-^rmi¹
 3 10u+4d Nin-niĝ₂-^rzu¹
 4 ^r10u¹ la₂ ¹/₃c Aš-^rtar₂¹
 5 10u+3d ma-^rna¹ / la₂ 10u gin₂
 6 Ta₂-ni₂-[a]
 7 10u ^rNin-ad₂¹-[gal]
 r. _____
 1 šu+niĝin₂ 50c+4ac+¹/₂c siki mug ma-na
 2 _____
 3 la₂-i₃
 4 ki siki-ka-kam
 5 iti šu-ĝar

8 *mana* of poor-quality wool (from) Mama-ummī; 14 (*mana* of poor-quality wool from) Nin-niĝzu; 10 (*mana*) minus ¹/₃ (*mana* of poor-quality wool from) Aštar; 13 *mana* minus 10 shekels (of poor-quality wool from) Tāniā; 10 (*mana* of poor-quality wool from) Nin-adgal. Total: 54½ *mana* of poor-quality wool. It is the remaining (wool) of the female weavers. Month iv.

o.1: See commentary to no. 60: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.6 and r.4: See commentaries to no. 59: 2 and r.2.

187 (CL 135)*Adab**2.1.2. Delivery of wool. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 20u la₂ 3o siki 'mug¹ ma-na
 2 Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 3 10u+1d ²/₃c Nin-[niĝ₂]-zu
 4 2d Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}
 5 [1[?]]+1d Še-be₂-tu[m]
 r.1 8d ¹/₂d Nin-ama-ĝu₁₀
 2 _____
 3 mu-de₆-a[m₃]

17 *mana* of poor-quality wool (from) Geme-Enlil; 11²/₃ (*mana* of poor-quality wool from) Nin-niĝzu; 2 (*mana* of poor-quality wool from) Niĝbanda; 2[?] (*mana* of poor-quality wool from) Šebettum; 8¹/₂ (*mana* of poor-quality wool from) Nin-amaĝu. It is (the wool) that they brought.

o.1 and r.3: See commentaries to no. 60: 1 and 3.

o.5: See commentary to no. 177: 4.

188 (CL 221)*Adab**2.1.2. Expenditure of wool and silver. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 [n 1]a₂ 1o siki ma-na
 2 Ma-ma-um-mi
 3 10u+5d Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂ 1d ¹/₂d ku₃ gin₂
 4 30u Aš-tar₂
 5 10u+5d ¹/₂d Ta₂-ni₂-a
 6 [n]+20u Nin-ad₂-gal
 7 '20[?]+10u+2d Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}
 r.1 [n]+'3d¹ 'Me-niĝin₃¹-[ta]
 2 [n Nin]-'niĝ₂-zu¹
 3 [n Še-be₂-t]um
 4 [...]
 5 [...]-'na¹
 6 _____
 7 [šu+niĝin₂ n g]u₂ 10u+1d ma-na / Mu-ni
 le.ed. du[b[?]-sar[?]-ra[?]] 'e-na¹-[šum₂]

[n] minus 1 *mana* of wool (for) Mama-ummī; 15 (*mana* of wool and) 1¹/₂ shekels of silver (for) Geme-Enlil; 30 (*mana* of wool for) Aštar; 15¹/₂ (*mana* of wool for) Tāniā; [n]+20 (*mana* of wool for) Nin-adgal; 32[?] (*mana* of wool for) Niĝbanda; [n]+3 (*mana* of wool for) Me-niĝinta; [n] (*mana* of wool for) Nin-niĝzu; [n] (*mana* of wool for) Šebettum; [...]. Total: [n] talents (and) 11 *mana* (of wool). They were given to Muni, the sc[ribe[?]].

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

- o.5: See commentary to no. 59: 2.
 r.3: See commentary to no. 177: 4.
 r.7: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

189 (CL 129)*Adab**2.1.2. Expenditure of wool and silver. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 20u la₂ '2o¹ siki 'ma-na¹
 2 Ma-ma-um-mi
 3 10u siki ma-na
 4 1d ½d ku₃ gin₂
 5 'Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 6 '10u¹+3d 'siki¹ ma-na
 7 1d '½d¹ ku₃ gin₂
 8 [Aš]-tar₂
 9 10u+6d ma-na
 10 Ta₂-ni₂-a
 11 '30u¹ siki ma-'na¹
 r.1 Nin-ad₂-gal
-
- 2 30u <siki> ma-na
 3 Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}
 4 20u+2d ½c siki 'ma-na¹ 1d ½c
 5 Nin-niĝ₂-zu
-

18 *mana* of wool (for) Mama-ummī; 10 *mana* of wool (and) 1½ shekels of silver (for) Geme-Enlil; 13 *mana* of wool (and) 1½² shekels of silver (for) Aštar; 16 *mana* of wool (for) Tāniā; 30 *mana* of wool (for) Nin-adgal; 30 *mana* (of wool for) Niĝbanda; 22⅓ *mana* of wool (and) 1⅓ (shekels of silver for) Nin-niĝzu.

- o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.
 o.10: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

190 (CL 034)*Adab**2.1.2. Expenditure of wool remainder and silver. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 [n siki ma-na]
 2 [1d ku₃ gin₂]
 3 [Ma]-'ma-um¹-[mi]
 4 [n] siki ma-na
 5 '½d¹ ku₃ gin₂
 6 [Gem]e₂-^dEn-lil₂
 7 20u+3d siki ma-na
 8 ½d ku₃ gin₂

- 9 *Aš-tar₂*
 10 $10u+6d$ siki ma-na
 11 *Ta₂-ni₂-a*
 12 $30u$ siki ma-na
 13 Nin-ad₂-gal
 r.1 $30u$ siki ma-na
 2 Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}
 3 $20u+3d$ (ma-na) $\frac{2}{3}c$ Nin-niĝ₂-zu
 4 $\frac{1}{2}d$ ku₃ gin₂
 5 Me-niĝin₃-ta
 6 —————
 7 šu+niĝin₂ $2ac$ siki gu₂ $30u$ $\frac{1}{3}c$ ¹ ma-na
 8 [šu]+niĝin₂ $2d$ $\frac{1}{2}d$ ku₃ gin₂
 9 [si]ki la₂-i₃
 10 [ki siki]-¹ke₄-ne¹-[kam]
1 or 2 lines lost

[*n mana* of wool (and) 1 shekel of silver] (for) Mama-ummī; [*n mana* of wool (and) $\frac{1}{2}$ shekel of silver (for) Geme-Enlil; 23 *mana* of wool (and) $\frac{1}{2}$ shekel of silver (for) Aštar); 16 *mana* of wool (for) Tāniā; 30 *mana* of wool (for) Nin-adgal; 30 *mana* of wool (for) Niĝbanda; $23\frac{2}{3}$ (*mana* of wool for) Nin-niĝzu; $\frac{1}{2}$ shekel of silver (for) Me-niĝinta. Total: $2\frac{1}{2}$ shekels of silver. It is the remaining wool of the female weavers. [Month ... (?)].

o.3: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.11 and r.10: See commentaries to no. 59: 2 and r.2.

191 (CL 090)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 $10c+5ac$ ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂
 2 $10c+4ac$ ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃
 3 Me-niĝin₃-ta
 r.1 e-na-¹šum₂¹
 2 $20c+1ac$ ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂
 3 $20c+1ac$ ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃
 4 ki-mu-ra-kam

15 girdles (and) 14 loin-bands⁷ were given to Me-niĝinta; 21 girdles (and) 21 loin-bands⁷ belong to the textile depository.

o.1: See commentary to no. 123: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 22: 5.

r.4: For ki-mu-ra “textile depository”, see Sollberger 1966: 141f.; Waetzoldt 1972: 107 n. 235; Sallaberger 1993: 300 n. 1389; Heimpel 2009b: 162. In the Adab corpus this facility is also attested in *SCTRAH* no. 217: 4 and *CUSAS* 20 232: r.3'. See also p. 34.

192 (CL 167)*Adab**2.1.2. Expenditure of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 50c+4ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 2 Me-niĝin₃-ta
 3 e-na-šum₂
 r. _____
 1 iti niĝ₂-kiri₆

54 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric. They were given to Me-niĝinta. Month ix.

o.1: For ^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

193 (CL 186)*Adab**2.1.2. Expenditure of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 120c+40c la₂ 3ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 2 Me-niĝin₃-ta
 3 e-na-šum₂
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

157 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric. They were given to Me-niĝinta.

o.1: For ^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

194 (CL 209)*Adab**2.1.2. Expenditure of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 60ac+30c+5ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 2 Me-niĝin₃-ta
 3 e-na-šum₂
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

95 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric. They were given to Me-niĝinta.

o.1: For ^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

195 (CL 268)*Adab**2.1.2. Expenditure of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 50c la₂ 3ac bar-dul₅ u[š-bar]
 2 Me-niĝin₃-[ta]
 3 e-[na-š]um₂
 4 [...]-[x¹] LA₂

- r.1 [Lug]al-a-/[\u02e2]u₁₀
 2 [sa\u02e2\u02e2a] r^dI\u0161kur¹

47 *bardul*-garments made from *u\u0161bar*-fabric. They were given to Me-ni\u02e2inta ... Lugal-aja\u02e2u, temple administrator of god I\u0161kur.

o.1: For ^{tu\u02e2}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu\u02e2})u\u0161-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

r.1: For Lugal-aja\u02e2u, see p. 30.

r.2: For god I\u0161kur in Adab texts, see p. 30 n. 33.

196 (CL 040)

Adab

2.1.2. *Turning over of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 30c la₂ 1ac bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆
 2 Me-ni\u02e2in₃-ta
 3 _____
 4 a-DU₈-de₃
 5 Me-ni\u02e2in₃-ta
 6 r^e-na-r^{\u02c8}\u0161um₂¹
 r.1 10c+5ac bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆
 2 r^{\u02c8}2ac¹ bar-r^{\u02c8}dul₅² r^{\u02c8}u\u0161-bar¹
 3 \u0161u-a gi₄-a
 4 ki siki-ka-kam

29 sashes with laces to wrap around (for) Me-ni\u02e2inta were given to Me-ni\u02e2inta for ...; 15 sashes with laces to wrap around (and) 2 *bardul*²-garments made from *u\u0161bar*-fabric were turned over by the female weavers.

o.1: See commentary to no. 142: 2 and 3.

o.4: I tentatively interpret this line as a verbal form of uncertain meaning. It could be related to a-da₅ (see commentary to no. 137: 2), which according to *PSD* A/1, p. 151 s.v. a-ra₂ C, was a “a kind of watery solution applied to (linen) cloth and/or (linen) cloth treated this way”.

r.2: For ^{tu\u02e2}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu\u02e2})u\u0161-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

r.3: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.4: See commentary to no. 59: r.2.

197 (CL 171)

Adab

2.1.2. *Turning over of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 1ac bar-dul₅ u\u0161-bar
 2 ki-la₂-bi 3d ma-na
 3 *Ma-ma-um-mi*
 4 1ac bar-dul₅ u\u0161-bar
 5 ki-la₂-bi 3ac ma-na
 6 *A\u0161-tar₂*

- 7 2ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 r.1 ki-la₂-bi 2ac [(+n ma-na)]
 2 Nin-ad₂-gal
 3 1ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 4 ki-la₂-bi 2ac ^r1/3c²1 [(...)]
 5 Nin-NIĜ₂
 6 šu-a ^rgi₄-a¹

1 *bardul*-garment made from *ušbar* fabric weighing 3 *mana*, (from) Mama-ummī; 1 *bardul*-garment made from *ušbar* fabric weighing 3 *mana*, (from) Aštar; 2 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar* fabric weighing 2[(+ n) *mana*], (from) Nin-adgal; 1 *bardul*-garment made from *ušbar* fabric weighing 2¹/₃² (*mana* from) Nin-NIĜ₂. They were turned over (by the female weavers).

- o.1: For ^{tug2}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tug2})uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.
 o.3: See commentary to no. 176: 2.
 r.6: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

198 (CL 317)

Adab

2.1.2. Turning over of garments. Textile workshop.

- o.1 [n]+3ac [^{tug2}niĝ₂-lam₂] u[š-bar]
 2 1ac bar-dul₅ ^ršabra¹
 3 4ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 4 Ma-ma-^rum¹-mi
 5 8ac ^{tug2}niĝ₂-lam₂ uš-bar
 6 5ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 7 ^rNin¹-[ad₂]-gal
 8 [n] ^rtug₂¹niĝ₂-lam₂ ^ruš¹-bar
 r.1 [n bar]-^rdul₅¹ uš-bar
 2 ^rMe-niĝin₃-ta¹
 3 [n] ^rtug₂¹niĝ₂-lam₂¹ ^ruš-bar¹
 4 1ac ^rbar-dul₅¹ uš-bar
 5 ^rNin-niĝ₂¹-zu
 6 _____
 7 šu-a gi₄-a
 8 ki ^rsiki-ke₄-ne-kam¹
 9 ^rd¹Utu-^ri₃¹-^rkuš₂¹
 (10) [(...)]

[n]+3 *niĝlam*-gaments made from *ušbar*-fabric, 1 *bardul*-garment of a “chief administrator” quality, (and) 4 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar* fabric (from) Mama-ummī; 8 *niĝlam*-gaments made from *ušbar*-fabric (and) 5 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar* fabric (from) Nin-adgal; [n] *niĝlam*-gaments made from *ušbar*-fabric (and) [n] *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar* fabric (from) Me-niĝinta; [n] *niĝlam*-gaments made from *ušbar*-fabric (and) 1 *bardul*-garment made from *ušbar* fabric (from) Nin-niĝzu. They were turned over by the female weavers. Utu-ikuš ...

- o.1: For ^{tug2}niĝ₂-lam, see the commentary to no. 22: 4; for (^{tug2})uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.2: For ^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for šabra as a term indicating the quality of a garment, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.4: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.5: For ^{tu}g₂niĝ₂-lam, see the commentary to no. 22: 4; for (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

r.7: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.8: See commentary to no. 59: r.2.

199 (CL 240)

Adab

2.1.2. *Turning over of garments. Textile workshop.*

o.1 [n]+2ac bar-sig₉ ʾsa-dab₆¹

2 ʾ8d¹ [^{tu}g₂bu]r₂[?]

3 šu-a gi₄-a

4 ki siki-ke₄-ne

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[n] sashes with laces to wrap around (and) 8 *bur*-garments[?]. They were turned over by the female weavers.

o.1: See commentary to no. 142: 2 and 3.

o.3: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

o.4: See commentary to no. 59: r.2.

200 (CL 009)

Adab

2.1.2. *Turning over of garments. Textile workshop.*

o.1 1ac ^{tu}g₂bur₂ saĝ

2 2ac bar-sig₉ niĝ₂-lam₂

3 Aš-tar₂

4 1ac bar-sig₉ niĝ₂-lam₂

5 2ac bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆

6 Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}

7 2ac bar-sig₉ niĝ₂-lam₂

8 3ac bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆

9 Nin-mu-da-kuš₂

10 [...]

r.1 3ac bar-sig₉ ʾsa-dab₆¹

2 Ta₂-ni₂-a

3 1ac bar-sig₉ niĝ₂-lam₂ 1ac ^{tu}g₂bur₂¹

4 Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂

5 1ac ^{tu}g₂bur₂ saĝ

6 1ac bar-sig₉ sa¹(URUDA)-dab₆

7 Ma-ma-um-mi

8 1ac ^{tu}g₂bur₂ saĝ

- 9 1ac bar-sig₉ niĝ₂-lam₂
 10 Nin-niĝ₂-zu

1 *bur*-garment of the first quality (and) 2 sashes made from *niĝlam*-fabric (from) Aštar; 1 sash made from *niĝlam*-fabric (and) 2 sashes with laces to wrap around (from) Niĝbanda; 2 sashes made from *niĝlam*-fabric (and) 3 sashes with laces to wrap around (from) Nin-mudakuš; [...] (and) 3 sashes with laces to wrap around (from) Tāniā; 1 sash made from *niĝlam*-fabric (from) Geme-Enlil; 1 *bur*-garment of the first quality (and) 1 sash with laces to wrap around (from) Mama-ummi; 1 *bur*-garment of the first quality (and) 1 sash made from *niĝlam*-fabric (from) Nin-niĝzu.

o.1, 2 and 5: See commentary to no. 142: 1, 2 and 3.

r.2: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

r.6: To the best of my knowledge, *dab₆-dab₆ does not occur as qualifying ^{tu}g₂bar-sig₉ or any other garment elsewhere in the Sargonic corpus. I interpret it as a scribal error for sa-dab₆ (see commentary to no. 142: 3).

r.7: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

201 (CL 017)

Adab

2.1.2. *Turning over of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 2ac ^{tu}g₂niĝ₂-lam₂ uš-bar
 2 1ac bar-dul₅ šabra
 3 ki-la₂-bi 9d ma-na
 4 Še-be₂-tum PA[?]
 5 3ac ^{tu}g₂niĝ₂-lam₂ uš-bar
 6 ki-la₂-bi 9d ma-na
 7 1ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 8 ki-la₂-bi 7d ma-na
 9 Me-^{ri}niĝin₃-ta¹
 10 ^{ri}ti¹ ^{ri}Šuba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA)-nun¹
 11 ^{ri}ti¹ ^{ri}ab-us₂-a¹
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

2 *niĝlam*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric (and) 1 *bardul*-garment of a “chief administrator” quality, weighing 9 *mana*, (from) Šebettum ...; 3 *niĝlam*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric, weighing 9 *mana*, (and) 1 *bardul*-garment made from *ušbar*-fabric, weighing 7 *mana*, (from) Me-niĝinta. Month xi-bis (intercalary).

o.1: For ^{tu}g₂niĝ₂-lam, see the commentary to no. 22: 4; for (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.2: For ^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for šabra as a term indicating the quality of a garment, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.4: See commentary to no. 177: 4. The meaning of the sign at the end of the line, apparently PA, is uncertain.

o. 10: On the “month after Šuba-nun”, most probably an intercalary month, see Maiocchi and Visicato 2012: 18.

202 (CL 075)*Adab**2.1.2. Turning over of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 — (figure erased) ^{tug₂}bur₂
 2 60^d+1^{ac} bar-sig₉ niĝ₂-lam₂
 3 120^d bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆
 4 Nin-^rniĝ₂¹-zu

=====

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

0 *bur*-garments, 60^d+1 sashes made from *niĝlam*-fabric, (and) 120 sashes with laces to wrap around (from) Nin-niĝzu.

o.1, 2 and 3: See commentary to no. 142: 1, 2 and 3.

203 (CL 219)*Adab**2.1.2. Turning over of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 [n]+1^d ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-lam₂¹ [(x)]
 2 3^d bar-sig₉
 3 *Ma-ma-um*-[mi]
 4 1^d bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 5 2^d bar-sig₉
 6 *Ta₂-ni₂*-[a]

=====

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[n]+1 *niĝlam*-garments (and) 3 sashes (from) Mama-ummī; 1 *bardul*-garment made from *ušbar*-fabric (and) 2 sashes (from) Tāniā.

o.1: See commentary to no. 22: 4.

o.2: See commentary to no. 142: 2.

o.3: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.4: For ^{tug₂}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for ^(tug₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.6: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

204 (CL 277)*Adab**2.1.2. Turning over of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 ^r20^u1^a2 1^o ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-lam₂ us₂
 2 10^u ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ us₂
 3 10^u ^{tug₂}ša₃-ge-dab₆ us₂
 4 50^u+7^d ^{tug₂}niĝ₂¹-lam₂ uš-bar
 5 [n] ^{tug₂}[ša₃-g]a-du₃ u[š-bar]
 6 10^u+1^d tug₂-[...]
 7 [n] ^{tug₂}na-[aš-pa₂-ru (?)]

c. 4 lines lost

r. c. 3 lines lost

1' [(n)]+60ac la₂ 3o ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga¹-du₃ NIĜ₂.SU-a

2' _____

3' šu+niĝin₂ 420ac+20c la₂ 1o tug₂ min-bi

4' uš-bar iti 3d-kam

19 second-quality *niĝlam*-gaments, 10 second-quality loin-bands[?], 10 second-quality toga-gaments, 57 *niĝlam*-gaments made from *ušbar*-fabric, [n] loin-bands[?] made from *ušbar*-fabric, 11 ...-gaments, [n] *našparum*-bags, ..., (and) [(n)]+57 NIĜ₂.SU-a-gaments with loin-band[?]. Total: 439 garments, the same (as above). It is a three-month (delivery) of the weavers.

o.2 and 3: See commentary to no. 22: 5 and 6.

o.4: For ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-lam, see the commentary to no. 22: 4; for (^{tug₂})uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.7: See commentary to no. 20: 3.

r.1': ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ NIĜ₂.SU-a was a type of protective garment (NIĜ₂.SU-a) with a loin-band[?] (ša₃-ga-du₃) used by soldiers. For ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ “loin-band[?]”, see also the commentary to no. 22: 2; for ^{tug₂}NIĜ₂.SU-a, see the commentary to no. 58: 1.

205 (CL 319)

Adab

2.1.2. *Turning over of garments. Textile workshop.*

o.1 20c la₂ 3ac ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂¹ saga₁₀

2 10c+6ac ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂ mu(-)du₁₁-ga

3 2ac ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂ ^{gu₂}¹ anše

4 [...] ^{E₂}¹ [...]

1 line lost (?)

r.1 [n ^{tug₂}ša₃-g]a-du₃ ^{saga}₁₀¹

2 10c+4ac ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ mu(-)¹du₁₁

3 Me-niĝin₃-ta

17 girdles of good quality, 16 girdles ... (and) 2 neckstraps for donkeys (from) ...; [n] loin-bands[?] (and) 14 loin-bands[?] (from) Me-niĝinta.

o.1: See commentary to no. 123: 1.

o.2: I cannot propose an interpretation for mu(-)du₁₁-ga (also attested below, in r.2). The context seems to exclude a finite verbal form mu-du₁₁-ga, while a phrasal verb with du₁₁ would also be obscure to me in this context. Cf. perhaps ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂ a₂ me₃ da-da-ra-še₃ mu-du₁₁ “they gird themselves with belts, the ‘arm of battle’” (Iddin-Dagan A: 55), where da-da-ra-še₃ du₁₁ means “to gird” (Attinger 1993: 455-459).

o.3: ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂ ^{gu₂} anše-(ka) is related to tug₂ ^{gu₂} anše-(ka) (lit. “a donkey neck cloth”), which is a yoke accessory well attested in ED IIIb (*AWL* 77, 79; *VS* 27 27; DP 492, 498; *TSA* 28, 31), Old Akkadian and Ur III documents; tug₂ ^{gu₂} anše-(ka) designated a woollen bandage that protected the animal’s neck from the chafing of the yoke (cf. Bauer 1972: 263 and Civil 2008: 114). It was probably related to ħul₃ / ħu.l anše, lit. “donkey collar” (cf. commentaries to nos. 20: 1 and 171: 1; Molina and Such-Gutiérrez 2005: 185f.). Both the ħul₃ / ħu.l and the tug₂ ^{gu₂} anše-(ka) were made of wool; the weight of the tug₂ ^{gu₂} anše was about 2.75 minas (*Princeton* 1 308, *BIN* 5 176, *SACT* 2 273, etc.), but

the weight of the ḥul_3 / ḥu.l cannot be established with certainty (Ur III texts record quantities of wool ranging from 6 minas (3 kg) to more than 1 talent (30 kg) for an indeterminate number of ḥul_3 / ḥu.l). The Adab text CUSAS 20 214 records 28 siki gi_6 ma-na, $\text{tu}^{\text{g}_2}\text{ni}\hat{\text{g}}_2\text{-la}_2$ gu_2 anše-ka-kam, $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{gigir}$ $\text{ni}^{\text{d}}\text{ba}_2$ lugal-še_3 , which shows that $\text{tu}^{\text{g}_2}\text{ni}\hat{\text{g}}_2\text{-la}_2$ gu_2 anše-ka was most probably the word for “neck-strap”, described by Littauer and Crouwel (1979: 6) as the “strap passing around neck and attached at either end to lower ends of yoke saddles or to yoke itself. Its purpose is to hold the yoke in place”.

r.1: See commentary to no. 22: 5.

206 (CL 023)

Adab

2.1.2. Turning over of $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{RI}$ -wool. Textile workshop.

- o.1 10c+2ac (ma-na) la_2 10c+5d gin_2 siki $[\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}]\text{RI}$
 2 Ma- $\text{r}^{\text{ma}^1}\text{-um-mi}$
 3 7ac (ma-na) Nin- $\text{r}^{\text{ni}}\hat{\text{g}}_2^1$ 4ac
 4 10c+5ac (ma-na) Aš-tar $_2$ 4ac $\frac{1}{2}c$
 5 10c+2ac (ma-na) Ta $_2$ -ni $_2$ -a
 6 10c+2ac+ $\frac{1}{3}c$ (ma-na) Nin-ad $_2$ -gal
 7 10c+ r^{x^1} +4ac r^{x} x^1 Ni $\hat{\text{g}}_2$ -banda $_3^{\text{da}}$
 r.1 10c+1ac+ $\frac{1}{2}c$ ma-na Nin-ni $\hat{\text{g}}_2$ -zu 5ac
 2 10c+4ac+ $\frac{2}{3}c$ (ma-na) Me-ni $\hat{\text{g}}_2$ in $_3$ -ta
 3 _____
 4 šu-a gi_4 -a
 5 ki siki-ke $_4$ -ne-kam
 6 iti ni $\hat{\text{g}}_2$ -kiri $_6$

12 mana minus 15 shekels of $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{RI}$ -wool (from) Mama-ummī; 7 (mana of $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{RI}$ -wool from) Nin-Ni $\hat{\text{g}}_2$ (and) 4 (...); 15 (mana of $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{RI}$ -wool from) Aštar (and) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (...); 12 (mana of $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{RI}$ -wool from) Tānia; $12\frac{1}{3}$ (mana of $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{RI}$ -wool from) Nin-adgal; 14 ... (mana of $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{RI}$ -wool from) Ni $\hat{\text{g}}_2$ banda; $11\frac{1}{2}$ (mana of $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{RI}$ -wool from) Nin-ni $\hat{\text{g}}_2$ zu (and) 5 (...); $14\frac{2}{3}$ (mana of $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{RI}$ -wool from) Me-ni $\hat{\text{g}}_2$ inta. It was turned over by the female weavers. Month ix.

o.1: For the restoration of siki $[\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}]\text{RI}$ at the end of the line, cf. PPAC 1 A. 700: r.7, CUSAS 13 144: r.4, CUSAS 20 227: pass., OSP 2 75: 7, ITT 1 1364: pass. and BIN 8 170: 8. EDPV-A 185 records gada- $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{RI}$ in its Ebla sources (EA, EC), an entry glossed as gada.šu-ga-lam tu^{g_2} in a source from Abu-Salabikh (AA): see Civil 2008: 95, who tentatively suggests to understand it as a “layered” garment on the basis of a semantic connection between $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{dal/de}_5$ “rung”, “step”, and ga-lam “staircase”, “ladder”. Instead, Maiocchi (2009: 172), apparently following a similar analysis, translates siki $\hat{\text{gi}}^{\text{s}}\text{di}_5/\text{dal}$ as “wool on a rung”.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.3: I am uncertain about the figures at the ends of this line and of lines 4 and r.1. They are perhaps additional quantities of a different sort of wool.

o.5 and r.5 : See commentary to no. 59: 2 and r.2.

r.4: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

207 (CL 230)*Adab**2.1.2. Outstanding delivery of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 [n] ^{tu}g₂bur₂¹
 2 [n bar-sig₉] ⁿⁱĝ₂-lam₂¹
 3 ²ac¹ [bar-sig₉] ^{sa}-dab₆¹
 4 ^{Ma}-ma-um¹-mi
 5 lac [^{tu}g₂] ⁿⁱĝ₂bur₂¹
 6 lac ⁿⁱĝ₂bur₂¹ ^{sa}-dab₆¹
 7 ^{Ta}₂-ni₂-a¹
 8 [n] ^{tu}g₂bur₂¹
 r.1 ^{Nin}¹-ad₂-gal¹
 2 lac ^{tu}g₂bur₂¹
 3 Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}
 4 lac ^{tu}g₂bur₂¹
 5 lac bar-sig₉ sa-ⁿⁱĝ₂dab₆¹
 6 Nin-ⁿⁱĝ₂-zu¹
 7 —————
 8 ^{bar}-ra¹ ^{ĝa}l₂-la¹
 9 ^{ki}¹ [siki]-ke₄-^{ne}¹-(kam)]
 10 ^{iti}¹ ^{du}₆²-[ku₃²]

[n] *bur*-garments of the first quality, [n] sashes made from *niĝlam*-fabric, (and) 2 sashes with laces to wrap around (from) Mama-ummī; 1 *bur*-garment (and) 1 sash with laces to wrap around (from) Tāniā; [n] *bur*-garments (from) Nin-adgal; 1 *bur*-garment (from) Niĝbanda; 1 *bur*-garment (and) 1 sash with laces to wrap around (from) Nin-niĝzu. It is an outstanding (delivery) of the female weavers. Month viii².

o.1, 2 and 3: See commentaries to no. 142: 1, 2 and 3.

o.4: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.7 and r.9: See commentary to no. 59: 2 and r.2.

r.8: See commentary to no. 122: 3.

208 (CL 244)*Adab**2.1.2. Outstanding delivery of garments. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 2ac bar-dul₅ ^uš-bar¹ / 1o
 2 Ma-ma-um-mi
 3 2d Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 4 6ac Aš-tar₂ 6d ^{ku}₃²
 5 lac Ta₂-n[i₂-a] / 1o
 6 lac Nin-ad₂-[gal] / 1o
 7 — (erasure?) Niĝ₂-ba[nda₃^{da}]
 8 [(n)]+lac N[in-niĝ₂-zu] / 1o
 r.1 1d Še-[be₂-tum]

- 2
 ^{tug₂} bar-ra 'ġal₂-la¹
 3 ki siki-me
 4 iti ab-e₃-zi-ga-am₃

2 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric (from) Mama-ummī; 2 (*bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric from) Geme-Enlil; 6 (*bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric from) Aštar (and) 6 (shekels[?]) of silver[?]; 1 (*bardul*-garment made from *ušbar*-fabric from) Tāniā; 1 (*bardul*-garment made from *ušbar*-fabric from) Nin-adgal; 0[?] (*bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric from) Niġbanda; [(n)]+1 (*bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric from) Nin-niġzu; 1 (*bardul*-garment made from *ušbar*-fabric from) Šebettum. Outstanding garments of the female weavers. Month vi.

Checkmarks written by the scribe on lines 1, 5, 6 and 8 have been transliterated as 1o.

o.1: For ^{tug₂}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tug₂})uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.5: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

r.1: See commentary to no. 177: 4.

r.2: See commentary to no. 122: 3.

r.3: See commentary to no. 59: r.2.

209 (CL 312)

Adab

2.1.2. *Expenditure of barley. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 [n] še [gur]
 2 'Ma¹-ma-um-'mi¹
 3 2ac (gur) 2dc (bariga) Nin-niġ₂-zu
 4 5d (gin₂[?]) 'Aš-tar₂¹
 5 2ac (gur) Ta₂-ni₂
 6 2ac (gur)
 r.1 — Nin-ad₂-gal
 2 3ac (gur) 'Niġ₂-banda₃^{da₁}
 3 2ac (gur) 'Nin¹-[...]
 4 1ac (gur) 2dc (bariga) Me-'niġin₃-ta¹

[n gur] of barley (for) Mama-ummī; 2 gur (and) 120 sila (of barley for) Nin-niġzu; 5 (shekels of silver[?] for) Aštar; 2 gur (of barley for) Tāni(ā); 2 gur (of barley for) Nin-adgal; 3 gur (of barley for) Niġbanda; 2 gur (of barley for) Nin-[...]; 1 gur (and) 120 sila (of barley for) Me-niġinta.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.4: The figure on this line could correspond to shekels or *sila*. Given the large amounts of barley received by the rest of the forewomen, it probably represented an amount of silver (cf. for example *SCTRAH* nos. 188 and 190).

o.5: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

210 (CL 259)*Adab**2.1.2. Expenditure of barley. Textile workshop.*

- o. 1 or 2 lines lost
 1' 1c (ban₂) še 'x' [...] ¹
 2' 2dc (bariga) la₂ 1c (ban₂) Niĝ₂-ba[nda₃]^{rda₁}
 3' 2c (ban₂) Me-niĝin₃-ta
 4' [n l]a₂[?] 1dc (bariga) Ta₂-n[i₂-a]
 r. Reverse uninscribed

[...] 10 *silā* of barley (for) ...; 110 *silā* (of barley for) Niĝbanda; 20 *silā* (of barley for) Me-niĝinta; [n gur mi]nus[?] 60 *silā* (of barley for) Tāniā.

o.4': See commentary to no. 59: 2.

211 (CL 121)*Adab**2.1.2. Outstanding expenditure of wheat flour. Textile workshop.*

- o.1 1dc (bariga) 2c (ban₂) 5d sila₃ zi₃ gig
 2 Ma-ma-um-mi
 3 3dc (bariga) Nin-NiĜ₂
 4 2dc (bariga) 4c (ban₂) Aš-tar₂
 5 1dc (bariga) Ta₂-ni₂
 6 2dc (bariga) Nin-ad₂-gal
 r.1 1dc (bariga) 2c (ban₂) 5d sila₃ Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}
 2 3c (ban₂) Nin-niĝ₂-zu
 3 [4c (ban₂)] 'Me-niĝin₃'-ta
 4 šu+niĝin₂ 3ac (gur) 4c (ban₂) 'zi₃' gig gur
 5 bar-ra ĝal₂-la
 6 [ki] siki-ke₄-ne-kam
 7 [iti] 'du₆-ku₃'

85 *silā* of wheat flour (for) Mama-ummī; 180 *silā* (of wheat flour for) Nin-NiĜ₂; 160 *silā* (of wheat flour for) Aštar; 60 *silā* (of wheat flour for) Tāni(ā); 120 *silā* (of wheat flour for) Nin-adgal; 85 *silā* (of wheat flour for) Niĝbanda; 30 *silā* (of wheat flour for) Nin-niĝzu; [40 *silā*] (of wheat flour for) for Me-niĝinta. Total: 3 *gur* (and) 40 *silā* of wheat flour. It is an outstanding (expenditure) for the female weavers. [Month] viii.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.5 and r.6: See commentary to no. 59: 2 and r.2.

r.5: See commentary to no. 122: 3.

212 (CL 223)*Adab**2.1.2. Turning over of garments. Textile workshop?*

- o.1 2ac ^{tu}g₂ha-la-um saĝ
 2 1ac ^{tu}g₂ha-la-um uš (ARAD)-bar
 3 ki-la₂-bi 6ac ma-na
 4 'Be¹-li₂-MEN
 5 [n] r^{tu}g₂niĝ₂-l[am₂ (...)]
 I[?] line lost
 r. I[?] line lost
 1' [...] 'x¹ [(...)]
 2' 'ki¹-la₂-'bi¹ [n] 'ma-na¹
 3' 'E₂-zi¹
 4' _____
 5' šu-a gi₄-a
 6' iti aša₅-'eš₂-ĝar₃-šu-ĝar¹

2 first-quality *halûm*-garments (and) 1 *halûm*-garment made from *ušbar*-fabric, weighing 6 *mana* (from) Ba'li-MEN; [n] *niĝlam*-garments ... weighing [n] *mana* (from) Ezi. They were turned over. Month ii.

o.1: See commentary to no. 140: 2.

o.2: For (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.5: See commentary to no. 22: 4.

r.5': See commentary to no. 7: 3.

213 (CL 053)*Adab?**2.1.2. Turning over of garments. Textile workshop?*

- o.1 [(n)]+2ac r^{tu}g₂bar-s[ig₉ (x)]
 2 3ac r^{tu}g₂niĝ₂-lam₂
 3 _____
 4 šu-a gi₄
 5 Ur-mes
 r.1 a-ra₂ 5d-kam

[n]+2 sashes (and) 3 *niĝlam*-garments. They were turned over by Urmes. For the fifth time.

o.1: See commentary to no. 142: 2.

o.2: See commentary to no. 22: 4.

o.4: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

214 (CL 166)*Adab?**2.1.2. Turning over of garments. Textile workshop?*

- o.1 10 u^* bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 2 ki-^rla₂-bi¹ 50 u^* la₂ 3o
 3 Nin-i₃-kuš₂
 4 10 u^* bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 5 ki-la₂ 30 u^* +5o
 6 Šu-im-du₁₁-ga
 r.1 10 u^* bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 2 ki-la₂-bi 30 u^* +6o
 3 Keš₃-men

10 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric, weighing 47 (*mana*), (from) Nin-ikuš; 10 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric, weighing 35 (*mana*), (from) Šu-imduga; 10 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric, weighing 36 (*mana*), (from) Keš-men.

o.1: For ^{tu_g2}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu_g2})uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.6: The interpretation of this line as a personal name and not as a verbal form of šu du₁₁ “to put at someone’s disposal, to hand over”, is based on *TCCBI* I 42: 2 (siki gu₂, Šu-im-du₁₁-ga, an-na-šum₂, “2 talents of wool were given to Šu-imduga”).

*2.1.3. Fullers’ Workshop***215 (CL 047)***Adab**2.1.3. Expenditure of alkali. Fullers’ workshop.*

- o.1 2 dc (bariga) naĝa gur
 2 ^dEn-lil₂-la₂
 3 azlag₇-ra
 4 an-na-šum₂
 r. _____
 1 iti še-KIN-ku₅

120 *sila* of alkali. It was given to Enlila, the fuller. Month xii.

o.1: The naĝa (Akk. *uḫūlu*) “alkali” was used by fullers in the cleansing of wool and the bleaching of linen (Waetzoldt 1972: 172).

216 (CL 123)*Adab**2.1.3. Outstanding expenditure of garments. Fullers’ workshop.*

- o.1 10 c +5 ac bar-dul₅ šabra
 2 Lugal-KA

- 3 azlag₇ gal-ra
 4 e-na-šum₂
 5 ^rtug₂¹ ša₃ sila-ka
 r.1 ^rLugal-iti¹-da
 2 maškim-bi

 3 iti ab-^re₃-zi-ga¹

15 *bardul*-garments of a “chief administrator” quality. They were given to Lugal-KA, the chief fuller. These were outstanding garments. Lugal-itida was the commissioner for this (delivery). Month vi.

o.1: For ^{tug}₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for šabra as a term indicating the quality of a garment, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.2: Lugal-KA, the chief fuller, is also attested in *SCTRAH* no. 217: r.2.

o.5: tug₂ ša₃ sila(TAR)-ka is a double genitive construction, also expressed in tug₂ ša₃ sila-ka-kam (*SCTRAH* no. 218: 4 and *CUSAS* 13 147: 7). For this reason, a relationship with ša₃-tar-ru, attested in *NTSŠ* 276, should be excluded (cf. Pomponio and Visicato 1994: 185, who consider ša₃-tar-ru “a professional name derived from the Semitic root šṭr ‘to write’”, an interpretation which in any case is very problematic); a connection with the ša₃-TAR-ki “granary” of Ebla texts (Catagnoli 2004: 63) seems also unlikely. On the other hand, ša₃-TAR is well attested both as a masculine and feminine personal name in ED IIIb (*Babyl.* 8 HG 12: r.iv.1-2, *BIN* 8 63: 3, *DP* 92: r.i.1-2, *DP* 134: r.ii.17-18, *Nik.* 1 6: xv.1-2, etc.) and Old Akkadian sources (MS 1952/9: ii.2 [= *CDLI* P250682]), and consequently Schrakamp (2012b: 285) has considered that ša₃-TAR might be better understood as a personal name in the above cited text *CUSAS* 13 147. This attestation of ša₃-TAR has been discussed by Maiocchi (2009: 176), who has explained tug₂ ša₃-TAR as “textiles cut into pieces (?)”, lit. “textiles (whose) ‘hearts’ are cut away”, although the author himself accepts that this interpretation does not fit well with the genitive construction; finally, Foster (2010: 141) explains the expression as tug₂ ša₃ sila-ka-kam “garments through (regular supply) channels”. My interpretation of this phrase would also point to an administrative term, related to the accounting expressions sila-a ḡal₂-la/ze_x-a or sila-ta e₃-a of Ur III tablets. In these documents, the latter expression designated goods that were not on hand at the moment but whose delivery was expected in the near future (sila-a ḡal₂-la/ze_x-a) or that were finally collected (sila₃-ta e₃-a) (see Steinkeller 1985: 195; Sigrist 1992: 112f.; Powell 1999: 10; Ouyang 2013: 63). Then the expression tug₂ ša₃ sila-ka-kam would designate “outstanding garments” and would be similar to bar-ra ḡal₂-la (see commentary to no. 122: 3).

r.2: See commentary to no. 4: 5.

217 (CL 029)

Adab

2.1.3. Expenditure of garments. Fullers' workshop.

- o.1 20c+1ac ^{tug}₂niḡ₂-la₂
 2 20c ^{tug}₂ša₃-ga-du₃ NIḡ₂.SU-a
 3 _____
 4 tug₂ ki-mu-ra-ka
 r.1 mu-ḡal₂-am₃
 2 Lugal-KA-ra
 3 e-na-šum₂

4 iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-am₃

21 (*NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with²) girdle (and) 20 *NIĜ₂.SU-a*-garments with loin-band². The garments were available at the textile depository. They were given to Lugal-KA. Month i.

o.1: See commentary to no. 123: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 204: 1'.

o.4: See commentary to no. 191: 4.

r.2: See commentary to no. 216: r.2.

218 (CL 170)

Adab

2.1.3. *Expenditure of garments. Fullers' workshop.*

o.1 3^{ac} bar-dul₅ 'šabra¹

2 ki siki-ka-kam

3 [n] bar-dul₅ šabra

4 'tug₂¹ 'ša₃¹ 'sila¹-ka-kam

r.1 Lugal-a₂-maḥ-ra

2 e-na-šum₂

3 iti du₆-ku₃

3 *bardul*-garments of a “chief administrator” quality are (garments) from the female weavers; [n] *bardul*-garments of a “chief administrator” quality are outstanding garments. They were given to Lugal-amaḥ. Month viii.

o.1: For ^{tug₂}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for šabra as a term indicating the quality of a garment, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 59: r.2.

o.4: See commentary to no. 216: 5.

r.1: The identification of Lugal-amaḥ as a fuller is based on *TCCBI* I 149: 5; without his professional designation he is also attested in *SCTRAH* no. 219: 3 and *CUSAS* 20 253.

219 (CL 097)

Adab

2.1.3. *Expenditure of garments. Fullers' workshop.*

o.1 '4^{ac} bar-dul₅ šabra

2 2^{ac} ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-lam₂

3 Lugal-a₂-maḥ

r.1 e-na-šum₂

2 _____

3 iti du₆-ku₃

4 *bardul*-garments of a “chief administrator” quality (and) 2 *niĝlam*-garments. They were given to Lugal-amaḥ. Month viii.

o.1: For ^{tug₂}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for šabra as a term indicating the quality of a garment, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 22: 4.

o.3: See commentary to no. 218: r.1.

220 (CL 198)

Adab

2.1.3. *Turning over of garments. Fullers' workshop.*

- o.1 40c+4ac^{tug₂}niĝ₂-lam₂ us₂
 2 5ac^{tug₂}niĝ₂-lam₂ uš-<bar[?]>
 3 20c^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃
 4 20c^{tug₂}ša₃-ge-dab₆
 r. _____
 1 šu+niĝin₂ 60ac+30c [la₂ 1] tug₂ ĥi-[?]a¹
 2 šu-a gi₄-a
 3 azlag₇-kam
 4 iti šu-ĝar

44 second-quality *niĝlam*-garments, 5 second-quality *niĝlam*-garments, 20 loin-bands[?] (and) 20 toga-garments. Total: 89 mixed garments. They were turned over by the fullers.

o.1, 3 and 4: See commentary to no. 22: 4, 5 and 6.

r.2: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

221 (CL 238)

Adab

2.1.3. *Tally of garments. Fullers' workshop.*

- o.1 20c+2ac^{tug₂}niĝ₂-[la₂]
 2 20c la₂ 2ac^{tug₂}ša₃-[?]ga¹-du₃ NIĜ₂.SU-a
 3 tug₂ libir la₂-dam
 4 e₂ ĝidru-ka
 5 mu-ĝal₂
 6 _____
 r.1 10c+3ac^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂
 2 20c^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ NIĜ₂.SU-a
 3 azlag₇ gal-[?]da¹
 4 e-da-ĝal₂
 5 uš-bar
 6 iti še-KIN-[ku₅]

22 (NIĜ₂.SU-a-garments with[?]) girdle (and) 18 NIĜ₂.SU-a-garments with loin-band[?], they are old garments to be weighed, they are in the “sceptre house”. 13 (NIĜ₂.SU-a-garments with[?]) girdle (and) 20 NIĜ₂.SU-a-garments with loin-band[?], they are with (= under the custody of) the chief fuller. (These are garments for[?]) the weavers.

o.1: See commentary to no. 123: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 204: 1'.

o.4: It seems that the e₂ ġidru “the sceptre house” in Adab was an outbuilding of the palace where large quantities of textiles were stored (cf. *CUSAS* 11 31: r.i.1, MS 4207: 5 [= *CDLI* P253282]). According to several texts from Sargonic Umma⁷, garments were given to foreign dignitaries in the “sceptre house” (MS 1952/15 [= *CDLI* P250688], *CUSAS* 20 377, 378 and 379). See also Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 43.

222 (CL 046)

Adab

2.1.3. *Expenditure of bag. Fullers' workshop.*

- o.1 2ac i₃-šah₂ sila₃
 2 1ac ^{lug₂}na-aš-pa₂-ru
 3 ab-AK
 4 azlag₇ gal-ra
 5 e-na-šum₂
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

2 sila of lard: 1 našparum-bag was treated with it. It was given to the chief fuller.

o.2: See commentary to no. 20: 3.

o.3: See commentary to no. 37: le.ed.

223 (CL 082)

Adab

2.1.3. *Delivery of hides. Fullers' workshop.*

- o.1 30c la₂ 1ac kuš 'dag₂¹-ga
 2 kuš niġ₂ u₄-¹da¹-kam
 3 šu-a gi₄-a
 4 Ur-^dEn-lil₂
 5 su-si-kam
 r.1 e₂ azlag₇-ge-ne-ka
 2 an-ku₄
 3 _____
 4 iti Šuba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA)-nun
 5 Lugal-a

29 cleaned⁷ hides, which are the (processed) hides of one day, were turned over by Ur-Enlil, the animal flayer. It was entered into the fullers' workshop. Month xi. Lugal-aja(ġu).

o.1: See commentary to no. 150: 1.

o.3: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

o.4: Ur-Enlil, the animal flayer, is recorded in *SCTRAH* nos. 223: 4, 244: le.ed., 253: r.1 and 261: 3.

o.5: For su-si-(ig) (Akk. *šusikku*) “animal flayer”, see Steinkeller 1984b: 140f.; Van De Mieroop 1987: 150; Bauer 1899/90: 86; *CAD* Š/3, pp. 374f. s.v. *šusikku* (“fellmonger”); Cavigneaux and Al-Rawi 1993: 203f.; Sallaberger 1993: 217.

r.5: For Lugal-aja(ġu), see p. 30 and commentary to no. 20: r.8.

2.1.4. Craft Workshop

2.1.4.1. Smiths

224 (CL 316)

Adab

2.1.4.1. Expenditure of bronze-copper. Craft workshop (smiths).

- o.1 [n]+ $\frac{1}{3}c$ ma-na la₂ 2o gin₂ zabar-uruda
 2 7ac^{uruda} gag
 3 gu₂-ba ab-ĝar
 4 [x] Lugal-a-ĝu₁₀
 r.1 [saĝĝa] ^dIškur-kam
 2 'Da-da'
 3 simug
 4 _____
 5 e-na-la₂
 6 [iti] ab-e₃-^rzi¹-ga-am₃

[n]+ $\frac{1}{3}$ *mana* minus 2 shekels of bronze-copper (alloy) were applied on the head/shaft end⁷ of 7 copper *gag*-lances. It is the [...] of Lugal-ajaĝu, temple administrator of god Iškur. It was weighed out for Dada, the smith. Month vi.

o.1: For zabar-uruda, see the commentaries to nos. 172: r.3 and 235: 5.

o.2: See commentary to no. 155: 2.

o.3: Like the *ĝišgida*-spears (see commentary to no. 155: 1), *gag*-lances seem to have had two types of head, designated gu₂ (*SCTRAH* no. 224: 3) and igi (nos. 155: 2 and 157: 8). The technique described here is difficult to interpret (“bronze-copper alloy has been applied to the head of 7 *gag*-lances (?)”), unless gu₂ is understood as the end of the shaft (lit. “the neck”); in this case, the bronze-copper alloy would have been used to produce the lance-heads, which were fastened (ĝar) to the end (gu₂) of the shaft. For the meaning of the verb ĝar “to apply onto; to plate” in the context of metalwork, see Paoletti 2013: 334-338. Cf. *RTC* 222: iv.11 (14^{uruda} gag saĝ-ba zabar ĝar-ra).

o.4: For Lugal-ajaĝu, see p. 30.

r.1: For god Iškur in Adab texts, see p. 30 n. 33.

r.2: Dada was a foreman of the smiths. He is attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 224: r.2, 225: 4, 226: r.3, 227: r.1, 230: 5, 231: r.2, 232: r.1, 235: r.4, 236: 3, 238: 5, r.5, 287: r.1, 292: 2, 293: 2 and 294: 2. He is most probably also the chief smith (simug gal) attested in nos. 274: 2 and 288: r.5.

225 (CL 012)

Adab

2.1.4.1. Expenditure of copper and copper-tin alloy. Craft workshop (smiths).

- o.1 4ac ma-na MUŠ₃^{uruda}
 2 $\frac{1}{3}c$ ^{ša} arata (LAM.KUR.RU)-a NI.NA
 3 igi ĝiš-gid₂-da-bi 10c+5ac-kam
 4 Da-da
 r.1 simug

2 e-na-la₂

3 iti šu-^rgar¹

4 *mana* of MUŠ₃-copper (and) $\frac{1}{3}$ (*mana*) of copper-tin (alloy): they are for 15 *gišgida*-spear heads. They were weighed out for Dada, the smith. Month iv.

o.1: MUŠ₃^{uruda}, or ^{uruda}MUŠ₃, designates a type of copper used in the manufacture of objects. According to this text, MUŠ₃^{uruda} and a copper-tin alloy were probably melted to produce spear-heads (cf. also *SCTRAH* no. 226); in *SCTRAH* no. 229 quantities of a specific variety of ^{uruda}MUŠ₃ called luḥ-ḥa “refined” (cf. Waetzoldt and Bachmann 1984: 6; Reiter 1997: 151, 200f.), and of another type of copper, called ^{uruda}NUMUN kala-ga (see commentary), are recorded for their use in the manufacture of axes and helmets; in other texts from Adab, MUŠ₃^{uruda} is said to have been used for making vessels (*CUSAS* 20 26) and axes (*CUSAS* 20 292); MUŠ₃^{uruda} is also attested in MS 3837: i.1 (= *CDLI* P252873) and *TCCBI* I 94: 1; in a very interesting and unpublished text from Adab dated to the ED IIIb period, reproduced in *CDLI* P271223, the price of 20 *mana* of MUŠ₃^{uruda} is established in 10 shekels of silver (20 MUŠ₃^{uruda} ma-na, 10 ku₃ gin₂-kam, Inim-^dUtu-zi, dam-gar₃, Gir₂-su^{ki}-ke₄, x x [x], ad-KID-[ra], mu-na-šum₂). On the basis of EDPV-B 140 (*SF* 20: vi.1), where MUŠ₃^{uruda} appears in a list of weights just before 5 gin₂ uruda, Civil (2008: 87) has suggested that it designated a “weight”; nevertheless, the occurrences of the term in Adab texts, and the fact that it appears in EDPV-A within the “Types of metals” section, indicate its identification with a type of copper.

o.2: arata (LAM.KUR.RU) is a word for a type of copper, for which see Civil 2008: 87 (a different view is expressed by Mittermayer 2009: 27-33). It is attested in EDPV-B 145 (arata^{zabar}, *SF* 20: vi.6) and 150 (arata, *SF* 20: vi.11), corresponding to a-gar₅-gar₅ of EDPV-A 143 (VE 599). The term is also attested in *BIN* 8 392: r.5 (= *FAOS* 19 Um 6) and in the following Adab texts: *OIP* 14 157: 1 (1 gin₂ $\frac{2}{3}$ arata^{zabar}); *CUSAS* 11 111: i.1 (1 arata ma-na); *CUSAS* 20 396 records a quantity of silver given for the acquisition of LAM×KUR^{zabar}; a quantity of arata NI.NA is recorded in *OIP* 104 111: 4 (see picture in *CDLI* P215968), where it is said to have been given as a *mašdari’a* by a merchant.

For NI.NA “tin”, see Yang 1989: 205; Reiter 1997: 259f.; Civil 2008: 87.

The expression arata-a NI.NA possibly designated a copper-tin alloy, which could be synonymous with arata^{zabar} (*OIP* 14 157: 1, *CUSAS* 20 396, EDPV-B 145).

o.3: The average weight of each spear-head would be of about 145 gm (cf. Schrakamp 2010: 131). See also the commentary to no. 155: 1.

o.4: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

226 (CL 311)

Adab

2.1.4.1. *Expenditure of copper, copper-tin alloy and borax. Craft workshop (smiths).*

o.1 4ac m[a-na] ^rMUŠ₃^[uruda]

2 $\frac{2}{3}$ c^{ša} ^rarata (LAM.KUR.RU)-a¹ ^rNI¹.NA

3 ^rDu-du¹

4 ^rDa-da¹

r.1 e-na-šum₂

2 9d su₃-GAN (LAK 645) uruda gin₂ igi-3d-ḡal₂

3 Da-da

4 e-na-^ršum₂¹

4 *mana* of *MUŠ*-copper (and) $\frac{2}{3}$ *mana* of copper-tin (alloy), Dudu (brought them), they were given to Dada; $9\frac{1}{3}$ shekels of borax (for refining) copper, they were given to Dada.

o.1 and 2: See commentary to no. 225: 1 and 2.

o.3: The house of Du-du was apparently related with the manufacture and the acquisition of copper in *TCCBI* I 94: 2 and *CUSAS* 11 15: ii.4; this Dudu is possibly attested also in *CUSAS* 20 26.

o.4: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

r.2: *su*₍₃₎-GAN was an additive, possibly borax, used in the copper refining process and in the production of bronze (see Waetzoldt and Bachmann 1984; Reiter 1997: 327-332, with further literature). In the Adab corpus, this term is also attested in *TCCBI* I 181: r 4.

227 (CL 195)

Adab

2.1.4.1. *Expenditure of copper. Craft workshop (smiths).*

o.1 1ac $\frac{1}{2}$ c ma-na 4d gin₂ NUMUN kala-ga
 2 Bad₃-DI.NE
 3 'mu-de₆¹
 r.1 'Da-da¹
 2 'simug¹
 3 e-na-šum₂

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *mana* (and) 4 shekels of “strong” *NUMUN*-copper. Bad-DI.NE brought them. They were given to Dada, the smith.

o.1: See commentary to no. 153: 1.

o.2: Bad-DI.NE is known in other sources as a travelling merchant (*gaeš*₂): see commentary to no. 311: 2.

r.1: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

228 (CL 099)

Adab

2.1.4.1. *Expenditure of copper. Craft workshop (smiths).*

o.1 3ac $\frac{1}{2}$ c 'ma-na¹ NUMUN 'kala-ga¹
 2 6ac [(+ n)] ma-na 6d gin₂ MUŠ₃^{uruda}
 3 A×KU₃-pa-e₃
 r.1 Lugal-a
 2 e-na-la₂

3 iti ab-e₃-zi-ga

$3\frac{1}{2}$ *mana* of “strong” *NUMUN*-(copper) (and) 6 [(+ n)] *mana*, (and) 6 shekels of *MUŠ*-copper. They were weighed out for A×KU₃-pa'e. (They belong to?) Lugal-aja(ĝu). Month vi.

o.1: See commentary to no. 153: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 225: 1.

o.3: A×KU₃-pa-e₃ was a smith of Adab, also recorded in *SCTRAH* nos. 229, 237, *TCCBI* I 94 and *CUSAS* 20 292; he is most probably the same A×ĤA-pa-e₃ attested in *TCCBI* I 107. According to Such-Gutiérrez (2005/06: 4), A×KU₃ could be a writing for the god Agu, for whom see Hilgert 2002: 464f.

r.1: Lugal-aja(ġu) is taken here as a syntactically misplaced phrase, possibly meaning “(the copper belongs to) Lugal-aja(ġu)” (cf. *SCTRAH* no. 224). For Lugal-aja(ġu), see p. 30 and commentary to no. 20: r.8.

229 (CL 120)

Adab

2.1.4.1. *Expenditure of copper. Craft workshop (smiths).*

- o.1 1ac ma-na la₂ 7o gin₂ ^{uruda}NUMUN kala-ga
 2 1ac ma-na 10u gin₂ ^{uruda}MUŠ₃ luġ-ġa
 I² line lost
 r. I² line lost
 1' ġa-zi^{uruda} gu₂ gur₄-še₃
 2' saġšu (SAĠ×U)^{uruda}-še₃
 3' A×KU₃-pa-e₃
 4' simug
 5' ġe¹-na-la₂

1 *mana* minus 7 shekels of “strong” *NUMUN*-copper, (and) 1 *mana* (and) 10 shekels of refined *MUŠ₃*-copper ... for copper axes of short blade (and) for copper helmets. They were weighed out for A×KU₃-pa'e, the smith.

o.1: See commentary to no. 153: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 225: 1.

r.1': For ġa-zi-(in) (Akk. *ḥaššinnu*) “axe”, see *CAD* H, pp. 133f. s.v. *ḥaššinnu*; Paoletti 2012a: 152; Civil 2008: 91f. It may designate an instrument used in agriculture and in war, although in this text the latter is clearly the case.

gu₂ gur₄ (LAGAB) is tentatively interpreted as a description of the blade; for gur₄ “short” or “thick”, see Civil 1982: 10. gu₂-LAGAB is also attested in *CUSAS* 20 385 designating a part of a water reservoir.

r.2': See commentary to no. 158: 1.

r.3': See commentary to no. 228: 3.

230 (CL 007)

Adab

2.1.4.1. *Expenditure of silver. Craft workshop (smiths).*

- o.1 ½d ku₃ gin₂
 2 Nin-niġ₂-zu
 3 NIĠ₂.RU.RU
 4 mu-de₆
 5 Da-da
 6 simug
 7 2ac ^{ġis}gigir₂-e₂
 r.1 bu-dum-bi-ġše₃²

- 2 e-na-la₂
 3 ½d ku₃ gin₂
 4 TE-^rNI[?]1-ša₃-zu
 5 mu-de₆
 6 Ur-^dNin-mug
 7 e-na-la₂

Nin-niĝzu, the ..., brought ½ shekel of silver; it was weighed out for Dada, the smith, for *budus* of two covered wagons. TE-NI[?]1-šazu brought ½ shekel of silver; it was weighed out for Ur-Ninmug.

o.3: NIĜ₂.RU.RU is mentioned in an inscription of IriKagina (*RIME* 1.9.9.3: iii.25') after the iĝi-du₈ "seer", and the ensi "dream interpreter". According to Frayne (2008: 271), the term might be related to ĝiš-šub-ba = *isqu* "lot", describing "a divinatory figure who determines omens by casting lots".

o.5: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

o.7: For ĝi^{is}gigir₂-e₂ "covered wagon", see Salonen 1951: 81; Kienast and Volk 1995: 48f. (letter from Adab); Conti 1997: 24f.; Civil 2008: 107.

r.1: *bu-dum* is a term denoting a kind of ornament rarely attested in 3rd millennium texts: see *MAD* 3, p. 86 s.v. B_xD; *CAD* B, p. 303 s.v. *bu'du*; *PSD* B, p. 167 s.v. *bu-dum*. Archi (2002: 188) connects this word with bu-di "toggle-pin". In Adab it is recorded in *OIP* 14 52: ii.3': 2 *bu-dum* ku₃-sig₁₇ "two golden b."

r.4: A reading of the first two signs of this personal name as Kar¹-GAG seems unlikely (for the latter see the commentary to no. 290: 4); on the other hand, the interpretation of ša₃-zu as a the name of a profession meaning "midwife" does not seem to fit here, so it has been considered an onomastic (perhaps theophoric?) element. Nevertheless the interpretation of this personal name remains uncertain.

231 (CL 014)

Adab

2.1.4.1. Turning over of saws. Craft workshop (smiths).

- o.1 10c+2ac šum^{uruda} ⅓c
 2 ki-la₂-bi 3ac ma-na 30u+5d ½d gin₂
 r.1 šu-a gi₄-a
 2 Da-da
 3 simug-kam
 4 iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-am₃

12 copper saws at ⅓ (*mana*): their (final) weight is 3 *mana* (and) 35½ shekels. They were turned over by Dada, the smith. Month i.

o.1: For šum^{uruda}, see the commentary to no. 160: 1. I interpret ⅓c at the end of the line as the quantity of copper supplied to the smith to produce each saw. The difference between the amount of copper received (240 shekels), and the final weight (215½ shekels) of the 12 saws he gave back, would have been lost (Sum. NE-gu₇-bi) in the course of smelting.

r.1: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.2: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

232 (CL 093)*Adab**2.1.4.1. Turning over of saws. Craft workshop (smiths).*

- o.1 60ac+4ac šum^{uruda}
 2 ki-la₂-bi 10c+6ac ½c ma-na 4d gin₂
 3 šu-a gi₄-a
 r.1 'Da¹-da
 2 — simug-kam

 3 iti še-KIN-ku₅

64 copper saws weighing 16½ *mana* (and) 4 shekels. They were turned over by Dada, the smith.
 Month xii.

o.1: See commentary to no. 160: 1.

o.3: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.1: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

233 (CL 280)*Adab**2.1.4.1. Turning over of saws. Craft workshop (smiths).*

- o.1 3ac šum^{uruda} (x)
 2 'ki-la₂'-[bi...]
 3 [...]
 4 3ac [...] 'x' 'GIR'
 5 [...]
 r. _____
 1 iti [še]-[še.še].KIN-am₃

3 copper saws weighing [...] ... 3 ... Month i.

o.1: See commentary to no. 160: 1.

234 (CL 001)*Adab**2.1.4.1. Turning over of saws. Craft workshop (smiths).*

- o.1 '10c+6ac' 'šum^{uruda}
 2 nu-banda₃
 3 10c la₂ 1ac Mu-ni Dišo
 4 10c Ur-^dAš₈-gi₄
 5 10c Lugal-ezem
 6 10c Lugal-uri₃ (LAK 31) Dišo
 r.1 _____
 2 šu+niĝin₂ 50c+5ac šum^{uruda}
 3 šu-a gi₄-a

4 nu-banda₃

5

16 copper saws (from) the overseer, 9 (copper saws from) Muni, 10 (copper saws from) Ur-Ašgi, 10 (copper saws from) Lugal-ezem (and) 10 (copper saws from) Lugal-uri. Total: 55 copper saws. They were turned over by the overseer.

o.1: See commentary to no. 160: 1.

r.3: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

235 (CL 073)

Adab

2.1.4.1. *Turning over of vessels. Craft workshop (smiths).*

o.1 4ac zabar ku₃-sig₁₇

2 ki-la₂-bi¹ 1ac ma-na

3 10c+¹9ac¹ zabar ku₃-babbar

4 k[i-la₂-bi n]+4ac ma-na

5 30c zabar uruda-zabar

r.1 ki-<la₂-bi> 10c+5ac ma-na

2

3 šu-a gi₄-a

4 Da-da

5 simug-kam

6 iti niĝ₂-kiri₆

4 *zabar*-vessels of gold weighing 1 *mana*; 19 *zabar*-vessels of silver weighing [n]+4 *mana*; 30 *zabar*-vessels of copper-bronze weighing 15 *mana*. They were turned over by Dada, the smith. Month ix.

o.1: For the *zabar*-vessel in Adab, see commentary to no. 305: r.5.

o.5: uruda-zabar “copper-bronze” is a term for a metal alloy frequently used in the manufacture of prestige objects during the Sargonic period (see Reiter 1997: 341f.; Sommerfeld, Markina and Roudik 2005: 206); it should be the same alloy as zabar-uruda, recorded in *SCTRAH* nos. 172: r.3 and 224: 1.

r.3: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.4: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

236 (CL 290)

Adab

2.1.4.1. *Turning over of spear-heads. Craft workshop (smiths).*

o.1 [...] ḡiš-gid₂-da¹

2 ḡi-la₂-bi¹ ḡ3ac¹ ḡma-na¹ ḡ2d¹ ḡgin₂¹

3 ḡDa-da¹

4 ḡšu-a¹ ḡ[i₄-a]

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[n] ḡišgida-spear [heads[?]], weighing 3 *mana* (and) 2 shekels. They were turned over by Dada.

o.1: See commentary to no. 155: 1.

o.3: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

o.4: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

237 (CL 128)

Adab

2.1.4.1. *Delivery of copper remainder. Craft workshop (smiths).*

up.ed. la₂-i₃¹

o.1 10u gin₂ ^{uruda}NUMUN <kala>-ga

2 A×KU₃-pa-e₃

3 la₂-i₃

r.1 tukul ^{uruda}-kam

2 A×KU₃-pa-e₃

3 simug-kam

4 _____

Remainder: 10 shekels of “strong” *NUMUN*-copper (from) A×KU₃-pa’e. It is the remainder (after making) copper weapons. It is of A×KU₃-pa’e.

o.1: See commentary to no. 153: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 228: 3.

238 (CL 096)

Adab

2.1.4.1. *Expenditure of silver. Craft workshop (smiths).*

o.1 ¹1d¹ ku₃ gin₂

2 ¹e₂²1 išib ^dEn-ki

3 ¹e₂²1 NIĜ₂-¹x¹-kam

4 ¹saĝšu (SAĜ.U)¹ ^{uruda}-še₃

5 ¹Da-da¹

6 ¹e-na¹-šum₂

7 ¹5d¹ ku₃ gin₂

8 [...]-kam

r.1 ¹2d¹ ku₃ ¹gin₂¹

2 Ur-^dInana

3 dam-gar₃

4 gu₂ ĝiš-gid₂-da-še₃

5 Da-da

6 e-na-šum₂

7 ku₃ niĝ₂ za-ḥa dag-ga-kam

1 shekel of silver, (for) the house² of the *išib*-priest of Enki, it is (silver) of the house² of ..., for copper helmets; it was given to Dada.

5 shekels of silver, it is (silver) of [...]; 2 shekels of silver (for) Ur-Inana, the merchant, for *ĝišgida*-spear heads; they were given to Dada.

It is silver for items that are lost² or wasted².

This text records quantities of silver given to Dada, the smith, for the purchase of copper that would be used in the manufacture of helmets and spear-heads. Ur-Inana, the merchant, was one of the governor agents in charge of purchasing copper, as recorded in *SCTRAH* no. 153.

o.2: The *išib*-priest of Enki (*išib* ^dEn-ki) is also mentioned in *TCCBI* I 261: 4 and *CUSAS* 13 156: 5.

o.4: See commentary to no. 158: 1.

o.5: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

r.2: See commentary to no. 153: r.2.

r.4: See commentary to no. 155: 1.

r.7: The interpretation of this line is uncertain. It is here proposed, very tentatively, that *za-ḫa* is a writing for *zah₃-a* “lost”, and *dag-ga* a past participle of *dag* (Akk. *naqāru*) “to break, to scratch, to smash”.

2.1.4.2. Carpenters

239 (CL 145)

Adab

2.1.4.2. *Expenditure of ḫar(an)-logs. Craft workshop (carpenters).*

o.1	5ac ^{ḡiṣ} ḫar
2	ʽE ₂ ¹ -maḫ
3	ʽnaḡar ¹ -ra
4	ʽe-na ¹ -šum ₂
r.	=====
1	iti ab-e ₃ -zi-ga-am ₃
	=====

5 *ḫar(an)-logs*. They were given to Emaḫ, the carpenter. Month vi.

o.1: ^{ḡiṣ}ḫar (or ^{ḡiṣ}ḫara) here is probably an abbreviated writing of ^{ḡiṣ}ḫar-an: both writings are recorded designating a log used to make wooden handles of hoes and axes in *OIP* 14 72 (60 ^{ḡiṣ}ḫar-an, 52 ^{ḡiṣ} gal-gal, ^{ḡiṣ}al-kam), *SCTRAH* no. 240: 1-2 (7 ^{ḡiṣ}ḫar, ^{ḡiṣ} ḫa-zi^{uruda} gu₂ gur₄[!] (ḡiṣ)-še₃) and *DP* 490: ii.5 (1 ^{ḡiṣ}ḫar ^{ḡiṣ} ḫa-zi); other variants and references to this object can be found in Bauer 1977/78: 6. The *ḫar-an* could also be made of copper or have copper tips (*OIP* 14 106: 8 *ḫar-an*^{uruda}, ki-la₂-bi 21 ma-na ¹/₃^{ša}, 1 ma-na la₂ 5 gin₂ uruda, gag ḫar-an-še₃); in Ur III texts copper and bronze *ḫar-ra-an* for wagons are attested in *Warka* 138 109 B₇₀*: 1-2 (see photo in *BDTNS* 000001), *ITT* 2 3569: 2-3, *TUT* 124: r.iv.4, *ITT* 3 6546: i.16, *UET* 3 752: r.i.12 and *BPOA* 1 800: 3. Note also bulug-ḫar^{uruda} = *ḫa-ra-nu/num₂* “a type of drill” (VE 762), discussed by Civil 2008: 91, who suggests that *ḫarrānu* must be a noun from a root **hrr/*hrw* + *ānu*, meaning something like “borer”. Then ^{ḡiṣ}ḫar-an would designate a kind of pointed wooden stick used in the manufacture of tools and other equipment, such as wagons (*SCTRAH* nos. 190 and 272); they are said to be large (^{ḡiṣ}ḫar gal) and small (^{ḡiṣ}ḫar tur) (*CUSAS* 13 186: r.i.3'-4'), and were possibly made by the lu₂ ^{ḡiṣ}ḫar (*TCCBI* I 103: 3; *CUSAS* 20 44: 8). Cf. also Waetzoldt 2001: 390f.

o.2: See commentary to no. 158: r.3.

240 (CL 201)

Adab

2.1.4.2. *Expenditure of ḫar(an)-logs. Craft workshop (carpenters).*

o.1	7ac ^{ḡiṣ} ḫar
2	^{ḡiṣ} ḫa-zi ^{uruda} gu ₂ gur ₄ [!] (ḡiṣ)-še ₃

- 3 E₂-maḥ-ra
 4 e-^rna¹-šum₂
 5 [iti] še-saĝ-saĝ₈-ga
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

7 ḥar(an)-logs for handles of copper axes of short blade. They were given to Emaḥ. Month iii.

o.1: See commentary to no. 239: 1.

o.2: For ḡiš “handle (of the axe)”, see Civil 2008: 92; For ḥa-zi-(in) “axe”, see commentary to no. 229: r.1’; for gu₂ gur₄, see commentary to no. 229: r.1’.

o.3: See commentary to no. 158: r.3.

241 (CL 304)

Adab

2.1.4.2. *Expenditure of ḥar(an)-logs. Craft workshop (carpenters).*

- o.1 [n]+^r6ac¹ ḡiš ḥar-a[n]
 2 ḡiš gīgir₂ ^rDUB.X₂¹
 3 Gala
 4 8ac ḡiš ḥar-an
 5 ḡiš gīgir₂-šubur
 6 Lugal-KA
 7 4ac ḡiš ḥar-an
 8 ḡiš gīgir₂-^ranše¹
 9 [Lu]gal-[KA]
 r.1 [n] ḡiš ḥar-an
 2 A-ḡeštin
 3 Lugal-^rKA¹
 4 dub-sar maškim
 5 4ac ḡiš ḥar-an
 6 ḡiš gīgir₂ nidba₂-^rkam¹
 7 ^rE₂¹-ma[ḥ (x)]

[n]+7 ḥaran-logs (for) a wagon ..., (for) Gala; 8 ḥaran-logs (for) a Subarian style⁷ wagon, (for) Lugal-KA; 4 ḥaran-logs (for) a donkey-pulled wagon, (for) Lugal-KA; [n] ḥaran-logs (for) A-ḡeštin, (being) the commissioner Lugal-KA, the scribe; 4 ḥaran-logs for the wagon for royal offerings, (for) Emaḥ.

o.1: See commentary to no. 239: 1.

o.2: I cannot interpret the last two signs of this line, probably a word describing a type of wagon. The first of these two signs is almost certainly DUB (clearly not MES), and the last one seems to be a PEš₂-type sign (cf. Mittermayer 2005: 78), with UDU as its “head” part (see the copy of the sign on p. 263).

o.3: Gala was a foreman of the carpenters. He is attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 241: 3, 274: 4 and 288: r.2.

o.5: For ḡiš gīgir₂-šubur “Subarian style⁷ wagon”, see Civil 1987c: 238f.; Conti 1997: 35f.; Civil 2008: 141f. In *Adab* it is also attested in *CUSAS* 11 167: i.3 (ḡiš gīgir-2-šubur “two-(wheeled) wagon of Subarian style⁷”), MS 1952/36: r.ii.1 (= *CDLI* P250710, ḡiš šubur Aš₂-nun-na^{ki}), MS 3790/48: i.1 (= *CDLI* P252771) and *PPAC* 1 A 700: r.2 (ḡiš gīgir₂-šubur).

o.8: For $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ gigir₂-anše “donkey-pulled wagon”, cf. textual references to equids associated with wheeled vehicles in Littauer and Crouwel 1979: 26-28, 42f.; see also Civil 1968: 10 and Conti 1997: 26-32.

r.4: See commentary to no. 4: 5.

r.6: See commentary to no. 258.

r.7: See commentary to no. 158: r.3.

242 (CL 261)

Adab

2.1.4.2. *Expenditure of boat accessories. Craft workshop (carpenters?).*

o.1 120ac r^1 [...]

2 8ac $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ rša¹-la ma₂

3 U₂-ru₁₄ (URU×A)

4 e-na-šum₂

r.

1 iti du₆-[ku₃]

120 ... (and) 6 wooden ... of a boat. They were given to Uru. Month viii.

o.2: The meaning of $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ ša-la, apparently a wooden part of a boat, is uncertain.

o.3: See commentary to no. 156: r.3.

243 (CL 133)

Adab?

2.1.4.2. *Expenditure of wagon accessories. Craft workshop (carpenters?).*

o.1 1ac $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ mud $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ gigir₂- r^1 niĝ₂-šū

2 2ac $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ rda-da¹

3 4ac $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ rU₃[?]

4 4ac r^1 ĜIR₃¹. r^1 ZI¹//[G]I₄

5 AN-gu₂-[x (x)]

6 Ur-^dInana

r.1 lu₂- r^1 EDIN.GUR¹

2 mu-na-šum₂

1 *mud* (for the yoke) of a *niĝšu*-wagon, 2 sideboards, 4 wooden ... (and) 4 ... AN-gu-[...] gave them to Ur-Inana, the ...

o.1: For $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ mud (𒄩𒍪𒍪) (Akk. *uppu*), a part of the yoke of a wagon, see Civil 2008: 141; see also Kilmer 1977 and Pasquali 2005: 180f. For $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ gigir₂-niĝ₂-šū, see commentary to no. 172: 1.

o.2: For $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ da-da (gigir) (Akk. *marḥaṣu*) “sideboard (of a wagon)”, see Civil 1968: 7 and *CAD* M/1, p. 280 s.v. *marḥaṣu*; it is possibly spelled $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ te-te in EDPV-A 235 (see Civil 2008: 108).

o.3: The reading of the last sign of this line is uncertain; cf. perhaps $\hat{g}i\hat{s}$ u₃-sar (EDPV-A 360) “segment of a wagon’s wheel” (Civil 2008: 141).

r.1: Although partly broken at the end, the second sign of this line is EDIN (LAK 747), as in *TCCBI* I 32: ii.4, *CDLI* P274919: 2' and *CDLI* P250441: 3 (Adab), where the same professional name occurs. It could perhaps be considered a scribal confusion with BAHAR₂ (LAK 742), as for example in MS 4195: r.ii.6 (= *CDLI* P253270); if so, GUR would remain unexplained, unless we interpret the whole as lu₂-agur_x^{gur}

“potter?” (cf. sig₄-LAK 742-ra, Akk. *agurru*, and see Steinkeller 1978: 74, n. 6 and 1987c: 59), which seems unlikely.

2.1.4.3. *Leather Workers*

244 (CL 036)

Adab

2.1.4.3. *Expenditure of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 10c+3ac kuš udu
 2 Lu₂-gu-la
 3 ʾašgab¹
 4 1ac kuš udu
 5 kuš suḥuṣ
 6 Du-du
 7 1ac kuš udu
 8 kuš ḫe₂ (LAK 645)-dab₅-kam
 r.1 Ki-ku₃
 2 2ac kuš udu
 3 kuš^{esir}₅
 4 Me-^{sa}₂sag₇ (LAK 645)
 5 1ac kuš udu
 6 [i₃^ʾ] ʾab-AK¹
 7 Mu-ni
 8 ʾšu+niḡin₂¹ 20c la₂ 2ac kuš udu
 9 ʾkuš¹ zi-ʾga¹-A.[(AN)]
 le.ed. Ur-^{dr}En¹-lil₂

13 sheep hides (for) Lugula, the leather worker; 1 sheep hide, a hide (for making) sandal heels, (for) Dudu; 1 sheep hide, which is a hide of a *ḫedab*-worker, (for) Kiku; 2 sheep skins (for making) sandals, (for) Mesag; 1 sheep hide treated with [oil^ʾ], (for) Muni. Total 18 sheep hides. The hides were expended by Ur-Enlil.

o.5: For suḥuṣ “sandal heel”, see Paoletti 2012b: 277. In Adab it is also attested in *TCCBII* 186: i.7.

o.6: Dudu was a foreman of the leather workers. He is attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 244: 6, 274: r.3, 290: 9 and 293: r.1.

o.8: For ḫe₂-dab₅, a worker of low status, see Heimpel 1998: 398 (read gan-dab₅).

r.1: Kiku was a foreman of the leather workers (cf. *CUSAS* 20 54: 4). He is attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 244: r.1, 293: 6 and 294: 4.

r.3: See commentary to no. 20: r.1.

r.4: For Me-^{sa}₂sag₇ in Adab texts, see Maiocchi 2010. The one in our text must be a leather worker, and by no means the high-ranking cupbearer discussed by Maiocchi, who is attested in texts dated to the Classical Sargonic Period.

r.6: See commentary to no. 37: le.ed.

r.7: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

le.ed.: Ur-Enlil in this text is most probably the animal flayer recorded in *SCTRAH* nos. 223: 4, 253: r.1 and 261: 3.

245 (CL 094)*Adab**2.1.4.3. Expenditure of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 [240ac]+10c+5ac / [kuš] udu
 2 [x]-^rKU¹.KU-ra
 3 ^re-na¹-šum₂
 4 30c kuš udu
 r.1 Ur-a₂
 2 30c su-si
 3 e-na-šum₂
 4 šu+niġin₂ 300ac+10c+5ac kuš udu
 le.ed. Mu-ni d[ub-sar]

255 sheep hides were given to [...]·KU·KU; 30 sheep hides (for) Ur-a; 30 (sheep hides) were given to the animal flayer. Total: 315 sheep hides. (They were expended by) Muni, the scribe.

r.1: Ur-a was chief leather worker (ašgab gal) and foreman (ugula). He is attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 245: r.1, 246: 3, 247: r.3, 248: r.3, 249: 3, 250: 4, 251: r.2, 252: r.4, 255: 2, 257: 4, 259: 5, 288: 4', 290: 3, 291: 4, *CUSAS* 20 187: r.5, 188: r.1, 194: r.2, 284: 4 and *TCCBI* I 231: r.3.

r.2: See commentary to no. 223: 5.

le.ed.: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

246 (CL 100)*Adab**2.1.4.3. Expenditure of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 20c kuš dag₂-ga
 2 Ur-a₂
 3 ašgab gal
 4 20c+1ac kuš dag₂-ga
 5 Gala (ARAD.KU) ašgab
 6 ^{giš}gigir₂ nidba₂ lugal-še₃
 r.1 an-ne-šum₂

 2 iti ab-e₃-zi-ga

20 cleaned[?] hides (for) Ur-a, the chief leather worker; 21 cleaned[?] hides (for) Gala, the leather worker. They were given to them for the wagon for royal offerings. Month vi.

o.1: See commentary to no. 150: 1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

o.5: Gala was a foreman of the leather workers. He is also attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 246: 5, 255: 3, 258: 4, 287: 3, 288: 9', 290: 5, *TCCBI* I 146: 4 and 233: 6.

o.6: See commentary to no. 258.

247 (CL 106)*Adab**2.1.4.3. Expenditure of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

o.1 30c kuš udu
 2 i₃ ab-AK
 3 Ur-a₂
 r.1 e-na-šum₂

30 sheep hides treated with oil. They were given to Ur-a.

o.2: See commentary to no. 37: le.ed.

o.3: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

248 (CL 339)*Adab**2.1.4.3. Expenditure of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

o.1 2ac kuš gu₄
 2 40c kuš udu
 3 10c+5ac kuš udu
 r.1 i₃¹ ab-AK
 2 [Ur]-a₂
 3 ašgab

2 ox hides (and) 40 sheep hides; 15 sheep hides treated with oil. (They were given to) Ur-a, the leather worker.

r.1: See commentary to no. 37: le.ed.

r.2: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

249 (CL 151)*Adab**2.1.4.3. Expenditure of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

o.1 10c i¹kuš¹ udu
 2 i¹kuš¹ ku₈-tum ^{giš}gigir₂ ensi₂
 3 i¹Ur¹-a₂
 4 ašgab-ra
 5 e-na-šum₂
 r.
 1 iti Šuba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA)-n[un]

10 sheep hides. They are hides for covering the wagon of the governor. They were given to Ur-a, the leather worker. Month xi.

o.2: See commentary to no. 31: 4.

o.3: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

250 (CL 200)

Adab

2.1.4.3. *Expenditure of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 2ac kuš gu₄
 2 7ac kuš anše
 3 3ac+[n] kuš ur-mah
 4 20c ʾkuš¹ ʾudu¹
 5 3ac i₃-šah₂ sila₃
 r. _____
 1 ab-AK
 2 kuš a₂ ^{me}me₃-kam
 3 Ur-a₂
 4 ašgab-ra
 5 e-na-šum₂
 6 iti mu-TIR

2 ox hides, 7 donkey hides, 3+[n] lion hides (and) 20 sheep hides. They were treated with 3 *sila* of lard. They are hides for military equipment. They were given to Ur-a, the leather worker. Month x.

r.1: See commentary to no. 37: le.ed.

r.2: See commentary to no. 128: 4.

r.3: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

251 (CL 248)

Adab

2.1.4.3. *Expenditure of hides and lard. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 [n] ʾi₃-šah₂¹ sila₃
 2 20c kuš udu
 3 ^{kuš}du₁₀-gan (LAK 645) [x (x)]-ka en[si₂]
 4 ab-AK
 5 1/3c i₃-šah₂ sila₃
 6 ʾlac¹ kuš gu₄
 7 ab-AK
 r.1 KA.SU anše nidba₂ lugal-kam
 2 Ur-a₂
 3 ašgab-ra
 4 e-na-ʾšum₂¹
 5 _____
 6 i₃ zi-ga-a
 7 iti niĝ₂-kiri₆

[n] *sila* of lard: 20 sheep hides (for making) leather bags for the ... of the governor were treated (with it); $\frac{1}{3}$ *sila* of lard: 1 ox hide was treated (with it); it is for a pole to tether a donkey (of a wagon) for royal offerings. (The fat) was given to Ur-a, the leather worker. The fat was expended. Month ix.

o.3: For du_{10} -gan (Akk. *tu(k)kannu*) “leather bag”, see Stol 1980/83: 537; for its use as a postal bag, see Veldhuis 2001: 89f.

o.4: See commentary to no. 37: le.ed.

r.1: For KA.SU “tethering post”, attested in EDPV-A 255 in a context of harnesses, see Civil 2008: 114; cf. also Conti 1988: 51f. and Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 39f. n. 428. It is probably an accessory of a wagon for royal offerings, for which see commentary to no. 258.

r.2: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

252 (CL 137)

Adab

2.1.4.3. *Expenditure of hides and sandals. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 1ac kuš gu₄
 2 20c^{kuš} esir₅ e₂-ba
 3 i₃-g[al₂-am₃]
 4 ʾ1ac¹ ʾkuš¹ gu₄
 5 10c+6ac^{kuš} esir₅ e₂-ba
 r.1 i₃-gal₂-am₃
 2 10c+ʾ2ac¹ ʾkuš¹ niĝ₂-diri ba-la₂
 3 Ur-a₂
 4 ašgab-ra
 5 e-na-šum₂
 6 ʾiti¹ [še]-ʾ[šE.šE]¹.KIN-ʾa¹

1 ox hide (and) 20 pairs of sandals were available; 1 ox hide (and) 16 pairs of sandals were available; 12 additional hides were weighed out. They were given to Ur-a, the leather worker. Month i.

o.2: See commentary to no. 20: r.1.

r.3: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

253 (CL 205)

Adab

2.1.4.3. *Expenditure of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 20c kuš maš₂
 2 ^{kuš}ummu_x (EDIN.A.SU)-še₃
 3 10c kuš udu
 4 kuš^{ḡiṣ₁} e-ri_x (BU.BU)-na-še₃
 r.1 Ur-^dEn-lil₂
 2 ʾsu-si¹
 3 1ac ʾkuš¹ udu
 4 kuš esir₄-ra
 5 si-si-g[e₄-de₃]

6 2ac k[uš ...]

le.ed. du₁₀-gan (LAK 645)

20 goat hides for (making) waterskins (and) 10 sheep hides for (tanning with) madder (from) Ur-Enlil, the animal flayer; 1 sheep hide, a hide to put on sandals; 2 [...] hides (for making) bags.

o.2: See commentary to no. 21: 3.

o.4: |BU.BU| is a graphic variant of |MUŠ.MUŠ| and MUŠ×MUŠ, for which see Civil 1961; ^{ĝi}ē-ri_x(|BU.BU|)-na is spelled (^{ĝi}ē-ri₈(|MUŠ.MUŠ|)-na in EDPV-A 367, discussed by Civil 2008: 143; note also that BU.BU.NA₂ in Uruk IV and Uruk III texts is probably to be read erina_x (Frayne 1992: 122 n. 279; Steinkeller 1995b: 699 sub 58 and 2002: 254 n. 26). On the other hand, the classifier ^{ĝi} points to the roots of a plant used in tanning, probably the madder (see most recently Molina and Notizia 2012: 58f.).

r.1 and 2: See commentaries to no. 223: 4 and 5.

r.4: See commentary to no. 20: r.1.

r.5: For si-g (Akk. *malû*) “to put, to insert”, see Civil 1976: 94 (“to provide an implement with one of its parts”) and Paoletti 2013: 340f. (“to plug into, to put something in something”). Hides could be used in the manufacture of sandal soles, heels or leather straps (see Paoletti 2012b: 275-278).

le.ed.: See commentary to no. 251: 3.

254 (CL 087)

Adab?

2.1.4.3. *Label. Expenditure of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers?).*

o.1 [n] kuš ʾudu¹
 2 ʾlac¹ kuš šaḥ₂
 3 [ku]š[?] NIĜ₂-dul₅-kam
 4 lac kuš anše
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[n] sheep hides (and) 1 pig hide, they are hi[des[?]] for a yoke for equids; 1 donkey hide.

o.3: For NIĜ₂-dul₅ “yoke for equids”, see Civil 2008: 115f.

255 (CL 187)

Adab

2.1.4.3. *Expenditure of sandals. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

o.1 10c^{kuš} esir₄ e₂-ba
 2 Ur-a₂
 3 Gala-bi-da
 4 e-ne-šum₂
 r. _____
 1 iti ĝa₂-udu-ur₄

10 pairs of sandals. They were given to Ur-a and Gala. Month vii.

o.1: See commentary to no. 20: r.1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

o.3: See commentary to no. 246: 5.

256 (CL 294)*Adab**2.1.4.3. Expenditure of waterskins and donkey hides. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 10c r^{kuš}ummu_x¹ ([EDIN].¹A.SU¹)
 2 [i₃ ab]-¹AK¹
 3 [n] kuš ¹anše¹
 4 [n] ^{kuš}esir₄ ¹e₂-ba¹
 5 lac kuš anše
 6 ma-¹dul₁₀ ^{ḡis}gigir₂
 7 [...] sila₃
 r.1 [n] ¹i₃-šah₂¹ sila₃
 2 ¹3ac² ¹kuš¹ ¹x¹
 3 ¹ab-AK¹
 4 [...]
 5 [...]
 6 [n] ¹kuš¹ [...]

10 waterskins treated with oil; [n] donkey hides (for making) [n] pairs of sandals; 1 donkey hide (for) a draught pole of a wagon; [n] *sila* of [...] (and²) [n] *sila* of lard, 3² hides of ... have been treated (with it); ... hides ...

o.1: See commentary to no. 21: 3.

o.2: See commentary to no. 37: le.ed.

o.4: See commentary to no. 20: r.1.

o.6: For ma-dul₁₀ (Akk. *mašaddu*) “draught pole of a vehicle”, see Civil 1968: 13; Bauer 1989/90: 90 (read ^{ma}madul); Conti 1997: 39; Civil 2008: 108.

257 (CL 305)*Adab**2.1.4.3. Expenditure of garments. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 5ac bar-dul₅ uš-bar
 2 ^{ḡis}gigir₂-e
 3 ab-dab₆
 4 Ur-a₂
 5 ašgab-¹ra¹
 6 [e-na-š]um₂
 r.1 [... u]š-bar
 3 _____
 4 [... -r]a
 5 [... šu]m₂[?]
 6 _____
 6 iti a₂-ki-ti

5 *bardul*-garments made from *ušbar*-fabric, used as wraps for a wagon, were given to Ur-a, the leather worker; [... garments] made from *ušbar*-fabric [were giv]en[?] to [...]. Month v.

- o.1: For ^{tu}g₂bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1; for (^{tu}g₂)uš-bar, see the commentary to no. 4: 1.
- o.3: For the verb dab₆ (Akk. *lawû*), “to surround; to encircle an object with decorations; to wrap”, see Krecher 1970: 197f. and *CAD* L, pp. 69-77 s.v. *lamû*. This verb is also used in the noun compounds sa-dab₆ “laces to wrap around” (see commentary to no. 142: 3), and ša₃-ge-dab₆, a word for a garment “which surrounds the belly” (see Jagersma 2010: 125, and commentary to no. 22: 6). In this compound, and in other cases (e.g. *UET* 3 1768: 9'-10': 10 ma-na šu-sar mangaga, ^{du}g₁lahtan₂-e ba-ab-dab₆), the verb dab₆ is construed with a directive.
- o.4: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

258 (CL 141)

Adab

2.1.4.3. *Expenditure of LUL-plant and licorice. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 2c (ban₂) ^u2LUL
 2 'še⁷1 in-na-a
 3 '1c⁷1 (ban₂) gazi
 4 'Gala¹ ašgab-ra
 5 ^{gi}isgigir₂ 'nidba₂¹
 6 lugal-še₃
 7 e-na-šum₂
 r.1 _____
 2 iti 'ga₂-udu-ur₄¹

20 *sila* of *LUL*-plant, the seeds⁷ ..., (and) 10⁷ *sila* of licorice. They were given to Gala, the leather worker, for the wagon for royal offerings. Month vii.

Lines 1-2 are difficult to interpret. The relationship of ^u2LUL with (^{gi}eštin) ka₅-a (Akk. *karān šēlibi*) “fox grape” is uncertain. It could be another writing for ^u2GU.LUL, recorded in a similar context in *SCTRAH* no. 54: 2, although in this case a measure of capacity is not used. The identification of the latter is also unknown to me; it appears as GU.LUL in *ITT* 2 4646: 8 (delivery of GU.LUL, dry grapes, dates and other goods), and as še GU.LUL “seeds of GU.LUL” in MS 3790/30: i.1 (= *CDLI* P252753); in both texts GU.LUL is measured with capacity units. The expression in line 2 seems to include a verbal form, perhaps a form of AK (cf. Attinger 2005a: 53f.), but I am unable to understand it; the restoration of the first sign of the line as še is quite probable.

It is also unclear why the *LUL*-plant and a quantity of licorice were given to a leather worker and whether these were materials needed for a wagon. Licorice (gazi) is not known as a material used by leather workers, except perhaps for the case of “licorice ropes” (gilim gazi, ^{gi}isdur gazi: cf. *MVN* 5 273). Note nevertheless that, as Heimpel has pointed out (2009b: 214), licorice does not seem to be a plant suitable for making ropes, so perhaps in this case gazi is a different plant. For gazi (Akk. *kasû*) “wild licorice”, see Powell 1987: 147; Steinkeller 1987b: 92; Englund 1995: 417f. n. 70; Heimpel 2009b: 214; Powell (2003: 20) has argued that gazi “may refer to two (or more) plants”.

Other texts recording material for a ^{gi}isgigir₂ nidba₂ lugal “wagon for royal offerings” are *SCTRAH* nos. 246 (hides), 251 (hides), and *CUSAS* 20 214 (wool for neckstraps: see commentary to no. 205: 3). For this kind of wagon, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 39f.; for the spelling PAD.MUŠ₃ for nidba₂, see Civil 1980: 232. Apparently, the “wagons for royal offerings” were taken to Akkade later (cf. *SCTRAH* no. 54, *CUSAS* 20 214 and *TCCBI* I 146).

- o.4: See commentary to no. 246: 5.

259 (CL 144)*Adab**2.1.4.3. Turning over of sandals. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 10c+2ac^{kuš}esir₅ e₂-ba
 2 ġiri₃-ġen-na
 3 šabra e₂-ka
 4 ba-zi
 5 [n^{kuš}]esir₅ e₂-ba
 r.1 Šeš-šeš
 2 lu₂-AM.ĠIŠGAL×IGI
 3 5ac^{kuš}esir₄ ensi₂
 4 šu-a gi₄-a
 5 Ur-a₂-kam
 6 iti šu-ġar

12 pairs of sandals were expended (on the occasion of) the journey of the royal administrator; [n] pairs of sandals (for) Šeš-šeš, the ...; 5 (pairs of) sandals (for) the governor. They were turned over by Ur-a. Month iv.

o.1: See commentary to no. 20: r.1.

o.2: See commentary to no. 44: 7.

o.3: See commentary to no. 26: 6.

r.2: The interpretation of this term, most probably a professional name, perhaps related to the military, is uncertain; for ĠIŠGAL×IGI (var. ĠIŠGAL×URUDU), read silig “war axe”, see Civil 2008: 128. A reading lu₂-am-silig, as a writing for lu₂-aga-silig, seems unlikely.

r.4: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.5: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

260 (CL 282)*Adab?**2.1.4.3. Turning over of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers?).*

- o.1 [n]+10c+6ac^{kuš} gu₄
 2 20c+5ac^{kuš} ab₂
 3 20ac^{kuš} ab₂ (over erasure)
 4 kuš šu-a gi₄
 5 _____
 r. Reverse uninscribed

[n]+16 ox hides, 25 cow hides (and) 20 cow hides. The hides were turned over.

o.4: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

261 (CL 140)*Adab**2.1.4.3. Turning over and delivery of hides. Craft workshop (leather workers).*

- o.1 [n] 'kuš¹ udu
 2 šu-a gi₄-a
 3 Ur-^dEn-lil₂-la₂
 4 su-'si¹-kam
 5 e₂-niĝ₂-gur₁₁
 6 an-ku₄
 r.1 _____
 2 iti ĝa₂-udu-ur₄

[n] sheep hides. They were turned over by Ur-Enlila, the animal flayer. They were entered into the storehouse. Month vii.

o.2: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

o.3 and 4: See commentaries to no. 223: 4 and 5.

o.5: See commentary to no. 85: r.2.

*2.1.4.4. Rope-makers/braiders***262 (CL 124)***Adab**2.1.4.4. Expenditure of wool. Craft workshop (rope-makers/braiders).*

- o.1 5ac siki ma-na la₂ lo gin₂
 2 'Bur-gul-ra¹
 3 e-na-šum₂
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

5 *mana* minus 1 shekel of wool. They were given to Burgul.

o.2: Burgul was a foreman of the rope-makers/braiders. He is also attested in *SCTRAH* nos. 262: 2, 263: 2, 264: 3, 265: r.1, 266: r.1, 267: 4, 269: r.7, 270: r.5, 271: r.2, 291: r.3, 293: r.3, 294: 6, *CUSAS* 20 49: r.3, 211: 3, 213: 3, 274: 6, 315: r.2 and *CUSAS* 13 40: r.2. See also commentary to no. 265: 1.

263 (CL 172)*Adab**2.1.4.4. Expenditure of wool. Craft workshop (rope-makers/braiders).*

- o.1 30c siki mug ma-na
 2 Bur-gul
 3 e-na-šum₂
 4 _____
 5 iti du₆-ku₃
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

30 *mana* of poor-quality wool. They were given to Burgul. Month viii.

o.1: See commentary to no. 60: 1.

o.2: See commentaries to nos. 262: 2 and 265: 1

264 (CL 062)

Adab

2.1.4.4. *Expenditure of wool. Craft workshop (rope-makers/braiders).*

o.1 2ac siki tur-tur gu₂ 10u ma-na
2 ki Mu-ni-ta
3 Bur-gul
r.1 tug₂-du₈-ra
2 — ziz₂-sa
3 e-na-la₂
4 —————
5 iti šu-ĝar

2 talents (and) 10 *mana* of very small pieces of wool, from Muni. They were weighed out for Burgul, the rope-maker/braider, (to produce) *zisa*-garments. Month iv.

o.2: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

o.3: See commentary to no. 262: 2.

r.1: The professional name of tug₂-du₈ has been studied by Steinkeller 1980b: 85-94 and Van De Mieroop 1987: 35f., who have concluded that the main tasks of the tug₂-du₈ were to make felt (tug₂ du₈-a), threads (niĝ₂-U.NU-a) and ropes (eš₂) from wool, and to use them in the manufacture of other products. More recently, Waetzoldt (2007a; 2010b: 354) has convincingly argued that the tug₂-du₈ was responsible for making strings, ropes, straps and other braided materials, but not for the manufacture of felt, tug₂ du₈-a being a designation for “webbed cloth”.

r.2: See commentary to no. 265: 1.

265 (CL 086)

Adab

2.1.4.4. *Turning over of garments. Craft workshop (rope-makers/braiders).*

o.1 30c [z]iz₂-sa
2 k[i-la₂-b]i lac gu₂ 1/3c^{rša₁}
3 šu-a gi₄-a
r.1 Bur-gul-kam
2 —————
2 iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-am₃

30 *zisa*-garments weighing 1 1/3 talents. They were turned over by Burgul. Month i.

o.1: The term ziz₂-sa is also attested in *SCTRAH* no. 264: r.2 and *CUSAS* 20 212. It is here interpreted as a spelling variant of zi-sa, a term designating a part of the armour, which is attested in other Old Akkadian texts from Girsu (*OPBF* 5 7: 4, 12, 15, *ITT* 2 5723: 3, 4430: 2, *BuB* 3 150-152: passim [Erm. 14380], *CUSAS* 13 191: r. 2 [school text, unknown prov.]). This word was rendered as ^ezi-eš, zi-iš-sa, zi-iš-aš₂, zi-eš and zi:eš in EDPV-A 285, B xxi.9 and C 174 (see Civil 2003: 51; Schrakamp 2006: 172; Civil 2008: 126; Schrakamp 2010: 219-221); the variant zi-iš-aš₂, considered faulty by Civil (2003: 51), could be interpreted as ^{zi-iš}ziz₂. With regard to this variant and the one in our texts, compare the alternation ziz₂-da / zi-iš-da “compensation” in Ur III texts (see Wilcke 1991). The determinative e of EDPV-A

285, source AB (*OIP* 99 226), suggests that it was made of leather, but our texts point to a wool fabric (see below). Schrakamp (2010: 221) has concluded that *zi-sa* designated either a leather part of the armour, or a leather coat worn by soldiers from Fāra until the Old Akkadian period. According to *SCTRAH* no. 265, the *zi/ziz₂-sa* weighed ca. 2.5 kg and was made of wool. Since it was delivered by Burgul, a *tug₂-du₈* “rope-maker, braider”, the *zi/ziz₂-sa* was most probably a braided cloth made of wool (see commentary to no. 264: r.1). Burgul was involved in the manufacture of *a₂ me₃* “military equipment” (*CUSAS* 20 213), a term that occurs in the same context as *zi-sa* in the above cited Old Akkadian texts (see also commentary to no. 128: 4); note also that *ITT* 2 4430 records *zi-sa* together with *nūrum*, a part of the armour that according to *Erm.* 14380: r.v.6 was made from *tug₂ du₈-a* “webbed cloth” (cf. Schrakamp 2006: 153, 170). In view of the material used for the production of *zi/ziz₂-sa* in Adab texts, this word could stand for an item of woollen clothing worn by soldiers, probably together with other leather accessories. For Burgul, a foreman of the rope-makers/braiders, see also commentary to no. 262: 2.

o.3: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

266 (CL 255)

Adab

2.1.4.4. *Turning over of garments. Craft workshop (rope-makers/braiders).*

o.1	1ac bar-dul ₅
2	ki-la ₂ -bi 6d ma-na 5d 'gin ₂ '
3	1ac bar-dul ₅
4	ki-la ₂ -bi 4d ⅓ [m]a-na
	1 [?] line lost
r.	1 [?] line lost
	=====
1	Bur-gul-am ₃
	=====

1 *bardul*-garment weighing 6 *mana* (and) 5 shekels; 1 *bardul*-garment weighing 4⅓ *mana* (...). They are (from) Burgul.

o.1: For ^{tu_g2}bar-dul₅, see commentary to no. 29: 1.

r.1: See commentaries to nos. 262: 2 and 265: 1

267 (CL 130)

Adab

2.1.4.4. *Turning over of wool. Craft workshop (rope-makers/braiders).*

o.1	1ac siki gu ₂ 30u+3d ⅔c ma-na
2	10c siki si ₄ gu ₂
3	šu-a gi ₄ -a
4	'Bur-gul-kam'
r.	=====
1	iti še-KIN-ku ₅
	=====

1 talent (and) 33⅔ *mana* of wool, (and) 10 talents of wool from red/brown (goats). They were turned over by Burgul. Month xii.

o.2: To the best of my knowledge, *siki si₄* is otherwise unattested. It should be understood as “wool from a red/brown goat (*ud₅ si₄*)”; *ud₅ si₄* is recorded in MS 2191/26: 2 (= *CDLI* P250932) and *passim* in Ur III sources (cf. Steinkeller 1995a: 55).

o.3: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

o.4: See commentaries to nos. 262: 2 and 265: 1

268 (CL 333)

Adab

2.1.4.4. *Turning over of ropes. Craft workshop (rope-makers/braiders).*

o.1 540ac+30c+5ac *ʿeš₂¹ DI-ga*

2 *šu-a gi₄-a*

3 *Ad-da*

4 *ʿiti du₆-ku₃¹*

r. _____

1 [...]

2 [...]

575 ropes ... They were turned over by Adda. Month viii. [...]

o.1: The restoration of *ʿeš₂¹ DI-ga* is based on the occurrence of this term in *MCS* 8 90 BM 105417 (colated by M. Molina, pictured in *BDTNS* 013656), where most probably it designates a kind of rope made of wool.

o.2: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

o.3: See p. 38 and commentary to no. 118: r.2.

269 (CL 271)

Adab

2.1.4.4. *Turning over of ropes and sandals. Craft workshop (rope-makers/braiders).*

o.1 1ac *eš₂-ʿdur¹-ab₂-saĝ*

2 *ʿki-la₂-bi¹ 2ac ma-na*

3 1ac *ʿkuš¹ esir₄¹*

4 *ʿki-la₂-bi¹ ʿ¹/₃ ʿša*

5 *ʿ4ac¹ eš₂ ʿx-da¹*

6 *[n]+2ac ʿeš₂¹-a₂-ʿan[?]¹*

r.1 *[ki-la₂-b]i [(10)]+10c+6ac m[a-na]*

2 1ac *kuš ʿeš₂¹ ʿapin¹*

3 *ʿšu¹ ba-ʿti¹-[a]*

4 *ʿI₃-li₂-a-ḥi¹*

5 *urdu₂ ʿensi₂¹*

6 *šu-a g[i₄-a]*

7 *Bur-g[ul-kam]*

8 *iti šu-[ĝar]*

1 rope to attach the ox in front (of the plough) weighing 2 *mana*; 1 (pair of) sandals weighing $\frac{1}{3}$ *mana*; 4 ropes ... (and) *[n]+2* ropes made from date palm fruit stalks, weighing *[(10)]+16 mana*; 1

rope for a plough (made of) leather. They were received by Ilī-aḥī, servant of the governor. They were turned over by Burgul. Month iv.

o.1: For *dur-ab₂-saḡ* “rope attaching the ox in front”, one of the two oxen attached to the plough, see Civil 2008: 125; *dur-ab₂-saḡ* is also attested in *CUSAS* 20 394: 2, *TCCBI* I 56: ii.7 and *CUSAS* 11 69: i.3; *eš₂-ab₂-saḡ* is recorded in MS 4220 (= *CDLI* P253295), in this text together with *eš₂-ab₂-ur₃* “rope attaching the rear ox” (cf. Civil 2008: 125).

o.6: The faint traces of the last sign of the line are compatible with AN, although the identification cannot be established with certainty. If the restoration is correct, *a₂-an* would refer to date palm fruit stalks from which the rope was manufactured; this term may also designate a “raceme” or a “bunch of dates”: see Civil 1997: s.v. *á-an*, who writes that ropes of inferior quality could be manufactured from two parts of the date palm: “(a) the fiber at the crown of the trunk, surrounding the bases of flower and leaf stalks, and (b) the fruit stalks themselves”. See also Waetzoldt 1992: 141 n. 72; Volk 2004: 286; Waetzoldt 2010: 355; Brunke 2011: 226; Zettler and Sallaberger 2011: 4 n. 9. Ropes made from this material are also recorded, for example, in *DP* 475: i.5 (*eš₂-a₂-an*), *RTC* 29: r.i.5' (*a₂-an*), *ITT* 5 10008: 3 (*eš₂-a₂-an*), *SACT* 2 183 (*^gilim-a₂-an*) and *MVN* 16 1356 (*^gilim-a₂-an*).

r.6: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.7: See commentaries to nos. 262: 2 and 265: 1

270 (CL 110)

Adab

2.1.4.4. *Turning over of ropes and other wagon accessories. Craft workshop (rope-makers/braiders).*

- o.1 1ac eš₂-munsub
 2 1ac bar-ra ^{ḡis}gigir₂
 3 1ac šal-la-tum
 4 ki-la₂-bi 2ac 2/3c ma-na
 r.1 ^{ḡis}gigir₂ sumun ensi₂-kam
 2 Ur-a₂
 3 e-na-šum₂
 4 šu-a gi₄-a
 5 Bur-gul-kam
 6 iti ab-e₃-^rzi-ga¹

1 goat hair rope, 1 sack⁷ of wagon (and) 1 *šallatum*-cloth, weighing 2²/₃ *mana*. They belong to an old wagon of the governor. They were given to Ur-a. They were turned over by Burgul. Month vi.

o.1: For *munsub* (LAK 672) (Akk. *šārtu*) “goat hair”, and *eš₂-munsub* “goat hair rope”, see Civil 2008: 117. The sign LAK 672 has been discussed by Civil 1960: 71; Krispijn 1981/82: 51; Krecher 1983: 186; Civil 1984b: 96; Krebernik 1998: 277. In our text, LAK 672 is not written with *šeššig*-wedges; note also that *munsub* is presumably rendered with *EREN* alone in *SCTRAH* no. 271: 3.

o.2: *bar-ra* is here tentatively related to *eš₂-bara₂* “sack”, most frequently made from goat hair; *eš₂-bara₂* is attested in *EDPV-A* 261 and in other *ED IIIb* and Old Akkadian texts (see discussion and references by Civil 2008: 117f.; cf. also *PSD* B, pp. 143f. s.v. *bara₂* B). The weight of *bar-ra* in this text should be of about 1 or 2 *mana* (1 *šallatum* weighs 1/2 *mana* in *SCTRAH* no. 271).

o.3: *šal-la-tum* (also attested in *SCTRAH* no. 271: 1) is a spelling variant of the well-attested *Ur III* term *ša₃-la₂-tum* (Akk. *šallatu*), which designated a cloth used in wagon equipment (see Steinkeller 1980: 88; *CAD* Š/1, pp. 252f. s.v. *šallatu* B; Hilgert 2002: 476f. n. 140; Watson 2011: 160; Waetzoldt 2011: 431). It was a

braided cloth (tug₂ du₈-a), which was recorded at a ratio of two *šallatums* per one wagon, although *SCTRAH* no. 270: 3 records only one; in this case this would be due to the fact that a delivery of repaired pieces of the governor's wagon was recorded.

r.2: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

r.4: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.5: See commentaries to nos. 262: 2 and 265: 1

271 (CL 122)

Adab

2.1.4.4. *Turning over of šallatum-cloths and ropes. Craft workshop (rope-makers/braiders).*

- o.1 2ac ṣal¹-la-tum
 2 ṣki-la₂-bi¹ 1d ma-na
 3 1ac eš₂-munsub¹ (EREN)
 4 ṣDa-di₃¹
 5 šu ba-ṣti¹
 6 _____
 r.1 ṣšu¹-[a] gi₄-ṣa¹
 2 ṣBur¹-gul

2 *šallatum*-cloths weighing 1 *mana* (and) 1 goat hair rope. They were received by Dādī. They were turned over by Burgul.

o.1: See commentary to no. 270: 1.

o.3: The interpretation of EREN as munsub¹ is based on the attestation of eš₂-munsub (LAK 672), in the same context, in *SCTRAH* no. 270: 3 (see commentary).

r.1: See commentary to no. 7: 3.

r.2: See commentaries to nos. 262: 2 and 265: 1

2.1.4.5. *ḡiṣ-šu-RI-RI (Joiners?)*

272 (CL 039)

Adab

2.1.4.5. *Expenditure of ḡaran-logs. Craft workshop (joiners?).*

- o.1 4ac ḡiṣ¹ḡar-an
 2 ḡiṣ¹gigir₂ Igi-bar-kam
 3 4ac ḡiṣ¹ḡar-an
 4 ḡiṣ¹gigir₂ ṣnidba₂¹ lugal-[kam]
 r.1 ḡiṣ¹ḡar-an zi-ga
 2 Lugal-lu
 3 ḡiṣ-šu-RI-RI-kam

4 *ḡaran*-logs, they are for the wagon of Igibar; 4 *ḡaran*-logs, they are for the wagon for royal offerings. The *ḡaran*-logs were expended for Lugal-lu, the joiner[?].

o.1: See commentary to no. 239: 1.

o.4: See commentary to no. 258.

r.2: for this personal name, see Andersson 2012: 101f.

r.3: For ġiš-šu-RI-RI, a worker belonging to the Craft Workshop, perhaps a joiner, see p. 37.

273 (CL 250)

Adab

2.1.4.5. *Expenditure of wooden implements. Craft workshop (joiners?).*

- o.1 8ac ^{ġiš}TAG
 2 ġiš e₂-du₃-še₃
 3 [Lu]gal-lu
 4 ġiš-šu¹-RI-RI
 5 ʿe¹-na-šum₂
 6 _____
 7 ʿiti¹ d[u₆-ku₃]
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

8 wooden ..., (it is) timber for a house under construction. It was given to Lugal-lu, the joiner[?].
 Month viii.

o.1: ^{ġiš}TAG in this context has nothing to do with ^{ġiš}šerim (TAG), a part of the loom (for which see Waetzoldt 1972: 135; Steinkeller 1989: 38; Veldhuis 1997: 177f.). Instead, it is probably related to ġiš.TAG = NI-bu₃-um (VE 366), which Civil (2008: 101) suggests could be synonymous with ĠİŠ×TAK₄ “a wooden instrument” (EDPV-A 212); see also Sjöberg 2004: 262.

o.3: see commentary to no. 272: r.2.

o.4: For ġiš-šu-RI-RI, a worker belonging to the Craft Workshop, perhaps a joiner, see p. 37.

2.1.4.6. *Food for Craftsmen*

274 (CL 297)

Adab

2.1.4.6. *Expenditure of semolina. Craft workshop.*

- o.1 1ac (gur) 4c (ban₂) dabin gur
 2 simug gal
 3 2ac (gur) 2dc (bariga) naġar gal
 4 [n] Gala naġar
 5 [n]+ ʿx¹ (ban₂) su-si
 6 [n U]r-e₂-dam
 r.1 [n] Lugal-en-nun
 2 [n] 1d sila₃ ašgab gal
 3 1ac (gur) Du-du
 4 ašgab

1 gur (and) 40 sila of semolina (for) the chief smith; 2 gur (and) 120 sila (of semolina for) the chief carpenter; [n sila] (of semolina for) Gala, the carpenter; [n sila] (of semolina for) the animal

flayer; [*n sila*] (of semolina for) Ur-edam; [*n sila*] (of semolina for) Lugal-ennun; [*n*]+1 *sila* (of semolina for) the chief leather worker; 1 *gur* (of semolina for) Dudu, the leather worker.

o.4: See commentary to no. 241: 3.

o.5: See commentary to no. 223: 5.

r.3: See commentary to no. 244: 6.

2.1.5. Office for Personnel Management

275 (CL 217)

Adab

2.1.5. Assignment of female weavers and their forewomen. Office for personnel management.

- o.1 2ac geme₂
 2 Ma-ma-u[m-mi]
 3 2ac Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 4 2ac Aš-tar₂
 5 1ac Ta₂-^rni₂¹-a
 6 2ac Nin-ad₂-^rgal¹
 7 2ac Niĝ₂-ba[nda₃^{da}]
 r.1 2ac Nin-[niĝ₂-zu]
 2 2ac Še-be₂-[tum]
 3 1ac Me-^rniĝin₃-ta¹
 4 _____
 5 šu+niĝin₂ 10c+6ac geme₂
 6 Ad-da
 7 ^re-na-šum₂¹

2 female workers, (their forewoman is) Mama-ummī; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Geme-Enlil; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Aštar; 1 (female worker, her forewoman is) Nin-adgal; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Niĝbanda; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Nin-niĝzu; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Šebettum; 1 (female worker, her forewoman is) Me-niĝinta. Total, 16 female workers. They were handed over to Adda.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.5: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

r.2: See commentary to no. 177: 4.

r.6: See p. 38 and commentary to no. 118: r.2.

276 (CL 309)

Adab

2.1.5. Assignment of female weavers and their forewomen. Office for personnel management.

- o.1 2ac geme₂
 2 ugula Ma-ma-um-mi
 3 2ac Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 4 2ac Aš-tar₂
 5 2ac [T]a₂-ni₂-a

6	2ac Ni[n-a]d ₂ -gal
7	2ac Niĝ ₂ -banda ₃ ^{da}
8	2ac Nin-niĝ ₂ -zu
9	_____
r.	_____
1	šu+niĝin ₂ 10c+4ac geme ₂
2	Ur-u ₄ -su ₁₃
3	dub-sar
4	an-na-šum ₂

2 female workers, (their) forewoman is Mama-ummī; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Geme-Enlil; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Aštar; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Tāniā; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Nin-adgal; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Niĝbanda; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Nin-niĝzu. Total: 14 female workers. They were handed over to Ur-usu, the scribe.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.5: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

r.2: See commentary to no. 166: 2.

277 (CL 197)

Adab

2.1.5. *Assignment of female weavers and their forewomen. Office for personnel management.*

o.1	1dc Pa ₃ -da
2	ugula Ma-ma-um-mi
3	1dc Ma:mi-tum
4	ugula Nin-ad ₂ -gal
5	ʾĝanun ¹ -e ba-a-laḥ ₅
r.	<i>Reverse uninscribed</i>

Pada, (whose) forewoman is Mama-ummī, (and) Mammītum (whose) forewoman is Nin-adgal, were brought to the storehouse.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.3: For this personal name, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 23.

278 (CL 041)

Adab

2.1.5. *Tally of female weavers and their forewomen. Office for personnel management.*

o.1	3ac geme ₂
2	Ma-ma-um-mi
3	3ac Geme ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂
4	3ac Aš-tar ₂
5	3ac Ta ₂ -ni ₂ -a
6	2ac Nin-ad ₂ -gal
7	2ac Niĝ ₂ -banda ₃ ^{da}

8 3ac Nin-niĝ₂-zu
 r.1 1ac Še-be₂-tum

3 female workers, (their forewoman is) Mama-ummī; 3 (female workers, their forewoman is) Geme-Enlil; 3 (female workers, their forewoman is) Aštar; 3 (female workers, their forewoman is) Tāniā; 3 (female workers, their forewoman is) Nin-adgal; 3 (female workers, their forewoman is) Niĝbanda; 3 (female workers, their forewoman is) Nin-niĝzu; 1 (female worker, her forewoman is) Šebettum.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.5: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

o.6: For the reading of this personal name, see Schrakamp 2012b: 281, with previous bibliography.

r.1: See commentary to no. 177: 4.

279 (CL 081)

Adab

2.1.5. *Tally of female weavers and their forewomen. Office for personnel management.*

o.1 1ac geme₂
 2 Ma-ma-um-mi
 3 1ac Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 4 1ac Aš-tar₂
 5 1ac Ta₂-ni₂
 6 1ac Nin-ad₂-gal
 r.1 [(1)]+1ac Nin-niĝ₂-zu
 2 3ac Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}

1 female worker, (her forewoman is) Mama-ummī; 1 female worker, (her forewoman is) Geme-Enlil; 1 (female worker, her forewoman is) Aštar; 1 (female worker, her forewoman is) Tāni(ā); 1 (female worker, her forewoman is) Nin-adgal; [(1)]+1 (female worker(s), her/their forewoman is) Nin-niĝzu; 3 (female workers, their forewoman is) Niĝbanda.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.5: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

280 (CL 022)

Adab

2.1.5. *Tally of female weavers and their forewomen. Office for personnel management.*

o.1 10c+3d geme₂
 2 Aš-tar₂
 3 4d Ta₂-ni₂
 4 4d Me-me
 5 [10[?]]+5d Niĝ₂-banda₃
 r. Reverse uninscribed

13 female workers, (their forewoman is) Aštar; 4 (female workers, their forewoman is) Tāni(ā); 4 (female workers, their forewoman is) Meme; 15[?] (female workers, their forewoman is) Niġbanda.

o.3: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

281 (CL 164)

Adab

2.1.5. *Tally of female weavers and their forewomen. Office for personnel management.*

- o.1 1ac Ma-ma
 2 — Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 3 3ac Aš-tar₂
 4 2ac Nin-ad₂-gal
 5 1d Ta₂-ni₂
 6 1ac Niġ₂-banda₃^{da}
 r.1 1ac Še-be₂-tum

Mama, (her forewoman is) Geme-Enlil; 3 (female workers, their forewoman is) Aštar; 2 (female workers, their forewoman is) Nin-adgal; 1 (female worker, her forewoman is) Tāni(ā); 1 (female worker, her forewoman is) Niġbanda; 1 (female worker, her forewoman is) Šebettum.

o.5: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

r.1: See commentary to no. 177: 4.

282 (CL 226)

Adab

2.1.5. *Tally of female weavers and their forewomen. Office for personnel management.*

- o.1 1dc Ĥub₂-bi₂
 2 geme₂ gibil
 3 Niġ₂-banda₃^{da}
 4 1dc Me-ki-[x]
 5 Nin-ad₂-[gal]
 6 —
 7 1dc Še-b[e₂-tum]
 r.1 1dc E₂-‘zi’
 2 ‘Geme₂’-^dEn-[lil₂]

Hubbi, a new female worker, (her forewoman is) Niġbanda; Meki-[x], (her forewoman is) Nin-adgal; Šebettum (and) Ezi, (their forewoman is) Geme-Enlil.

o.1: The interpretation of this personal name, possibly related to ĥub₂-bi (Akk. *ḥuppû*) “acrobat”, is only tentative. For this professional name and the sign ĤUB₂ in third millennium texts, see Catagnoli 1997: 582-589.

o.7: See commentary to no. 177: 4.

283 (CL 264)*Adab**2.1.5. Tally of female weavers and their forewomen. Office for personnel management.*

- o.1 ——— geme₂
 2 *Ma-ma-um-mi*
 3 — Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 4 — *Aš-tar₂*
 5 — ^rTa₂¹-ni₂-a

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

0 female workers, (their forewoman is) Mama-ummī; 0 (female workers, their forewoman is) Geme-Enlil; 0 (female workers, their forewoman is) Aštar; 0 (female workers, their forewoman is) Tāniā.

o.2: See commentary to no. 176: 2.

o.5: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

284 (CL 182)*Adab**2.1.5. Tally of female weavers and their forewomen. Office for personnel management.*

- o.1 Nin₉-tur
 2 geme₂ ^rx¹ DIŠ
 3 —————
 4 ^rTa₂-ni₂-a¹
 5 ^rx x¹
 6 — MAŠ [(x x)]
 7 ^rx¹.TUR

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

Nintur, female worker ..., (her forewoman is) Tāniā; ...

o.4: See commentary to no. 59: 2.

285 (CL 125)*Adab**2.1.5. Tally of female and male fullers and their children. Office for personnel management.*

- o.1 60ac+20c+4ac geme₂ 1dc (bariga)
 2 3ac ġuruš 1dc* (bariga) 2c (ban₂)
 3 ^r3ac¹ [(+ n)] ^rdumu-nita¹ 1dc (bariga)
 4 4ac dumu-^rnita¹ 2c (ban₂)
 5 2ac dumu-munus 2c (ban₂)
 6 7ac dumu-nita-ga 1c (ban₂)
 7 6ac dumu-munus-ga 1c (ban₂)
 8 libir-me
 r.1 40c+2ac ^rdumu-nita¹ 1dc (bariga)

- 2 '5ac¹ dumu-nita-'ga¹ 1c (ban₂)
 3 '4ac¹ dumu-munus-ga 1c (ban₂)
 4 'dumu¹ gibil-me
 5 '2ac¹ azlag₇ 1dc* (bariga) 2c (ban₂) 7ac si₁₂ za₃-šu₄ 1dc* (bariga) 2c (ban₂) / 1ac i₃-du₈
 6 '2ac¹ azlag₇ 10c si₁₂ 1dc* (bariga) 2c (ban₂)
 7 azlag₇ gal

84 female workers (each receiving) 60 *silā* (of barley), 3 male workers (each receiving) 80 *silā* (of barley), 3 [(+ *n*)] boys (each receiving) 60 *silā* (of barley), 4 boys (each receiving) 20 *silā* (of barley), 2 girls (each receiving) 20 *silā* (of barley), 7 baby boys (each receiving) 10 *silā* (of barley), 6 baby girls (each receiving) 10 *silā* (of barley), they are (people listed in) former (accounts); 42 boys (each receiving) 60 *silā* (of barley), 5 baby boys (each receiving) 10 *silā* (of barley), 4 baby girls (each receiving) 10 *silā* (of barley), they are new boys and girls (in this account); 2 fullers (each receiving) 80 *silā* (of barley), 7 blind (workers bearing) identifying marks (each receiving) 80 *silā* (of barley) (and) 1 janitor; 2 fullers (and) 10 blind (workers) (each receiving) 80 *silā* (of barley). (They are all under the supervision of) the chief fuller.

r.5: For si₁₂-(a) “blind (worker)”, see Heimpel 2009a. These blind workers, probably enslaved prisoners of war, were commonly designated si₁₂-a in Ur III times and igi-nu-du₈ in Presargonic sources. In Old Akkadian texts they are attested as si₁₂-(a) for example in *OSP* 1 45: passim, 129: r.i.2', 4', and *MAD* 1 163: ix'.34; in Adab texts they are found in *TCCBI* I 208: r.4, MS 2109/4: iii.5 (= *CDLI* P250836) and *CUSAS* 13 201: 7.

The signs for za₃-šu₄ “identifying mark”, are written just underneath si₁₂, suggesting that they are a qualification for the latter; for identifying marks in Sargonic and Ur III times, see Foxvog 1995 and de Maaijer 2001; other texts from Adab mentioning these marks made on workers are *CUSAS* 11 10: ii.5 and *TCCBI* I 208: 9 (za₃-šu₄ lugal-me “(bearing) the identifying mark of the king”: cf. probably *ITT* 2 4543: 2, cited by Foxvog 1995: 3).

The i₃-du₈ “janitor”, also recorded in this line, was possibly in charge of the blind workers (see Wilcke 1998: 35, who points out that there was a tendency to use old men as janitors).

286 (CL 318)

Adab

2.1.5. *Tally of flax collectors and their foremen. Office for personnel management.*

- o.1 1ac Ur-r^dSud₃-da⁷₁
 2 1ac E₂-r^{zi}₁
 3 1ac Ulu_x (ĜiŠGAL×IM)-di-g[al]
 4 1ac Gala-maḥ
 5 ugula Gala-maḥ
 6 1ac Lugal-lu
 r.1 1ac Lugal-kur-ra
 2 1ac 'Ur-LI¹
 3 ^dUtu-[a]-ĝ[u₁₀]
 1-2 lines lost

Ur-Suda⁷, Ezi, Uludigal (and) Galamaḥ, (their) foreman is Galamaḥ; Lugal-lu, Lugal-kura (and) Ur-LI, (their foreman is) Utu-ajaḡu. [...].

This document lists some of the “men of the flax” (lu₂ gu) recorded in *SCTRAH* no. 112 and in other tablets concerning flax.

- o.2: See commentary to no. 97: 4.
 o.3: See commentary to no. 112:3
 o.4: See commentary to no. 111: 2.
 o.6: see commentary to no. 272: r.2.

287 (CL 252)

Adab

2.1.5. Tally of craftsmen and their foremen (leather workers, carpenters and smiths). Office for personnel management.

- o.1 1ac A-KA-du₃
 2 Ur-kala-ga
 3 ugula Gala (ARAD.KU)
 4 ašgab-me
 5 1ac A-ĝu₁₀
 6 naĝar
 7 1ac Ur-mes
 8 1ac E-la-¹la¹
 9 simug-[me]
 r.1 ugula Da-[da]

 2 [šu]+niĝin₂ 5ac l[u₂]
 3 ĝiš-kiĝ₂-¹ti¹

A-KA-du, Urkalaga, (and their) foreman Gala, they are leather workers; Ajaĝu, carpenter; Urmes (and) Elala, smiths, (their) foreman is Dada. Total: 5 men, craftsmen.

- o.3: See commentary to no. 246: 5.
 r.1: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

288 (CL 213)

Adab

2.1.5. Tally of craftsmen and their foremen (carpenters, leather workers and reed workers). Office for personnel management.

- o. 1 or 2 lines lost
 1' ugula E₂-maḥ
 2' 1ac Lugal-niĝ₂-ĝa₂-[ni]
 3' 1ac Lugal-zi
 4' ugula Ur-a₂
 5' 1ac Gala (ARAD.KU)
 6' 1ac Ur-kala-ga
 7' 1ac Mes-zi
 8' 1ac Ur-^dEn-ki

- 9' ugula 'Gala' ('ARAD¹.KU)
 10' 1ac Lugal-engar-zi
 r.1 [1ac] Ur-^dAš₈-gi₄
 2 ugula Gala (ARAD.KU) naĝar
 3 1ac Lugal-TUG₂-maḥ
 4 ugula Igi-si₄ ad-KID
 5 — simug gal
 6 — ad-KID gal
 7 — tug₂-du₈ gal
 8 —

1 or 2 lines lost

[...], (his/their) foreman is Emaḥ; Lugal-niĝani (and) Lugalzi, (their) foreman is Ur-a; Gala, Urkalaga, Meszi (and) Ur-Enki, (their) foreman is Gala; Lugal-engarzi (and) Ur-Ašgi, (their) foreman is Gala, the carpenter; Lugal-TUG₂-maḥ, (his) foreman is Igisi, the reed worker; (0 workers under the supervision of) the chief smith; (0 workers under the supervision of) the chief reed worker; (0 workers under the supervision of) the chief rope-maker/braider. [...]

o.1': Emaḥ was a foreman of the carpenters (see commentary to no. 158: r.3).

o.4': This group of people supervised by Ur-a were leather workers. For Ur-a, see commentary to no. 245: r.1.

o.9': This group of people supervised by Gala were leather workers (cf. *SCTRAH* no. 287). For Gala, see commentary to no. 246: 5.

r.2: See commentary to no. 241: 3.

r.4 and 6: See commentaries to nos. 97: 3 and 100: 4.

r.7: See commentaries to nos. 264: r.1 and 265: 1.

289 (CL 159)

Adab

2.1.5. Tally of craftsmen and their foremen (smiths, carpenters and reed workers). Office for personnel management.

- o.1 1ac Da-[(x)]-ba-AN
 2 1ac Amar-^rŠuba_x¹ (MUŠ₃×ZA)
 3 1ac Niĝ₂-na-ga
 4 simug
 5 1ac Lugal-engar-zi
 6 1ac Lu₂-banda₃^{da}
 r.1 naĝar-me
 2 1ac Inim-ma-ni-zi
 3 1ac Lugal-lu
 4 1ac A-ba-^dEn-lil₂
 5 ad-KI[D-me]

Da-[(x)]-ba-AN, Amar-Šuba (and) Niĝ-naga, (they are) smiths; Lugal-engarzi (and) Lubanda, they are carpenters; Inimanizi, Lugal-lu (and) Aba-Enlil, they are reed workers.

r.3: see commentary to no. 272: r.2.

r.5: See commentary to no. 97: 3.

290 (CL 132)

Adab

2.1.5. Tally of craftsmen and their foremen (leather workers and joiners²). Office for personnel management.

- o.1 1ac A-ĝeštin
- 2 ugula ʾUr¹-a₂
- 3 1ac ʾIm¹-ta
- 4 1ac Kar-GAG
- 5 ugula Gala
- 6 1ac Lugal-lu
- 7 1ac Šeš-gu-la
- 8 ʾĝiš¹-šu-RI-RI-me
- 9 1ac Du-du ašgab
- r. Reverse uninscribed

A-ĝeštin, (his) foreman is Ur-a; Imta and Kar-GAG, (their) foreman is Gala; Lugal-lu (and) Šešgula, they are joiners²; Dudu, leather worker.

o.2: A-ĝeštin and his foreman Ur-a were leather workers (cf. for example *SCTRAH* no. 291). For Ur-a as chief leather worker (ašgab gal) and foreman (ugula), see commentary to no. 245: r.1.

o.4: The personal name Kar-GAG is well attested in other texts from Adab (*SCTRAH* no. 290: 7, *TCCBI* I 101: 7, *CUSAS* 20 42: 3) and other places (*MC* 4 61: 15, *USP* 7: 9). See also commentary to no. 230: r.4.

o.5: In view of the context, the foreman Gala and his workers Kar-GAG and Imta were most probably leather workers. For Gala as a foreman of the leather workers, see commentary to no. 246: 5.

o.6: see commentary to no. 272: r.2.

o.8: For ĝiš-šu-RI-RI, a worker belonging to the Craft Workshop, perhaps a joiner, see p. 37.

o.9: See commentary to no. 244: 6.

291 (CL 150)

Adab

2.1.5. Tally of craftsmen in service and their foremen (leather workers and rope-makers/braiders). Office for personnel management.

- o.1 1ac KA-da
- 2 1ac A-ĝeštin
- 3 1ac Lugal-en₈-tar-su₃
- 4 [ugula U]r-a₂
- 5 [aš]gab-me
- r.1 [1ac] Ka-ku₃
- 2 [1ac] Na-du₂-ru-um
- 3 ugula Bur-gul
- 4 tug₂-du₈-me
- 5 lu₂ gub-ba-me
- 6 _____

KA-da, A-ġeštin, Lugal-entar-su, (their) foreman is Ur-a, they are leather workers; Kaku (and) Nadurrum, (their) foreman is Burgul, they are rope-makers/braiders. They are men in service.

o.3: en₈(ŠA) is used for /en/ in several other Old Akkadian texts of different provenances: see Maiocchi 2009: 236 (for Umma add Lugal-en₈-tar-su₃ in *USP* 47: r.i.19 and 65: 2). In Ur III times it is found in documents from Umma and, occasionally, from Nippur.

o.4: See commentary to no. 245: r.1.

r.1: See commentary to no. 13: 4.

r.2: This personal name should probably be interpreted as a paruss-formation from *nadārum* “to be wild, furious” (* nadurru “violent”, possibly as a divine epithet).

r.3: See commentaries to nos. 262: 2 and 265: 1

r.4: See commentary to no. 264: r.1.

r.5: See commentary to no. 77: r.4.

292 (CL 269)

Adab

2.1.5. *Tally of craftsmen in service and their foremen (smiths, carpenters and reed workers²). Office for personnel management.*

o.1 3ac ṛsimug¹
 2 ṛugula¹ ṛDa-da¹
 3 3ac ṛnaġar¹
 4 [ugula] ṛE₂-mah¹
 5 2ac ṛad²-KID²¹
 6 1ac ṛKI¹-[...]
c. 3 lines lost
 r. *c. 2 lines lost*
 1' [...] ṛx¹

2' ṛšū+niġin₂¹ 20c+3ac lu₂ gub-ba-me

3 smiths, (their) foreman is Dada; 3 carpenters, (their) foreman is Emaġ; 2 reed workers²; 1 ...; [...]. Total: 23 men in service.

o.2: See commentary to no. 224: 2.

o.4: See commentary to no. 158: r.3.

r.2': See commentary to no. 77: r.4.

293 (CL 050)

Adab

2.1.5. *Tally of fugitive craftsmen and their foremen (smiths, leather workers and rope-makers/braiders). Office for personnel management.*

o.1 1ac Lugal-KA
 2 ugula Da-da
 3 1ac Du₁₁-ga-ni
 4 ugula Ur-a₂
 5 [1ac Am]ar-^dAšnan_x (TIR)

6 ṽugula¹ ṽKi¹-ku₃
 7 [lac L]u₂-^dAš₈-gi₄
 r.1 [ugula] Du-du
 2 lac ṽUr-LI¹
 3 ugula Bur-ṽgul¹
 4 _____
 5 šu+niġin₂ 5ac ġiš-kiġ₂-ti
 6 lu₂ zaḥ₂-a-me

Lugal-KA, (his) foreman is Dada; Dugani, (his) foreman is Ur-a; Amar-Ašnan, (his) foreman is Kiku; Lu-Ašgi, (his) foreman is Dudu; Ur-LI, (his) foreman is Burgul. Total: 5 craftsmen. They are fugitives.

o.2: Lugal-KA and his foreman Dada were smiths. For Dada, see commentary to no. 224: r.2.

o.4: Dugani and his foreman Ur-a were leather workers. For Ur-a as chief leather worker (ašgab gal) and foreman (ugula), see commentary to no. 245: r.1.

o.5: For the goddess Ašnan in Adab and the reading ašnan_x for TIR, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 9, with previous literature.

o.6: Amar-Ašnan and his foreman Kiku were leather workers. For Kiku, see commentary to no. 244: r.1.

r.1: Lu-Ašgi and his foreman Dudu were leather workers. For Dudu, see commentary to no. 244: 6.

r.3: Ur-LI and his foreman Burgul were rope-makers/braiders (tug₂-du₈). For Burgul, see commentary to no. 262: 2 and 265: 1.

r.6: lu₂ zaḥ₂(ḪA.A)-a (Akk. *ḫalqu*) “fugitive” is an orthographic variant of the much more common lu₂ zaḥ₃(A×ḪA)-a. One of the main reasons for the absence of workers from their workplace was desertion. Their foremen were considered as answerable for this and, in Ur III times, the time of absence was not credited to them: see Koslova 2013: 318f.; a slightly different view has been expressed by Sallaberger (1999: 310), who has suggested that in ration lists lu₂ zaḥ₃-a designated absentee workers, who were not necessarily fugitives.

294 (CL 194)

Adab

2.1.5. Tally of fugitive craftsmen and their foremen (smiths, leather workers and rope-makers/braiders). Office for personnel management.

o.1 lac Amar-ṽŠuba_x¹ (MUŠ₃×ZA)-be₂
 2 ugula Da-da
 3 lac Amar-^dAšnan_x (TIR)
 4 ugula Ki-ku₃
 5 lac Ur-^dIštaran
 6 ugula Bur-gul
 r. _____
 1 šu+niġin₂ 3ac ġiš-ṽkiġ₂¹-ti
 2 lu₂ zaḥ₂-a-me

Amar-Šubabe, (his) foreman is Dada; Amar-Ašnan, (his) foreman is Kiku; Ur-Ištaran, (his) foreman is Burgul. Total: 3 craftsmen. They are fugitives.

o.1: For this personal name and the ending in -b of /šuba/, see Steinkeller 1989: 202; for the god Šuba see also Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 33.

o.2: For Dada, a foreman of the smiths, see commentary to no. 224: 2.

o.3: See commentary to no. 293: 5.

o.4: For Kiku, a foreman of the leather workers, see commentary to no. 244: r.1.

o.6: See commentaries to nos. 262: 2 and 265: 1

r.2: See commentary to no. 293: r.6.

295 (CL 107)

Adab

2.1.5. *Assignment of cupbearers, barber, fuller, craftsmen and other workers. Office for personnel management.*

o.1 '5ac¹ sa[gi] (SILA₃.ŠU.[DU₈])

2 1ac šu-i

3 1ac azlag₇

4 1ac Ka-ku₃

5 5ac ġiš-kiġ₂-ti

6 4ac Lu₂-^dIškur

r.

1 šu+niġin₂ 20c la₂ 3ac lu₂

2 Lu₂-^dIškur

3 e-na-šum₂

5 cupbearers, 1 barber, 1 fuller, 1 (worker of) Kaku, 5 craftsmen (and) 4 (workers of) Lu-Iškur.
Total: 17 men. They were handed over to Lu-Iškur.

o.1: See commentary to no. 1: 5.

o.2: See commentary to no. 85: r.2.

o.4: See commentary to no. 13: 4.

296 (CL 104)

Adab

2.1.5. *Assignment of workers. Office for personnel management.*

o.1 1ac En-za-ra

2 1ac E₃-a-šar

3 1ac DU-ra-ga

4 1ac Ma-la-gar₃

5 1ac Lugal-ku-li

6 šu+niġin₂ 5ac lu₂

r.1 A-^rka₃¹-de₃^{ki}-še₃

2 ba-laḥ₅-eš₂

3 e₂-gal

En-zara, Ea-šar, DURaga, Malagar (and) Lugal-kuli. Total: 5 men. They were taken to Akkade. (From) the palace.

o.1: En-za-ra might be an abbreviated form of En-za-ra-nu-gi₄, attested in MS 1952/33: r.iii.9 (= CDLI P250707); En-zara, the merchant (dam-gar₃), is mentioned in TCCBI I 67: r. 1 and TIM 9 99: 10 (= ZA 63, 242 19; MC 4 61).

o.2: For E₃-a as a spelling variant of the divine name E₂-a in Sargonic and Ur III sources, see Hilgert 2002: 215.

297 (CL 227)

Adab

2.1.5. Tally of workers. Office for personnel management.

- o.1 [...]

2 1ac Luga[l]-^rx¹-(x)

3 1ac Ša₃-da

4 1ac Inim-^rma¹-ni-zi

5 1ac Maš-tur

6 1ac Sig₄-zi

7 1ac Nir-an-da-ĝ[al₂]

8 ^rugula¹ Da-da

9 1ac Al-du₁₁-g[a]

10 1ac Lugal-^rx¹

11 1ac Ur-^rdAš₈¹-[gi₄]

r.1 [1ac] ^rA₂¹-[...]

2 1ac ^rA¹-[...]

3 1ac [...]

4 1ac Lu[gal]-[...]

5 1ac [...]-NI

6 1ac ^rx¹-[...]

7 1ac [...]

8 1ac [...]-^rx¹

9 1ac [x]-maḥ

10 ^rugula¹ ^rE₂¹-[...]

c. 2 lines lost

[...], Lugal-..., Šada, Inimanizi, Maštur, Sigzi (and) Nir-andaĝal, (their) foreman is Dada; Alduga, Lugal-..., Ur-Ašgi, A-[...], A-[...], [...], Lugal-[...], [...]-NI, ...-[...], [...], [...]-..., (and) [...] -maḥ, (their) foreman is E-[...]. [...]

o.6: For the personal name Sig₄-zi, see Steinkeller 1992: 62.

298 (CL 336)

Adab?

2.1.5. Tally of workers. Office for personnel management?

- o.1 1ac Še[š-...] / ^rx¹ [...]

2 1ac Lugal-[...]

- 3 [1ac] Ur-lu[gal]
 4 1ac Luga[l-al]-sa₆
 5 1ac 'x x¹-[...]
 6 1ac A-'ba²¹-d[a²-sa₂²]
 7 1ac A-'ĝeštin¹
 r.1 1ac 'Nin-al-kal¹
 2 1ac dam 'Ur-TUM²¹
 3 1ac E₂-ur₂
 4 1ac Lu₂-'banda₃^{da}₁
 5 1ac Amar-Šuba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA)
 6 1ac Šu-me PAP
 7 1ac Za₃-MU PAP
 8 šu+niĝin₂ 10c+2ac 'x¹-[...]
 9 ugula Ur₂-[...]

Šeš-[...], Lugal-[...], Ur-lugal, Lugal-alsa, ..., Abadasa², A-ĝeštin, Nin-alkal, the wife of Ur-TUM², E-ur, Lubanda, Amar-Šuba, Šume (PAP), (and) Za-MU (PAP). Total: 12 ... (Their) foreman is Ur-[...].

r.6: For the scribal notation PAP, see Sommerfeld 1999: 51f. In our tablet, the PAP sign was written on the middle of the line, while the clay was fresh; the two persons marked with it were not counted in the total.

299 (CL 206)

Adab

2.1.5. *Tally of merchants. Office for personnel management.*

- o.1 1ac Inim-ma-ni-zi
 2 1ac Gala (ARAD.KU)
 3 dumu Ur-ba
 4 1ac E₂-dam
 5 1ac Lugal-'al¹-kal
 6 1ac 'Da¹-da
 7 1ac Ĝiri₃-ne₂
 8 'dumu¹ Lugal-al-<kal>-me
 r.1 [1ac] Gala (ARAD.KU)
 2 dumu 'Ur¹-^dNa-du₃-a
 3 [1ac] 'Ur¹-^dIštaran
 4 1ac Ur-ur
 5 1ac Az
 6 dumu A-ba-mu-na
 7 —————
 8 šu+niĝin₂ 10c dam-gar₃

Inimanizi (and) Gala, sons of Urba; Edam, Lugal-alkal, Dada (and) Ĝirine, sons of Lugal-alkal; Gala, son of Ur-Nadu'a; Ur-Ištaran, Ur-ur (and) Az, sons of Abamuna. Total: 10 merchants.

See commentary to no. 304.

r.6: See commentary to no. 94: 2.

2.1.6. Office for Livestock Management

300 (CL 320)

Adab

2.1.6. Delivery (*mašdari*'a-contribution) of sheep. Office for livestock management.

- o.1 1ac udu
 2 Ur-^dAšgi₄
 3 sipa ʾanše¹
 4 1ac u[du^{ʾ1} U]r^{ʾ2}-^dŠul¹-[pa^{ʾ2}]-e₃^{ʾ1} ([UD.]rDU^{ʾ1})
 5 [...]-x x¹
 r. 1-2 lines lost
 1' Lu₂-x-x¹-(x)
 2' šeš-gal
 3' maš₂-da-r[i-a]

1 sheep (from) Ur-Ašgi, the donkey herder; 1 sheep^{ʾ2} (from) Ur-Šulpa'e^{ʾ2}; [...] (from^{ʾ2}) Lu-..., the foreman. (These are) *mašdari*'a-contributions.

r.2': For šeš-gal, lit. "big brother", a foreman who in the Ur III period was in charge of a group of ten workers, see Visicato 1995: 71 n. 25 and Heimpel 2009b: 72.

r.3': The *mašdari*'a-contribution was a regular delivery presented to the king and/or his family from high- and middle-ranking dignitaries of the state (see Sallaberger 1993: 160-170 and n. 754; Selz 1995b: 251-274). In Adab texts the contributors were people usually associated to the city administration, whereas the beneficiaries were not regularly mentioned; see Yang 1989: 239-240; Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 37, 41f.; Civil 2003: 49-54; Visicato and Westenholz 2010: 8; Maiocchi and Visicato 2012: 23. See Molina and Notizia 2012: 51 for further discussion and references.

301 (CL 307)

Adab

2.1.6. Delivery of a donkey. Office for livestock management.

- o. c. 2-3 lines lost
 1' 1ac du[r₃ (x)]
 2' E₂-maḥ
 3' mu-laḥ₅
 4' Amar-ŠE.MUŠ
 5' an-na-š[um₂]

r. Reverse uninscribed

[...] (and) 1 male donkey, Emaḥ brought them. They were given to Amar-ŠE.MUŠ.

o.4': For ŠE.MUŠ, possibly a deity also attested in PPAC 1 A 637: iii.15, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 32.

302 (CL 101)*Adab?**2.1.6. Expenditure² of heifers, oxen and cows. Office for livestock management?*

- o.1 2ac 'GIR' 1ac g[u₄]
 2 A-KA-'du₃¹
 3 2ac GIR Lugal-zi
 4 2ac gu₄ Ur-'Utu
 5 1ac gu₄ A-zu-zu
 6 1ac GIR Niĝir-'ab¹-zu
 r.1 '1ac¹+ [n] 'GIR' 'lu₂¹ siki-gi
 2 3ac 'ab₂¹-maḥ₂¹
 3 Ama-'AB¹
 4 2ac ab₂-'maḥ₂¹
 5 lu₂ siki-gi
 le.ed. Ĝiri₃-ne₂ gu-la

2 heifers (and) 1 ox (for²) A-KA-du; 2 heifers (for²) Lugalzi; 2 oxen (for²) Ur-Utu; 1 ox (for²) Azuzu; 1 heifer (for²) Niĝir-abzu; 1+[n] heifers (for²) “the man (in charge) of the local wool”; 3 mature cows (from²) Amar-AB; 2 mature cows (for²) “the man (in charge) of the local wool”. (Expended by²) Ĝirine, senior.

o.1: The term GIR, of uncertain reading, designated a cow or heifer between one and three years of age: see Steinkeller 1989: 184 and Selz 1989: 245.

r.1: lu₂ siki-gi is a professional name otherwise unattested. It probably designated the man in charge of the local wool (siki-gi) at any of the stages of its production; for siki-gi (= siki udu eme-gi) “wool of the native sheep”, see Waetzoldt 1972: 6 and Steinkeller 1995a: 57, 64 n. 30.

le.ed.: Ĝiri₃-ne₂ gu-la “Ĝirine, senior”, is also attested in MS 2724/13: i.1 (= CDLI P251749) and CUSAS 20 27: 1'; the latter records both Ĝiri₃-ne₂ gu-la (senior) and Ĝiri₃-ne₂ tur (junior).

*2.1.7. Office for Land Management***303 (CL 242)***Adab**2.1.7. Measurements of garden. Office for land management.*

- o.1 [(10)]+'10c¹+4ac+½c uš ninda-DU
 2 [n]+½c ninda-DU 'x¹ kuš₃ saĝ
 3 _____
 4 ĝi^škiri₆ e₂-maḥ gu-la
 r. Reverse uninscribed

[(10)]+14½ rods the long side; [n]+½ rods (and) 'x¹ cubits the front side: (measures of) the large garden of the Emaḥ.

o.1: On the length unit ninda-DU “rod” (ca. 6 m), see Proust 2008: 15, with previous literature.

o.4: For the Emaḥ temple and its garden, see commentary to no. 63: 3.

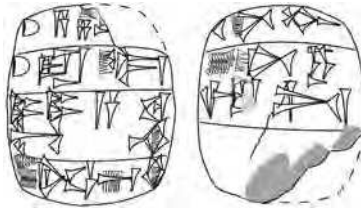
2.1.7. Letter-orders and Legal Procedures

304 (CL 267)

Adab

2.1.8. Letter-order concerning merchants.

- o.1 1ac ^aA[z]
 2 1ac Ra-bi₂
 3 dumu-dumu A-ba-mu-na
 4 in Adab^{ki}
 r.1 u-ša-bu
 2 li-ru-u₃-nim



Az (and) Rabi, the sons of Abamuna, are staying in Adab. Let them bring them here.

This letter-order concerns two men whose presence is demanded by an unnamed official. They were merchants stationed at Adab, as can be deduced from *SCTRAH* no. 299, a text that records a list of merchants, Az, the son of Abamuna, among them. This list and other texts from Adab show that merchants were directly subordinate to the provincial government.

o.3: See commentary to no. 94: 2.

o.4: For the name of Adab, see p. 21 n. 1.

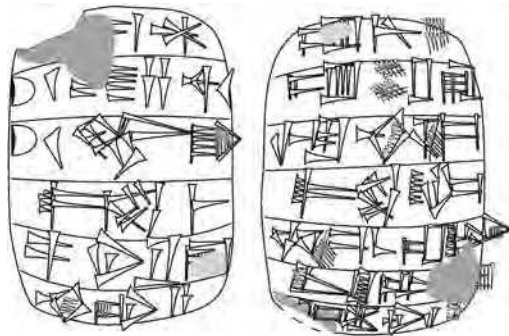
r.2: For this form of the Akkadian verb *wārû* “to bring/take, lead”, see Kouwenberg 2010: 501.

305 (CL 183)

Adab

2.1.8. Letter-order concerning smiths.

- o.1 '1ac' 'r(x)-x'-AN
 2 1ac 'MI'-za-ti
 3 1ac U-lu₅-ga
 4 simug-me
 5 ensi₂-ke₄
 6 na-be₂-a
 r.1 Mes-zi
 2 dub-sar-ra
 3 u₃-na-du₁₁
 4 simug-ne
 5 zabar^{uruda} lugal
 6 kiĝ₂-še₃ a[l-k]e₄[?]
 7 'šu' ħe₂ (LAK 644)-us₂ (ARAD)-e



...-AN, MI-zati (and) Uluga, they are smiths. This is what the governor says: Tell Meszi, the scribe: “he should send the smiths to make measuring copper *zabar*-vessels (standardised to) the royal (measure)”.

r.5: The word *zabar*, when it is said to be made from another metal, can designate a vessel or a mirror (see Waetzoldt and Bachmann 1984: 5; Steinkeller 1987a: 347-349, 1992: 32; Sallaberger 1994: 146; Reiter 1997: 335 n. 125; Waetzoldt 2001: 191). In our text it stands for a copper measuring vessel, probably of 1

silā (cf. *CAD* Q, p. 288f. s.v. *qū* B), standardised to the royal measure, i.e. the Akkade system (cf. Powell 1987/90: 498 and 503; Maiocchi 2009: 19f.). The 1-*silā zabar*-vessel is attested in *MVN* 3 97: r.i.3 (1 *gu-um* 'zabar', Oakk) and in the following Middle Sargonic texts from Adab: *CUSAS* 20 89 (60.0.0 še *silā*₃ *zabar*^{uruda}, "60 (*gur*) of barley (measured) according to the 1-*silā* copper *zabar*-vessel"), *CUSAS* 20 85 (50 *la*₂ 2 še *silā*₃ *zabar-ta gur*, "48 *gur* of barley (measured) according to the 1-*silā* *zabar*-vessel"), *CUSAS* 20 86 (2.2.0 še *gur silā*₃ *zabar-ta*, "2 *gur* and 20 *silā* of barley (measured) according to the 1-*silā* *zabar*-vessel"), and similar records in *CUSAS* 20 91, 96 and 99. Particularly interesting is the distinction between the *silā* of the copper *zabar*-vessel and the *sadug* system (for which see Powell 1987/90: 507) made in *CUSAS* 20 116 ([2]+4 ḡiš-i₃ *silā*₃ *zabar*^{uruda}-ta, 0.0.2 *gur ḡiš-i*₃ *sa*₂-*du*₁₁-ta) and *CDLN* 2011: 5 (see commentary by Brumfield 2011).

A copper *zabar*-vessel could weigh ca. 280 g. (cf. *TCCBI* I 215).

r.1: Meszi, the scribe, also attested in *RSO* 75 1: 1 (see commentary by Milone 2001: 2-4).

r.6: The reading -ke₄ of the last sign of the line, interpreted as -AK-e, is only tentative. For kiḡ₂-še₃ AK, see Attinger 2005b: 234 ("utiliser qqc. pour le travail").

r.7: For šu us₂ (Akk. *abāku*) "to send, to transfer", see Kienast and Volk 1995: 218f.

306 (CL 203)

Adab

2.1.8. Letter-order concerning wagon accessories and onions.

- o.1 Lugal-a-ḡu₁₀
 2 na-be₂-a
 3 Mu-ni
 4 lu₂-eš₂-aša₅-gid₂
 5 dumu Ama-tu-ra
 6 u₃-na-du₁₁
 7 [(x)] umbin_x (UMBIN×MAŠ)-na
 r.1 [1[?] ḡiš]gi-muš / [(x x)] 'umbin_x¹ ('UMBIN×MAŠ¹)
 2 u₃ 1ac ḡiš mud
 3 ḡa-mu-ra-šum₂-mu
 4 2ac šum₂-ti gurdub 3dc (ban₂)
 5 igi ḡa-mu-ni-du₈

This is what Lugal-ajaḡu says. Tell Muni, the land surveyor, the son of Amatu: "He should give you, (for[?]) the wheels (of a wagon), [1[?]] axle[?] for wheels, and 1 *mud* (for the yoke). He should find 2 30-*silā* baskets of *ti*-onions".

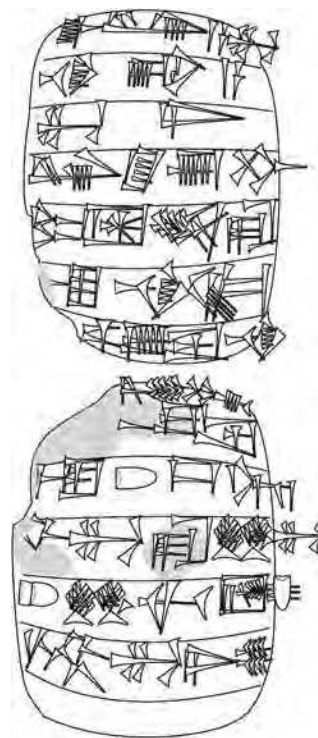
o.1: For Lugal-ajaḡu, see p. 30.

o.3: See commentary to no. 31: r.7'.

o.7: UMBIN×MAŠ is taken here as a graphic variant of UMBIN×LU, the usual sign for /umbin/ in Adab; note in this regard that final -na points to a word ending in -n. For the variant UMBIN×LU for /umbin/, see Yang 1989: 39; Kienast and Volk 1995: 49; Waetzoldt 2007b: 215; Schrakamp 2008: 680, 2012b: 279, 2013: 221.

r.1: ḡiš gi-muš₍₃₎ (Akk. *gimuššu, parīsu*) "pole" is usually found as a boat accessory, the "punting pole" (e.g. *SCTRAH* no. 323: 2, 5), for which see Civil 1989b: 61; Powell 1992: 117f.; Römer 1993: 392; Civil 2008: 130. In our text the context seems to indicate the component of a wagon, perhaps the axle.

r.2: See commentary to no. 243: 1.



r.4: See commentary to no. 68: 1.

r.5: The same verbal form is attested in other letter-order (*CUSAS* 11 89: r.ii.1), translated by Schrakamp (2013: 212) as “Er soll sein Auge(nmerk) darauf richten!”.

307 (CL 079)

Adab

2.1.8. Loan of barley.

- o.1 7^{ac} (gur) 2^{dc} (bariga) še gur
 2 dam ʾx¹ AB
 3 60^{ac} (gur) Du-du-ra
 4 Mu-ni-da
 5 ʾe¹-na-šum₂
 6 šu+niġin₂ 60^{ac}+7^{ac} (gur) 2^{dc} (bariga) [še gur]
 7 ʾšu+niġin₂^{ʾ1} 2^d ku₃ gi[n₂]
 8 [...]
 r.1 ʾ60^{ac}^{ʾ1} ʾše¹ [(gur)]
 2 ʾx¹ ʾku₃¹ [gin₂]
 3 ʾMu-ni-da¹
 4 ʾUr₂¹-ku₃-ge
 5 ʾe-da¹-tuku
 6 ʾGeme₂¹-^dEn-lil₂
 7 ugula ki siki-ka
 8 lu₂ ki-inim-ma-bi

7 *gur* (and) 120 *silā* of barley (for) the spouse^ʾ of ... (and) 60 *gur* (of barley) owed by Muni were given to Dudu. Total: 67 *gur* (and) 120 *silā* of [barley]; total^ʾ 2 shekels of silver.

60^ʾ (*gur*) of barley (and) ʾx¹ [shekels] of silver: Urkuge has (this) credit with Muni.

Geme-Enlil, forewoman of the female weavers, she is the witness of this.

o.2: Traces of the second sign do not seem to fit well with GAR₃.

o.4: For the loan formula PN₁-e PN₂-da tuku “PN₁ has a credit with PN₂”, see Wilcke 2007: 111. The complete formula is recorded below for Urkuge and Muni (r.1-5). In lines 3-6 it is said that the loan has been repaid (e-na-šum₂) to Dudu, with the debtor (Muni) in the comitative case.

o.8: There was probably nothing written on the lower edge of the obverse of the tablet.

r.6: Geme-Enlila, forewoman of the female weavers, is well attested in texts from the textile archive, e.g. *SCTRAH* nos. 278: 3, 279: 3, 282: r.2, etc.

r.7: See commentary to no. 59: r.2.

r.8: For lu₂ ki-inim-ma (Akk. *šību*) “witness”, see Molina 2013: 129.

308 (CL 158)

Adab

2.1.8. Oath concerning flax.

- o.1 600^{ac} gu ʾsa¹
 2 Ur-sa₆-ga
 3 ʾGala¹-maḥ-e

- 4 mu-tum₃-da-še₃
 r.1 mu lugal
 2 mu ensi₂
 3 En-ra
 4 in-da-pa₃
 5 u₄ 5d-še₃

600 bundles of flax: Galamah swore together with Ursaga, by the name of the king (and) by the name of the governor, for Enra, that they will bring (the flax). (They will do so) within five days.

A somewhat similar construction, with the contents of the oath in the terminative case, can be found in *MAD* 4 14: 8-13 (text discussed by Krecher 1973: 258-261; Edzard 1975: 83f.; Steinkeller 1989: 50; Attinger 1993: 301f.; Balke 2006: 92f.). The fact that the promissory oath was made in favour of Enra is deduced from his activity as the receiving official in other deliveries of flax (e.g. *SCTRAH* nos. 111: 4, 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117).

- o.1: See commentary to no. 108: 1.
 o.3: See commentary to no. 111: 2.
 r.3: See commentary to no. 113: r.2.

309 (CL 260)

Adab

2.1.8. Order concerning barley[?].

- o.1 2ac [x (x)]
 2 Ada[b^{ki}-...]
 3 saĝ-^rdu₅¹
 4 ^r1ac¹ ^rše²¹ ^rgur[?]¹ lu₂ ħuĝ-ĝa₂
 5 [...]
 r.1 1ac [...]
 2 nu-mu-bala-e
 3 lu₂ Ġiri₃-ne₂

2 [...] (for) Adab-[...], the field registrar; 1 *gur*[?] of barley[?] (for) hired men; [...]; 1 [...]. He will not transfer (the barley[?]). (Under the responsibility of) the man of Ġirine.

- o.2: For the possible restorations of this personal name, see commentary to no. 80: 7.

310 (CL 190)

Adab?

2.1.8. Pledge for merchants.

- o.1 E-la-^rla¹
 2 dam-gar₃
 3 lu₂ ^rKa¹-ka
 4 si-da-um
 5 u₃ Kal₂-bum-ra
 6 šu-du₈-a an-ne-šum₂

- 7 ki i₃-du₈ gal-ta
r. Reverse uninscribed

For Elala, merchant, the man of Kaka, the *šeda'um*, and for Kalbum: the pledge was given to them by the chief janitor.

o.1: See commentary to no. 86: 2.

o.4: For *si-da-um* (var. *su-da-um*, *šig-da-um*), a title of uncertain meaning, see Steinkeller 1992: 92 (“weaver?”) and Westenholz 1995: 537; see also *CAD* Š/2, p. 256 s.v. *šeda'u*. In Adab texts it is attested as *si-da-um* (*CUSAS* 19 66: 3, MS 4242: r.ii.10 [= *CDLI* P253317]) and *su-da-um* (*PPAC* 1 A. 825: 4', MS 2109/2: ii.2 [= *CDLI* P250834]).

o.6: In Sargonic Sumerian, the standard surety formula is *šu-du₈-a(-ni/-bi) de₆* “to bring someone/something as surety/pledge” (*ECTJ* 48: ii.1-2 [= *SRU* 69: ii.1-2], *ECTJ* 216: 5 [= *SRU* 70: 5], *MAD* 4 36: 6-7, *TCCBI* I 57: 6'-7'): see Wilcke 2007: 113f. The expression *šu-du₈-a šum₂* seems to have a narrower meaning: “to give someone/something as surety/pledge”. It is attested in two Ur III texts: *TCS* 1 74 and *JCS* 52, 17 92.

311 (CL 234)

Adab

2.1.8. Purchase of wool.

- o.1 10c+1ac siki gu₂ 4d ma-na
2 Bad₃-[DI.N]E
3 gaeš₂-¹e¹
4 ¹E₂-ur₂-ra¹
5 ¹e-na-la₂¹
r.1 [n] ¹siki¹ gu₂
2 ¹x¹ ¹ku₃¹ ¹gin₂¹
3 ¹Bad₃-DI.NE¹
4 ¹Ur-^dSU₃.PA.SIKIL¹
5 ¹e-na-la₂¹
7 ¹iti¹ ¹ga₂-udu-ur₄¹

11 talents (and) 4 *mana* of wool, Bad-DI.NE, the travelling merchant, weighed out for E-ur; [n] talents of wool, ... shekels of silver (as their price), Bad-DI.NE weighed them out for Ur-SU₃.PA.SIKIL. Month vii.

o.2: The merchant Bad-DI.NE is attested as a supplier of wool (*SCTRAH* no. 311) and copper (*SCTRAH* no. 227). For the reading and interpretation of the onomastic element DI.NE, see Steinkeller 1989: 264f. and Selz 1993: 383.

o.3: For gaeš₂, see commentary to no. 90: r.5.

r.4: See commentary to no. 37: 2.

2.2. Provenance Uncertain

2.2.1. Foodstuff

312 (CL 080)

Provenance uncertain

2.2.1. Expenditure of barley.

o.1	5ac še gur
2	ʽKa ¹ -ku ₃ engar
3	ʽ5ac ¹ (gur) Mes-e ₂
4	5ac (gur) ʽDu ₁₁ ¹ -ga-ni
5	ʽ5ac ¹ (gur) Ur-zikum-ma
6	1ac (gur) Ur-a ₂
7	[1ac (gur)] ʽx-za ₃ [?] -x ¹
r.1	_____
2	šu+niĝin ₂ 20c+2ac še gur

5 gur of barley (for) Kaku, the farmer, 5 (gur of barley for) Mes-e, 5 (gur of barley for) Dugani, 5 (gur of barley for) Ur-zikuma, 1 (gur of barley for) Ur-a, (and) [1 (gur of barley for)] ... Total: 22 gur of barley.

o.2: See commentary to no. 13: 4.

313 (CL 027)

Provenance uncertain

2.2.1. Expenditure of barley.

o.1	2dc (bariga) 4c (ban ₂) še
2	A- <i>ḫu-ḫu</i>
3	2dc (bariga) ʽ(x) x ¹ -ba
4	2dc (bariga) i[gi]-nu-du ₈
5	2dc (bariga) Nin-ʽe ₂ ¹

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

160 sila of barley (for) *Aḫuhū*; 120 sila (of barley for) ...-ba; 120 sila (of barley for) blind worker(s); 120 sila (of barley for) Nin-e.

o.4: igi-nu-du₈ is a word designating a group of people mainly attested in Pre-Sargonic Girsu. It seems that they were blinded prisoners of war whose occupations involved water (Bauer 1972: 194; Gelb 1973: 87; Heimpel 2009a; Selz, forthcoming), although they have also been interpreted simply as a group of labourers of a very low social status (Schrakamp 2008: 707f. and 2014: 721f. nn. 111-112, with previous literature). In the Sargonic period, the term igi-nu-tuku was preferred to designate them (see Farber 1985: 221): *AIHA* 4 1: i.17, 7: r.ii.2, *BIN* 8 130: 6, *ITT* 1 1062: 4, 1391: 6, *ITT* 5 9266: 8, *MAD* 1 253: pass. (= Tutub 14), *NBC* 12319: r.i.9 (= Bridges 1981: 481), *NBC* 7008: 2 (= Bridges 1981: 467), *RTC* 96: r.iii.11, *CUSAS* 19 132: r.2 (CS, Adab), *CUSAS* 20 44: 7 (MS, Adab).

314 (CL 138)*Provenance uncertain**2.2.1. Delivery of bread.*o.1 [n]+^rx¹ nin[da]

2 Ur-zikum-ma

3 mu-de₆4 [x]-^rx x¹*Rest lost?*r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[n] ... breads. Ur-zikuma brought them. [...]

315 (CL 045)*Provenance uncertain**2.2.1. Expenditure of groats, bread and beer.*o.1 1ac ^rniĝ₂[?]-ar₃¹-ra

2 10c ninda si

3 30c ninda ne-saĝ

4 1ac kaš

5 zi-ga-am₃r. *Reverse uninscribed*

1 (*gur*[?]) of groats[?], 10 (loaves of) germinated cereal bread, 30 (loaves of) bread for offerings (and) 1 (jar of) beer. They were expended.

o.2: ninda si is most probably an abbreviated form of ninda si-ga “germinated cereal bread”, well attested in texts from Ebla (see Archi 1986: 203 and Milano 1990: 400); according to these sources, it could be made from emmer and barley. ninda si is well documented in Adab, where it is said that it could also be made from wheat, emmer and barley: CUSAS 11 194: i.2, CUSAS 23 30: r.5, CUSAS 20 9: r.i.12 (ninda si gig) and PPAC 1 A 898: 2 (ninda si imgaga₃), 3 (ninda si še).

o.3: See commentary to no. 1: i.1.

316 (CL 118)*Provenance uncertain**2.2.1. Expenditure/delivery of ĝipar-fruit.*o.1 1ac ^{ĝi}š ĝipar (KISAL) gur (over erased zu₂[?]-lum / x)

2 Ur-gu

3 2dc (bariga) Ur-nu

4 2dc (bariga) Ka-ku₃r. *Reverse uninscribed*

1 *gur* of ĝipar-fruit (for/from) Ur-gu; 120 *sila* (of ĝipar-fruit for/from) Ur-nu; 120 *sila* (of ĝipar-fruit for/from) Kaku.

o.1: For ^{ĝi}š ĝipar (KISAL), a fruit of uncertain identification, see Krebern timer 1986: 194 and Heimpel 2011: 122f. There are traces of two erased signs under ĜIŠ and GUR, and a clear LUM partly covered by KISAL on the edge.

o.4: See commentary to no. 13: 4.

317 (CL 059)

Provenance uncertain

2.2.1. *Expenditure/delivery of uncertain commodities.*

o.1 [...] 'x (x)¹

2 2d '1¹ (ban₂)

3 šu+niĝin₂ 2dc (bariga) 2c (ban₂)

4 Ur-^dNin-'piriĝ¹

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

... (and) 2 10²-*silā* (baskets²). Total: 140 *silā*. (For/from) Ur-Ninpiriĝ.

2.2.2. *Oils*

318 (CL 232)

Provenance uncertain

2.2.2. *Delivery² of sesame seeds.*

o.1 5ac (gur) 3c (ban₂) 'še¹-ĝiš-i₃ gur

2 a-ra₂ 1d-kam

3 1ac (gur) 2dc (bariga) la₂ 1d (ban₂) še-ĝiš-i₃ gur

r.1 a-ra₂ 2d-kam

2 2dc (bariga) '1c¹ (ban₂) 5d sila₃ še-ĝiš-i₃

3 a-ra₂ 3d-kam

4 Lugal-[x-(x)]

5 mu-[de₆ (?)]

5 *gur* (and) 30 *silā* of sesame seeds, for the first time; 1 *gur* (and) 110 *silā* of sesame seeds, for the second time; 135 *silā* of sesame seeds, for the third time. Lugal-[... brought them (?)].

This is one of the scarce references to sesame seeds for the Old Akkadian period. See other references and a recent discussion on sesame in third millennium sources in Heimpel 2013, with previous literature; see also the commentary to no. 26: 2.

319 (CL 263)

Provenance uncertain

2.2.2. *Expenditure of lard.*

o.1 60ac+30c+5ac ĝuruš

2 i₃-ša_h₂

3 [(x)] PA

4 [...] 'x¹ G[A²] / [(...)]

r. *Reverse lost*

95 male workers, lard ...

2.2.3. Assorted Implements

320 (CL 285)

Provenance uncertain

2.2.3. Tally of agricultural implements.

- o.1 4ac ṛḡiṣal¹
 2 4ac ḡiṣgin₂
 3 4ac ḡiṣniḡ₂-gul
 4 4ac ḡiṣgi-lub
 5 ṛ4ac¹ ḡiṣṛkiḡ₂¹
 r.1 4ac ḡiṣḡ[a-zi]
 2 2ac ḡiṣṛzu₂¹
 3 2ac ḡiṣnaḡa₄ (KUM)
 4 2ac ḡiṣṛx¹

4 hoes, 4 adzes, 4 mauls, 4 *gilub*-hoes, 4 axes, 2 hoe blades, 2 mortars (and) 2 ...

o.1: See commentary to no. 172: 1.

o.2: For ḡiṣgin₂ (Akk. *pāšū*) “axe, adze, hatchet”, see Molina and Such-Gutiérrez 2005: 104f.

o.3: ḡiṣniḡ₂-gul (Akk. *akkullu*) “maul”, a tool used for breaking the clods left after harrowing, see Mekawa 1990: 123f.; Civil 1994: 78f. and 2008: 92.

o.4: In view of the context, the term ḡiṣgi-lub should designate an agricultural implement, possibly a type of hoe. The reading is supported by the Ur III spelling ḡiṣgi-lum¹lub, recorded between ḡiṣal and ḡiṣgin₂ in *MVN* 5 273:ii.2. On the other hand, ḡiṣgi-lub is also attested in *CUSAS* 20 291: 2, where it is recorded after ḡiṣgin₂; the same object, in the same context, appears as ḡiṣlub in *CUSAS* 20 30: 2. ḡiṣgi-lub is thus probably related to ḡiṣlub-bi-da (OB Nippur *Hh* 7 140 = *MSL* 6, p. 153, recorded before ḡiṣḡa-bu-da), ḡiṣlub-bi (Akk. *šelliptu*) and ḡiṣlub-bi-du (Akk. *kursinnu*) (*Hh* 7a 242f. = *MSL* 6, p. 104f., before ḡiṣniḡ₂-gul). These terms have been discussed by Cavigneaux 1992: 109 (who suggests a reading lib-bi-(du), with the possible meaning “stake”), Civil 1994: 149 (who points out that it is a synonym of ḡiṣal-šub, a type of hoe), and Veldhuis 1997: 114 (a type of hoe); Civil (ibid.) has drawn attention to the double function of lub-bi as a weapon and an agricultural implement, and has mentioned its possible relationship with ḡiṣsaḡ-lum¹lub, listed between ḡiṣniḡ₂-gul and ḡiṣgin₂ in *ITT* 3 5408 (Ur III); note also in this regard ḡiṣgi-lum¹lub, quoted above.

o.5: For ḡiṣkiḡ₂ (Akk. *niggallu*) “sickle”, see Civil 1994: 90, 2008: 92.

r.1: See commentary to no. 229: r.1'.

r.2: For ḡiṣzu₂ “blade of a hoe; ploughshare”, see de Maaijer and Jagersma 2003/04: 354; Civil 2008: 145.

r.3: For ḡiṣnaḡa₄ (Akk. *esittum*) “mortar”, see Steinkeller 1989: 36 and Selz 1993: 557.

321 (CL 300)

*Provenance uncertain*2.2.3. Delivery⁹ of baskets.

- o.1 20c ṛgurdub¹ 2c (ban₂)
 2 a-ra₂ 1d-kam
 3 20c+5ac gurdub 2c (ban₂)
 4 a-ra₂ 2d-kam
 5 20c gurdub 2c (ban₂)

- 6 'a¹-ra₂ 3*d*-kam
 r.1 10*c*+5*ac* gurdub 2*c* (ban₂)
 2 'a-ra₂ 4*d*-kam¹
 3 ku₃-[bi[?]] 'x x¹
 4 [...] 'KA¹ 'x¹
 5 'šu+niġin₂¹ 60*ac*+20*c* gurdub
-

20 20-*silā* baskets, for the first time; 25 20-*silā* baskets, for the second time; 20 20-*silā* baskets, for the third time; (and) 15 20-*silā* baskets, for the fourth time. [Their[?]] silver (value is) ..., ... Total: 80 baskets.

322 (CL 216)

Provenance uncertain

2.2.3. Tally of sacks.

- o.1 10*c*+2*ac* eš₂-'bara₂¹
 2 'Ur¹-Gibil
 3 Ur-Da-da
 4 nu-banda₃
 5 I₃-li₂-¹a¹-*hi* e₂-a
 6 šu ba-ti-a
 r.1 ša-a[t]
 2 'Du-du¹
 3 in 'x¹-KAR-/¹x x¹
-

12 sacks (from) Ur-Gibil, (and from) Ur-Dada, the overseer, which Ilī-aḥī received in the house/temple, which belong to Dudu, they are in ...

o.1: For eš₂-bara₂ “sack”, see the commentary to no. 270: 2.

323 (CL 134)

Provenance uncertain

2.2.3. Expenditure/delivery of oars and punting poles.

- o.1 50*c* ^{ġiš}ġisal (DUG.ĠIŠ)
 2 4*ac* ^{ġiš}gi-muš
 3 Ki-ni
 4 20*c* ^{ġiš}ġis[al] (DUG.[ĠIŠ])
 5 2*ac* ^{ġiš}g[i-muš]
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

50 oars (and) 4 punting poles (for/from) Kini; 20 oars (and) 2 punting poles.

o.1: For ^{ġiš}ġisal (Akk. *gišallu*) “oar”, see Civil 1987b: 150, 1989b: 61; Römer 1993: 391f.; Civil 2008: 63, 130.

o.2: See commentary to no. 306: r.1.

2.2.4. *Livestock***324 (CL 089)***Provenance uncertain*2.2.4. *Expenditure/delivery of oxen.*

- o.1 50c+2ac gu₄ 2o
 2 10c gu₄ 2o
 3 Na[m-m]ah

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

52 two-year-old oxen (and) 10 two-year-old oxen (for/from) Nammah.

325 (CL 208)*Provenance uncertain*2.2.4. *Expenditure/delivery of oxen and cows.*

- o.1 [n g]u₄-ab₂
 2 [n a]b₂-ama
 3 [n ab₂] mu 2o
 4 1ac+[n gu₄] mu 2o
 5 3ac 'ab₂¹ mu 1o
 6 2ac gu₄ mu 1o
 7

- r.1 šu+niġin₂ '20c+4ac¹ ab₂
 2 Šuruppag^{ki}

[n] breeding bulls, [n] pregnant cows, [n] two-year-old cows, 1+[n] two-year-old oxen, 3 one-year-old cows (and) 2 one-year-old oxen. Total: 24 (oxen and) cows (for/from) Šuruppag.

o.1: For gu₄-ab₂ (Akk. *mīrum*) “breeding bull”, see Selz 1989: 444 and Stol 1995: 181.

o.2: For ab₂-ama “calf-bearing cow”, see Bauer 1972: 292.

326 (CL 038)*Provenance uncertain*2.2.4. *Expenditure of sheep.*

- o.1 2o udu 2d m[u]
 2 Lugal-ki-e
 3 e₂-gal-ta (*over erasure*)
 4 mu-lah₅
 5 Igi-zi-ra
 6 an-na-šum₂
 r.1 2ac maš₂

2 two-year-old sheep, Lugal-ki brought them from the palace, they were given to Igi-zi; 2 goats.

2.2.5. Personnel

327 (CL 061)

Provenance uncertain

2.2.5. Tally of cowherds.

- o.1 1ac Lugal-zi
 2 1ac Ad-da
 3 1ac Šeš-tur
 4 1ac —
 5 1ac —
 6 Du-du
 7 [1ac] A-ba-mu-AK
 8 1ac Lugal-ezem
 9 '1ac' 'x'-[...]
 r.1 1ac 'x'-[...]
 2 unu₃-me

=====

Lugalzi, Adda, Šeštur (and) —, (their foreman is³) Dudu; Aba-mu'AK, Lugal-ezem (and) ... They are cowherds.

328 (CL 288)

Provenance uncertain

2.2.5. Tally of fishermen.

- o.1 Ur-mes
 2 dumu Šu-maḥ
 3 Gala (ARAD.KU)
 4 TAR-ta
 5 Za₃-MU
 6 Lu₂-banda₃^{da}
 r.1 Da-da
 2 šu-ku₆-me

=====

Urmes, son of Šumah, Gala, TAR-ta, Za-MU, Lubanda (and) Dada. They are fishermen.

329 (CL 095)

*Provenance uncertain*2.2.5. Tally of workers[?].

- o.1 1ac Ne-saḡ
 2 1ac Ur-^dInana
 3 1ac Na-ba-'lu₅¹
 4 1ac Lugal-'a₂¹-maḥ
 r. Reverse uninscribed

Nesaḡ, Ur-Inana, Nabalu (and) Lugal-amah.

3. Late Narām-Suen/Šarkališarri tablets

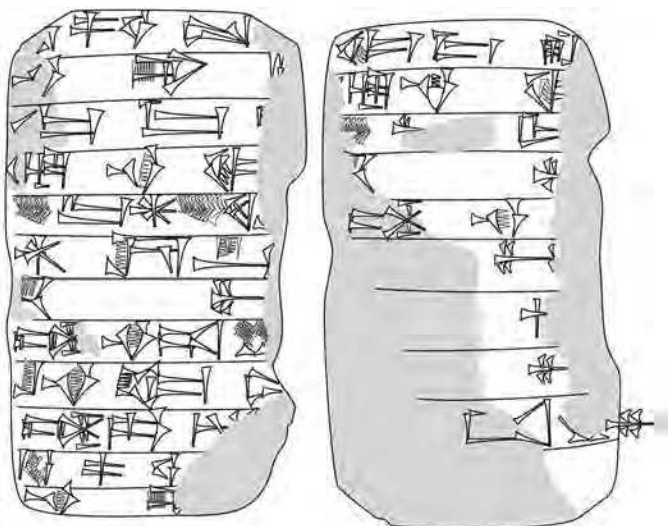
3.1. Adab

330 (CL 253)

Adab

3.1. Letter-order concerning barley.

- o.1 'A×KU₃¹-pa-e₃
 2 na-be₂-a
 3 Inim-ma-r[a]
 4 u₃-na-d[u₁₁]
 5 še Ur-^dTu-d[a]
 6 an-da-ĝal₂
 7 Za₃-MU
 8 ħe₂ (LAK 644)-na-ab-šu[m₂-(mu)]
 9 šu na-bi₂-D[U]
 10 ħe₂ (LAK 644)-kala-g[e]
 11 A×KU₃-pa-^re₃¹
 12 na-b[e₂-a]
 r.1 Inim-ma-ra
 2 u₃-na-d[u₁₁]
 3 'še-ĝu₁₀¹ tuk[u-a]
 4 [Z]a₃-M[U]
 5 'ħe₂¹-na-[šum₂-mu]
 6 [...] MU [(x)]
 7 [...] 'x¹ [(x)]
 8 [x] 'x¹ MU [(x)]
 9 [ħe₂-na-a]b-^ršum₂-mu¹



This is what A×KU₃-pa'e says: Tell Inima: "the barley that Ur-Tu has, he should give it to Za-MU, he should not lay hands on it, he should deliver it promptly".

This is what A×KU₃-pa'e says: Tell Inima: "my barley, [which] he has, he should [give it] to Za-MU, ..., he [should] give it [to him]".

o.1: For this personal name, see the commentary to no. 228: 3. This A×KU₃-pa-e₃ is probably not the same person as his namesake, the smith recorded in *SCTRAH* nos. 228: 3, 229: r.3' and 237: 2.

o.5: For the mother-goddess ^dTu in Adab, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 34.

o.9: For šu DU/tum₃ "to touch, to put the hand on someone/something", see Behrens and Steible 1983: 66; Attinger 1997: 79 (p. 81); Sefati 1998: 163; Karahashi 2000: 171.

o.10: For kala.g "to deliver promptly", see Kienast and Volk 1995: 37f.; their interpretation of this verb, which fits very well in our context, is based on its occurrence in a Sargonic letter from Adab (*PPAC* 1 A 942) and in an Ur III letter-order (*BCT* 2 157); see also *CAD* D, p. 86 s.v. *danānu* 2f.

r.5: The restoration of this line is tentative (there is not enough space for ħe₂-na-[ab-šum₂-mu]).

331 (CL 245)*Adab**3.1. Delivery of wool².*

- o.1 10c [gu₂ n] / m[a-na] 'siki'¹
 2 Ur-ur
 3 dumu Du-du
 r.1 mu-de₆
 2 e₂-niĝ₂-gur₁₁
 3 ba-ku₄-ra₂
-

10 [talents (and) n] *mana* of wool². Ur-ur, son of Dudu, brought them. They were entered into the storehouse

r.2: See commentary to no. 85: r.2.

332 (CL 302)*Adab**3.1. Expenditure/delivery of wool.*

- o.1 4ac siki ma-na
 2 4ac Ur-ur
 3 e₂-gal gibil
 4 3a Ur-^dDumu
 5 3ac ^dUtu-IG-DUL₃
 6 e₂-gal
 r. *Rest of the obverse lost (c. 4-5 lines)*
Beginning of the reverse lost (c. 4-5 lines)
 1' siki 'x'¹-[...]
-

4 *mana* of wool, 4 (for/from) Ur-ur, (from) the new palace; 3 (*mana* of wool for/from) Ur-Dumu; 3 (*mana* of wool for/from) Utu-IG-DUL₃, (from) the palace; [...]. The wool ...

o.3: See commentary to no. 72: r.3.

o.4: For ^dDumu, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 12.

o.5: For an analysis of the personal name ^dUtu-IG-DUL₃, see Hilgert 2002: 210-213.

333 (CL 251)*Adab?**3.1. Delivery of sheep and goats.*

- o.1 [n] udu 1d maš₂
 2 [U]r-^dMUŠ
 3 [n ud]u 1d maš₂ Ur-^dA-ma
 4 [n udu] 1d maš₂ E₂-ḥa-lu-ub₂
 5 [n udu] 1d maš₂ E₂-saḥar-ta
 6 [n] 'udu'¹ Za₃-MU

- 7 [n] udu Ur-zu
 8 1d udu 1d maš₂ Ur-e₂-dam
 9 1d udu Lugal-an-na-tum₂
 r.1 1d maš₂ dumu Lugal-KA
 2 1d maš₂ dumu A₂-šum₂-ma
 3 1d udu 1d maš₂ Maš-tur
 4 1d udu 1d maš₂ Ur-mes-me-an-ne₂
 5 1d udu Lu₂-diġir-ra
 6 [n] maš₂ Ki-tuš-lu₂
 7 '1d' maš₂ Lugal-UD
 8 _____
 9 e₂-gur₄-gur₄

[n] sheep (and) 1 goat (from) Ur-MUŠ, [n] sheep (and) 1 goat (from) Ur-Ama, [n] sheep (and) 1 goat (from) E-ḫalub, [n] sheep (and) 1 goat (from) E-saḫarta, [n] sheep (from) Za-MU, [n] sheep (from) Urzu, 1 sheep (and) 1 goat (from) Ur-edam, 1 sheep (from) Lugal-annatum, 1 goat (from) the son of Lugal-KA, 1 goat (from) the son of A-šuma, 1 sheep (and) 1 goat (from) Maštur, 1 sheep (and) 1 goat (from) Urmes-me-ane, 1 sheep (from) Lu-diġira, [n] goats (from) Kituš-lu, (and) 1 goat (from) Lugal-UD. (At) the fattening-house.

o.2: For ^dMUŠ, a deity that might be identified with ^dIrḫan (the deified river Euphrates), or with ^dNirah (the deified snake), see Wiggermann 2001; for this deity in Adab, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 20.

o.3: For the goddess Ama in Adab, see Such-Gutiérrez 2005/06: 4f.

r.9: e₂-gur₄-gur₄ is to be connected with udu-gur₄-gur₄ (Akk. *kurkurrānu*), attested lexically (Hh 13 48 = *MSL* 8/1, p. 11), which according to Steinkeller (1995a: 56) “could describe an animal with a swollen or enlarged belly”; for the spelling gur for gur₄ (Akk. *kabru*) “thick, fattened”, said of sheep in ED IIIb and Old Akkadian texts, see Bauer 1972: 673 and Westenholz 1975b: 56.

3.2. Provenance Uncertain

334 (CL 115)

Provenance uncertain

3.2. Tally of weapons and other wooden objects.

- o.1 [n] ^{uruda}gag ṛx¹
 2 6ac za-am-ri₂-tum ṛ^{ḡis}₁
 3 1ac ṛ^{ḡis}₂ a₂¹ ṛapin²₁
 4 20c+3ac ḡ^{is}si
 5 dah-ṛḫa¹-am₃
 6 [...]
 7 [n]+ṛ10c¹ [...]
 8 *Rest lost*
 r. *Reverse uninscribed*

[n] copper gag-lances, 6 wooden *zamritum*-lances, 1 wooden ... (and) 23 wooden combs for plucking, it is an additional (delivery); [...], [n]+10 [...].

o.1: See commentary to no. 155: 2.

o.2: For *za-am-ri₂-tum* / *za₃-mi-ri₂-tum* “lance, javelin”, see Schrakamp 2010: 215-218, 2011.

o.3: The identification of the sign for *apin* at the end of the line is uncertain. If the restoration is correct, for ^{êi}s a₂ *apin* (Akk. *aḥu*) “plough handle”, see Salonen 1968: 74; Bauer 1972: 266; Hruška 2005: 512.

o.4: See commentary to no. 167: 2.

335 (CL 111)

Provenance uncertain

3.2. *Distribution[?] of field allotments.*

o.1 2c (bur₃) 2ac (iku) aša₅

2 [(x)] BI

3 [x]-ma

4 — ašgab

5 _____

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

38 *iku* of a field ..., (for[?]) [...] -ma, the leather worker.

336 (CL 139)

Provenance uncertain

3.2. *Tally of work assignments.*

o.1 1ac kiĝ₂

2 Nam-maḥ-ni

3 1ac ½c 'Ur¹-^drInana¹

4 1ac ½c 'Lugal-TUG₂¹-maḥ

5 [n] 'Ma-an-šum₂ (?)¹

Rest lost

r. *Reverse uninscribed*

1 (...) of work (assigned) to Nammaḥni; 1½ (... of work assigned to) Ur-Inana; 1½ (... of work assigned to) Lugal-TUG₂-maḥ; [n] (... of work assigned to) Manšum[?]; [...].

o.1: kiĝ₂ is interpreted here as “work assignment” (see Bauer 1972: 68f.), although the kind of work assigned is not specified in the text.

4. Ur III

337 (CL 083)

Provenance uncertain

4. Expenditure of barley.

- o.1 [...] gur lug[al]
 2 [...] -ta
 3 [...] -Ma-^rma¹
 4 [...] A²-d]a-lal₃
 5 [...] ^ra¹-ra₂ 1o-kam
 6 [...] a-ra₂ 2o-kam
 7 [...] a-ra₂ 3o-kam
 8 [...] ^d]Ba-u₂-in-zu
 9 [...] ^rA₂¹-pi-la-num₂
 10 [...] ^rKi¹-a-a-tum
 11 [...] ^Ḫu-ul-li₂
 12 — Puzur₄-i₃-li₂
 r.1 4d (bariga) Iš-ku-^rmi-x¹-na-^rx¹
 2 [...] Di-^ḡir-ba-ni
 3 [...] Puzur₄-Ma-ma
 4 [...] ^rKU¹-i-la-ak
 5 [...] ^rA¹-mur-^dA-za-^rKA¹
 6 [...] I-^ṣur-di-^ḡir ^rdub²¹-[sar²]
 7 [...] ^rKU¹-i-d[a²-(...)]
 8 [...] ^rUr¹-AN.^rx (x)¹
 9 [...] ^rx-x¹
 10 [...] ^Šu-Ma-ma / dumu Pu₃-zu-zu
 12 [...] -^rgar₃¹-AN
 13 4a (gur) 1d (bariga) 1d (ban₂) gur
 14 [...] -NI² ^šu ba-ti

[n] gur (measured according to the) royal (gur), at [n] each, (for) [...] -Mama, (and for) [A²]dalal, [n] for the first time, [n] for the second time, [n] for the third time; [(n) for] Bau-inzu, [(n) for] Apilatum, [(n) for] Ki-ajatatum, [(n) for] ^Ḫulli, 0 (for) Puzur-ilī, 240 sila (for) Iškumi-...-na-..., [(n) for] Ilum-bāni, [(n) for] Puzur-Mama, [(n) for] KU-ilak, [(n) for] Amur-Aza-KA, [(n) for] Iṣṣur-ilī, the scribe², [(n) for] KU-id[a²...], [(n) for] Ur-..., [(n) for] ..., [(n) for] ^Šu-Mama, son of Puzuzu, [(n) for] ...-gar-AN. (Total²): 4 gur (and) 70 sila (of barley), ... received.

Fragment of a different tablet glued to the upper right corner.

THE CUNEIFORM SIGNS*

1. Sign List

A

- a V: -a (locative case: e₂-a); ^{gada}a-da₅; a-DU₈-de₃; ^{kuš}a-ĝa₂; ^{kuš}a-ĝa₂-la₂; a-ra₂; ba-a-la₅; bala-a-ri₂; bar-du₈-a; du₈-a; ĥi-a; in-na-a; lu₂-DUN-a; lu₂ za₅-a; maš₂-da-ri-a; na-be₂-a; niĝ₂-i₃-de₂-a; niĝ₂-mul-a; ^(tug₂)NIĜ₂.SU-a; si a-ba-sa₂; ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃-a; šu-a gi₄-(a); šu ba-ti-a; šu-du₈-a an-ne-šum₂; tug₂ du₈-a; zi-ga-a; |ZI.ZI|-a-num₂; zi-zi-bi₂-a-num₂
- MN: iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-a; iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-ku₅-a
- PN: A-aš₂-[x (x)]; A-ba-da-sa₂; A-ba-^dEn-lil₂; A-ba-mu-AK; A-ba-mu-na; A-ĝeštin; A-ĝu₁₀; A-*ĥu*-du₁₀; A-*ĥu*-*ĥu*; A-*ĥu*-mu-bi₂; A-*ĥu*-*šu*-nu; A-mur-um; A-NI.NI; A-rum₂; A-zu-zu; ^aAz; Ba-a; Be-li₂-Il₃-a-ba₄; E₃-a-šar; I₃-li₂-a-*hi*; Lugal-a; Lugal-a-ĝu₁₀; Lugal-a-si; Puzur₄-Il₃-A-ba₄; Saĝ-a-DU; Subir_x-a; Ta₂-ni₂-a; Ur-^dA-ma; Ur-^dNa-du₃-a; ^dUtu-a-(ĝu₁₀)
- GN: A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}
- DN: ^dA-ma; Il₃-a-ba₄; ^dNa-du₃-a
- A V: A.|ZI.ZI|
- PN: A-KA-du₃
- See A.AN, A.ENGUR, |A.TU.A.TU|.DU₈.LIŠ, A×KU₃, EDIN.A.SU.(A), ĤA.A, SI.A, URU×A
- A.AN**
- am₃ V: -am₃ (encl. copula: ku₄-ra₂-am₃, la₂-i₃-am₃, zi-ga-am₃, etc.)

A.ENGUR

i₇ GN: i₇ ensi₂; i₇ KA-ĝi₅; i₇ tur

|A.TU.A.TU|.DU₈.LIŠ (*copy*)

asal_x V: ^{ĝi₅}asal_x

A×KU₃ (*copy*)

A×KU₃ PN: A×KU₃-pa-e₃

A₂

a₂ V: ^{ĝi₅}a₂; a₂-an; a₂^{me}me₃; eš₂-a₂-^fan[?]₁

MN: iti a₂-ki-ti

PN: A₂-ni-ta; A₂-šum₂-ma; Lugal-a₂-ma₅; Ur-a₂

A₂

PN: A₂-[...]

id

PN: E-la-nu-id

AB

ab V: ab-AK; ab-dab₆; ab-de₆; ab-ĝar; ab-si; ab-šum₂; ĥe₂-na-ab-šum₂-mu

MN: iti ab-e₃; iti ab-e₃-zi-ga

PN: Ab-ba; Niĝir-ab-zu

AB

PN: Ama-AB

eš₃

V: nu-eš₃

AB×AŠ₂

abba₂ V: abba₂ iri

AB₂

ab₂ V: ab₂; ab₂-ama; ab₂-ma₅; eš₂-dur-ab₂-saĝ; gu₄-ab₂

AB₂.KU

unu₃ V: unu₃.d

AD

ad V: ad-KID

* V = Vocabulary; MN = Month name; PN = Personal name; DN = Divine name; GN = Geographical name. Signs from no. 337 (Ur III) are not included in this list. Copies of selected signs are given on pp. 262f. Signs for numbers are given on p. 39.

	PN: Ad-da		PN: A-ba- ^d En-lil ₂ ; Amar- ^d Ašnan _x ;
AD	PN: <i>Li-bi-AD-li</i>		^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ -bad ₃ ; Diğir-GAR ₃ ; <i>En-bu-</i>
at	V: <i>ša-at</i> (Akk.)		diğir; ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ ; ^d En-lil ₂ -le; Gan-
AĜ₂			^d En-lil ₂ ; Geme ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ ; Geme ₂ -
aĝ ₂	PN: Lugal-ki-aĝ ₂		^d Nin- ^r x (x) ¹ ; <i>I-mi</i> -diğir; Lu ₂ - ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ ;
AK			Lu ₂ -diğir-ra; Lu ₂ - ^d Inana; Lu ₂ - ^d Iškur;
AK	V: AK; ab-AK		<i>Puzur</i> ₄ - ^d En-lil ₂ ; <i>Puzur</i> ₄ - ^d EN.ZU; Ur-
	PN: A-ba-mu-AK; LUL.GU-AK; Nun-AK-		^d A-ma; Ur- ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ ; Ur- ^d Dumu; Ur-
	AK		^d Dumu-zi-da; Ur- ^d E[N.X]; Ur- ^d En-ki;
AL (<i>copy</i>)			Ur- ^d En-lil ₂ ; Ur- ^d Erra _x ^{ra} ; Ur- ^d Eš ₅ -peš;
al	V: ^{ĝi} š ₃ al; al-dar-ra; al-keš ₂ ; al-zi; kiĝ ₂ -		Ur- ^d ĝi ^r Gibil ₍₄₎ ¹ ; Ur- ^d Gibil ₆ ; Ur- ^d Ĥa-
	še ₃ a[l-k]e ₄ ²		ia ₃ ; Ur- ^d Inana; Ur- ^d Ištaran; Ur- ^d MUŠ;
	PN: Al-du ₁₁ -ga; Al-la; Lugal-al-kal;		Ur- ^d Na-du ₃ -a; Ur- ^d Nin-mug; Ur-
	Lugal-al-sa ₆ ; Nin-al-kal; Ur-Tum-al		^d Nin-piriĝ; Ur- ^d SU ₃ .PA.SIKIL; Ur-
AL	V: AL		^d Sud ₃ -da; Ur- ^d Šul-pa-e ₃ ; Ur- ^d Tu; Ur-
maĥ ₂	V: ab ₂ -maĥ ₂		^d Utu; Ur ₅ -tu- ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ ; Uri ₃ - ^d En-lil ₂ ;
See PA.AL			^d Utu-a; ^d Utu-a-ĝu ₁₀ ; ^d Utu-i ₃ -kuš ₂ ;
			^d Utu-IG-DUL ₃ ; [...] - ^d En-lil ₂ ; [...] -
			^d Inana
ALAM			DN: ^d A-ma; ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ ; ^d Ašnan _x ;
alan	V: alan		^d Dumu; ^d Dumu-zi; ^d En-ki; ^d En-lil ₂ ;
AM			^d EN.ZU; ^d Erra _x ^{ra} ; ^d Eš ₅ -peš; ^d Gibil;
am	V: <i>za-am-ri₂-tum</i> ^{ĝi} š		^d Gibil ₆ ; ^d Ĥa-ia ₃ ; ^d Inana; ^d Iškur;
AM	V: lu ₂ -AM.ĜIŠGAL×IGI		^d Ištaran; ^d MUŠ; ^d Na-du ₃ -a; ^d Nin-mug;
AMA			^d Nin-piriĝ; ^d Nin- ^r x (x) ¹ ; ^d SU ₃ .PA.SIKIL;
ama	V: ab ₂ -ama		^d Sud ₃ ; ^d Tu; ^d Utu
	PN: Ama-AB; Ama-tu; Nin-ama-ĝu ₁₀	il ₃	PN: <i>Be-li₂-Il₃-a-ba₄</i> ; <i>Puzur</i> ₄ - <i>Il₃-A-ba₄</i>
AMAR			DN: <i>Il₃-a-ba₄</i>
amar	PN: Amar- ^d Ašnan _x ; Amar-edin-na;		See A.AN, AŠ ₂ .AN
	Amar-ŠE.MUŠ; Amar-Šuba _x	[AN.AN]	
mar ₂	PN: Ur-Mara ₂ -da		See NAB
AN		ANŠE/ĜIR₃	
am ₆	V: i ₃ -me-am ₆	anše	V: anše; ^{ĝi} š ₃ gigir ₂ -anše; maš ₂ -anše; sipa
an	V: a ₂ -an; an-da-ĝal ₂ ; an-ku ₄ ; an-mu ₄ ;		anše
	an-na-šum ₂ ; an-ne-šum ₂ ; eš ₂ -a ₂ - ^r an ² ¹ ;	ĝiri ₃	V: ĝiri ₃ -ĝen-na
	^{ĝi} š ₃ har-an; ki-an; šu-du ₈ -a an-ne-šum ₂		PN: Ĝiri ₃ -ne ₂
	PN: An-na; Ba-an-za; Lu ₂ -an-ne ₂ ;	ANŠE.ARAD	
	Lugal-an-dul ₃ ; Lugal-an-na-tum ₂ ; Ma-	dur ₃	V: dur ₃
	an-šum ₂ ; Nir-an-da-ĝal ₂ ; Ur-mes-me-	APIN	
	an-ne ₂	apin	V: apin
AN	V: ARAD.AN	engar	V: engar
	PN: AN-gu ₂ -[x (x)]; Da-[(x)]-ba-AN;		PN: Engar-zi; Lugal-engar-zi
	Ur-AN.[...]; ^r (x)-x ¹ -AN	AR	
diğir	V: ereš-diğir	ar	V: za-ar-da

ARAD

See KIŠ.ARAD, UŠ/ARAD, UŠ/ARAD.KU

ARAD₂

urdu₂ V: urdu₂

ASARI (ĠIŠGAL×IGI) (copy)

ĠIŠGAL×IGI V: lu₂-AM.ĠIŠGAL×IGI

AŠ

aš PN: Aš-tar₂

AŠ (b)

eš₄ PN: Eš₄-tar₂

AŠ₂

aš V: ^{tug₂}na-aš-pa₂-ru-(um)

PN: Šu₂-aš-ta₂-kal₂

aš₂ PN: A-aš₂-[x (x)]

ziz₂ V: ziz₂-sa

See AB×AŠ₂, ĠA₂×AŠ₂

AŠ₂.AN

imġaġa₃ V: imġaġa₃

AŠGAB

ašgab V: ašgab

AZ

az PN: Az; ^aAz

BA

ba V: ba-a-laḥ₅; ba-ku₄; ba-la₂; ba-laḥ₅-eš₂; ba-ta-sar; ba-zi; e₂-ba-(an); ḥa-ba-re₆; lu₂ gub-ba; si a-ba-sa₂; šu ba-ti; šu ba-ti-eš₂

PN: A-ba-da-sa₂; A-ba-^dEn-lil₂; A-ba-mu-AK; A-ba-mu-na; Ab-ba; Ba-a; Ba-an-za; Ba-ḤA; Da-[(x)]-ba-AN; Lugal-gub-ba; Na-ba-lu₅; Šar-ru-ba-ni; Ur-ba

pa₂ V: ^{tug₂}na-aš-pa₂-ru-(um)

BAD

bara₄ V: niġ₂-bara₄

be PN: Be-li₂-du₁₀; Be-li₂-Il₃-a-ba₄; Be-li₂-MEN

sumun V: sumun

til V: til

See GIGIR

BAD₃

bad₃ PN: ^dAš₈-gi₄-bad₃; Bad₃-DI.NE

BAL

bala V: bala; ^{tug₂}bala; bala-a-ri₂; nu-mu-bala-e

BANŠUR

banšur V: banšur

BAR

bar V: bar-du₈-a; bar-dul₅; bar-ra; bar-ra-ġal₂-la; (^{tug₂})bar-sig₉; ^{tug₂}uš-bar; uš-bar

PN: Igi-bar; Ti-bar-um

See UD.KA.BAR

BARA₂ (copy)

bara₂ V: eš₂-bara₂

BARA₂ PN: I.GAZ.BARA₂

BI

be₂ V: na-be₂-a

PN: Še-be₂-tum

bi V: -bi (encl. poss. pron.: maškim-bi, ki-la₂-bi, ša₃-bi-ta, etc.); -bi-da (conjunction+comitative case: Ur-a₂ Gala-bi-da)

PN: Li-bi-AD-li

kaš V: kaš

BIL₂

gibil V: gibil

PN: Ur-Gibil

DN: ^dGibil

BU

bu V: bu-dum; u-ša-bu (Akk.)

PN: En-bu-diġir

BU PN: KA.BU.[...]

dul₁₀ V: ma-dul₁₀

gid₂ V: eš₂-[aša₅]-gid₂; ġiš-gid₂-da; lu₂-eš₂-aša₅-gid₂; ma₂-gid₂

pu PN: Pu-zu-zu

su₁₃ PN: Ur-u₄-su₁₃

[BU.BU] (copy)

ri_x V: ^{ġiš}e-ri_x-na

BUR

bur PN: Bur-gul

See [NU₁₁.BUR].LA.ḤU

BUR₂

bur₂ V: ^{tug₂}bur₂

DA

- da V: -bi-da (conjunction+comitative case: Ur-a₂ Gala-bi-da); -da (comitative case: alan lugal-da, azlag₇ gal-da); an-da-ĝal₂; ^{ĝi}š-da-da; da-si; e-da-ĝal₂; e-da-tuku; ^{ĝi}š-gid₂-da; im-d[a[?]-ĝ]en-na; in-da-pa₃; maš₂-da-ri-a; mu-tum₃-da-še₃; niĝ₂ u₄-da; *si-da-um*; za-ar-da
PN: A-ba-da-sa₂; Ad-da; Da-da; *Da-di*₃; Da-du; *Da-dum*; *Da-kum*; Da-mu-DU; Da-si; Da-[(x)]-ba-AN; KA-da; Lu₂-banda₃^{da}; Lugal-iti-da; Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}; Nin-da; Nin-mu-da-kuš₂; Nir-an-da-ĝal₂; Pa₃-da; Ša₃-da; Šeš-da-ri₂; Ur-Da-da; Ur-^dDumu-zi-da; Ur-Mara₂-da; Ur-^dSud₃-da
DN: Da-da
ta₂ PN: *E-li-iš-ta₂-kal₂*; *Šu₂-aš-ta₂-kal₂*; *Ta₂-ni₂-(a)*

DAG

- dag V: dag-ga
PN: Si-dag

DAH

- dah V: dah

DAM

- dam V: dam; dam-gar₃; la₂-dam
PN: E₂-dam; E₂-dam-si; [U]r²-dam; Ur-e₂-dam

DAR

- dar V: ^{ĝi}š-dar-gag; al-dar-ra
DAR V: DAR
tar₂ PN: *Aš-tar₂*; *Eš₄-tar₂*

DE₂

- de₂ V: niĝ₂-i₃-de₂-a
simug V: simug

DI

- di PN: Ulu_x-di-gal
DI V: DI-ga
PN: Bad₃-DI.NE
sa₂ V: sa₂-(ab); si a-ba-sa₂; tukul si-sa₂^{uruda}
PN: A-ba-da-sa₂; Me-^{sa}2sag₇

See KA.DI

DIM

See IGI.DIM

DU

- de₆ V: ab-de₆; mu-de₆; mu-de₆-eš₂
du V: du-ni
PN: Da-du; Du-du
DU V: ninda-DU; šu na-bi₂-DU
PN: Da-mu-DU; DU-ra-ga; Saĝ-a-DU
gub V: lu₂ gub-ba
PN: Lugal-gub-ba
ĝen V: ^{ĝi}ri₃-ĝen-na; im-d[a[?]-ĝ]en-na; im-ši-ĝen-na
ra₂ V: a-ra₂; ba-ku₄-ra₂; i₃-ra₂-ra₂; ku₄-ra₂
re₆ V: ĥa-ba-re₆
tum₂ PN: Lugal-an-na-tum₂
See UD.DU

DU.DU

- lah₅ V: ba-a-lah₅; ba-lah₅-eš₂; i₃-lah₅; ma₂-lah₅; mu-lah₅

[DU.DU]

- lah₄ V: ma₂-lah₄

DU₆ (copy)

- du₆ PN: Lu₂-du₆-la
MN: iti du₆-ku₃

DU₈

- du₈ V: bar-du₈-a; du₈-a; i₃-du₈; igi ĥa-mu-ni-du₈; igi-nu-du₈; šu-du₈-a an-ne-šum₂; tug₂-du₈
DU₈ V: a-DU₈-de₃
See [A.TU.A.TU].DU₈.LIŠ, SILA₃.ŠU.DU₈

DUB

- dub V: dub-saĝ-še₃; dub-sar; dub-sar-maĥ
DUB V: DUB.X₂

DUB.NAĜAR

- tibira V: tibira

DUG

- dug V: dug; ^{dug}gu₂-zi; ^{dug}kab₂

DUG.ĜIŠ

See ĜISAL

DUL₃

- dul₃ PN: Lugal-an-dul₃
DUL₃ PN: ^dUtu-IG-DUL₃
kuš₂ PN: Nin-i₃-kuš₂; Nin-mu-da-kuš₂; ^dUtu-i₃-kuš₂

DUN

DUN V: lu₂-DUN-a
 šah₂ V: i₃-šah₂; šah₂
 šul PN: Ur-^dšul-pa-e₃

DUR

dur V: eš₂-dur-ab₂-saĝ

DUR₂

tuš V: ki-tuš
 PN: Ki-tuš-lu₂

E

e V: -e (ergative, directive case: dub-sar-e, ^{ĝi}šgigir₂-e, sur_x-e); e-da-ĝal₂; e-da-tuku; e-na-la₂; e-na-šum₂; e-ne-šum₂; ^{ĝi}še-ri_x-na; ħe₂-nab-e; nu-mu-bala-e; šu ħe₂-us₂-e
 PN: E-gi; E-gi-gi; E-la-la; *E-la-nu-id*; *E-li-iš-ta₂-kal₂*; E₂-e; Maš-e-ne
 GN: Mes-e-mu₂^{ki}

E₂

e₂ V: e₂; e₂ ^dAš₈-gi₄; e₂ azlag₇-ge-ne; e₂-ba-(an); e₂-gal; e₂-gal gibil; e₂ gal-sukkal; e₂-GAN₂.IŠ; e₂-gur₄-gur₄; e₂ ĝidru; e₂-maĥ; e₂-niĝ₂-gur₁₁; ^{ĝi}šgigir₂-e₂; šabra e₂
 PN: E₂-dam; E₂-dam-si; E₂-e; E₂-ħa-lu-ub₂; E₂-maĥ; *E₂-pu₃-li*; E₂-saĥar-ta; E₂-šemb_{i(2)}-zi; E₂-ur₂; E₂-zi; E₂-[...]; Mes-e₂; Nin-e₂; Ur-e₂-dam; Ur-e₂-maĥ; Ur-e₂-maš

E₂ PN: E₂.UD

lil₂ PN: A-ba-^dEn-lil₂; ^dEn-lil₂-la₂; ^dEn-lil₂-le; Gan-^dEn-lil₂; Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂; *Puzur₄*-^dEn-lil₂; Ur-^dEn-lil₂; Uri₃-^dEn-lil₂; [...]-^dEn-lil₂
 DN: ^dEn-lil₂

See NIĜIN₃

EDIN

edin PN: Amar-edin-na
 EDIN V: lu₂-EDIN.GUR

EDIN.A.SU.(A)

ummu_x V: ^{kuš}ummu_x

EL

sikil V: šum₂-sikil
 SIKIL PN: Ur-^dSU₃.PA.SIKIL

DN: ^dSU₃.PA.SIKIL

EN

en PN: A-ba-^dEn-lil₂; *En-bu*-diĝir; En-gu₂-gal; ^dEn-lil₂-la₂; ^dEn-lil₂-le; *En-na-num₂*; En-ra; En-za-ra; Gan-^dEn-lil₂; Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂; Lugal-en-nun; *Puzur₄*-^dEn-lil₂; Ur-^dEn-ki; Ur-^dEn-lil₂; Uri₃-^dEn-lil₂; [...]-^dEn-lil₂
 DN: ^dEn-ki; ^dEn-lil₂

EN PN: Ur-^dE[N.x]

ENGUR

See A.ENGUR

EN.ZU

EN.ZU PN: *Puzur₄*-^dEN.ZU
 DN: ^dEN.ZU

EREN

eren V: ^{ĝi}šeren

ERIM

sur_x V: sur_x

EŠ₅

eš₅ PN: Ur-^dEš₅-peš
 DN: ^dEš₅-peš

EZEN

ezem PN: Lugal-ezem

GA

ga V: dag-ga; dag₂-ga; DI-ga; dumu-munus-ga; dumu-nita-ga; i₃ du₁₀-ga; kala-ga; mu(-)du₁₁-ga; nu-dag₂-ga; sag₈-ga; ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ga-du₃-(a); uz-ga; zi-ga

MN: iti ab-e₃-zi-ga; iti še-saĝ-sag₈-ga
 PN: Al-du₁₁-ga; DU-ra-ga; Du₁₁-ga-ni; Lugal-mi₂-du₁₁-ga; Niĝ₂-na-ga; Šu-im-du₁₁-ga; U-lu₅-ga; Ur-kala-ga; Ur-sa₆-(ga)

GA PN: GA-ri₂-um

gur₁₁ V: e₂-niĝ₂-gur₁₁

ka₃ GN: A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}

See KASKAL.GA

ĜA₂

ba₄ PN: *Be-li₂-Il₃-a-ba₄*; *Puzur₄-Il₃-A-ba₄*

DN: *Il₃-a-ba₄*

ĝa₂ V: ^{kuš}a-ĝa₂; ^{kuš}a-ĝa₂-la₂; lu₂ ħuĝ-ĝa₂

MN: iti ġa ₂ -udu-ur ₄			
PN: Lugal-niġ ₂ -ġa ₂ -ni; Saġ-ġa ₂ -ġa ₂ ; Ur-ġa ₂			
pisaġ	V: pisaġ		
ĠA₂×AŠ₂			
gazi	V: gazi		
ĠA₂×GI			
gurdub	V: gurdub		
ĠA ₂ ×GI	PN: Ur-ĠA ₂ ×GI		
GAD			
gada	V: ^{gada} a-da ₅ ; gada; ^{gada} GIN ₂ ; na-gada; ^{gada} ša ₃ -ga-du ₃		
GAG			
du ₃	V: du ₃ ; ^{tug₂} ša ₃ -ga-du ₃ -(a)		
	PN: A-KA-du ₃ ; Ur- ^d Na-du ₃ -a		
	DN: ^d Na-du ₃ -a		
gag	V: ^{ġiš} dar-gag; ^{uruda} gag		
GAG	PN: Kar-GAG		
GAL			
gal	V: ad-KID gal; ašgab gal; azlag ₇ gal; e ₂ -gal; e ₂ -gal gibil; gal; gal- ^r niġir ⁷ ; gal-sukkal; i ₃ -du ₈ gal; kiġ ₂ -gal; lukur gal; ma ₂ -la _{4/5} gal; naġar gal; nar gal; simug gal; šeš-gal; tug ₂ -du ₈ gal; UN-gal		
	PN: En-gu ₂ -gal; Mes-ki-gal-la; Nin-ad ₂ -gal; Ulu _x -di-gal		
kal ₂	PN: <i>E-li-iš-ta₂-kal₂</i> ; <i>Kal₂-bum</i> ; <i>Šu₂-aš-ta₂-kal₂</i>		
GAM			
GAM	V: ^{ġiš} ŠE.TIR.GAM; šu-GAM		
GAN (LAK 644) (copy)			
gan	PN: Gan- ^d En-lil ₂		
ġe ₂	V: ġe ₂ -kala-ge; ġe ₂ -na-ab-šum ₂ -mu; ġe ₂ -nab-e; šu ġe ₂ -us ₂ -e		
	PN: Lugal-ġe ₂ -ġal ₂		
GAN (LAK 645) (copy)			
gan	V: ^{kuš} du ₁₀ -gan		
GAN	V: su ₃ -GAN		
ġe ₂	V: ġe ₂ -dab ₅		
sag ₇	PN: Me- ^{sa₂} sag ₇		
GAN₂			
aša ₅	V: aša ₅ ; eš ₂ -[aša ₅ ⁷]-gid ₂ ; lu ₂ -eš ₂ -aša ₅ -gid ₂		
	MN: iti aša ₅ -eš ₂ -gar ₃ -šu-ġar		
GAN	V: e ₂ -GAN ₂ .IŠ		
ĠANUN			
ġanun	V: ġanun		
GAR₃			
gar ₃	V: dam-gar ₃		
	MN: iti aša ₅ -eš ₂ -gar ₃ -šu-ġar		
	PN: <i>I₃-lum-gar₃</i> ; Ma-la-gar ₃		
GAR ₃	PN: Diġir-GAR ₃		
GAZ			
GAZ	PN: I.GAZ.BARA ₂		
GEME₂			
geme ₂	V: geme ₂		
	PN: Geme ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ ; Geme ₂ - ^d Nin- ^r x (x) ¹		
ĠEŠTIN			
ġeštin	V: ġeštin		
	PN: A-ġeštin		
GI			
ge	V: azlag ₇ -ge-ne; ġe ₂ -kala-ge; ^{tug₂} ša ₃ -ge-dab ₆		
gi	V: gi; ^{ġiš} gi-lub; ^{ġiš} gi-muš; gi-sur; ġiš-gi; siki-gi		
	PN: E-gi; E-gi-gi; Ig-gi; Ur- ^{d.ġir} Gibil ₍₄₎ ¹		
sig ₁₇	V: ku ₃ -sig ₁₇		
	See ĠA ₂ ×GI, GIL, NE.GI		
GI₄			
ge ₄	V: si-si-g[e ₄ -de ₃]		
gi ₄	V: sa gi ₄ ; šu-a gi ₄ -(a)		
	PN: ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ -bad ₃ ; Lu ₂ - ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ ; Ur- ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ ; Ur ₅ -tu- ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄		
	DN: ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄		
	See GIGI		
GIG			
gig	V: gig		
GIGI (GI₄×GI₄)			
esir ₅	V: ^{kuš} esir ₅		
GIGIR (LAGAB×BAD)			
tul ₈	PN: Tul ₈ -ta		

GIL (GI×GI)esir₄ V: ^{kuš}esir₄**GIM**GIM PN: GIM-[(x)-ga]l[?]**GIN₂**aga₃ V: aga₃-us₂gin₂ V: gin₂; ^{giš}gin₂GIN₂ V: ^{gada}GIN₂**GIR**

GIR V: GIR

peš PN: Ur-^dEš₅-pešDN: ^dEš₅-peš**ĜIR₂**ĝir₂ V: ĝir₂^{uruda}ĜIR₂ V: ĜIR₂.ĜIR₂**ĜIR₂gunû**ad₂ PN: Nin-ad₂-gal**ĜISAL (DUG.ĜIŠ) (copy)**ĝisal V: ^{giš}ĝisal**ĜIŠ**

ĝiš V: ^{giš}a₂; ^{giš}al; ^{giš}asal_x; ^{giš}bunin; ^{giš}da-da;
^{giš}dar-gag; ^{giš}e-ri_x-na; ^{giš}eren; ^{giš}gi-lub;
^{giš}gi-muš; ^{giš}gigir₂; ^{giš}gigir₂-anše;
^{giš}gigir₂-e₂; ^{giš}gigir₂ nidba₂; ^{giš}gigir₂-
niĝ₂-šu; ^{giš}gigir₂-šubur; ^{giš}gin₂; ^{giš}ĝipar;
^{giš}ĝisal; ^{giš}gi; ^{giš}gi-gi; ^{giš}gid₂-da; ^{giš}-
hum; ^{giš}kiĝ₂-ti; ^{giš}su₃; ^{giš}šu-RI-RI;
^{giš}šum₂-ma; ^{giš}ha-zi; ^{giš}har-(an);
^{giš}hašhur; i₃-ĝiš; ^{giš}kiĝ₂; ^{giš}kiri₆; ^{giš}mud;
^{giš}naĝa₄; ^{giš}niĝ₂-l-sila₃; ^{giš}niĝ₂-gul; nu-
(^{giš})kiri₆; ^{giš}RI; ^{giš}si; ^{giš}si-udu-ur₄; ^{giš}ša-
la; ^{giš}še-du₁₀; še-ĝiš-i₃; ^{giš}ŠE.TIR.GAM;
^{giš}TAG; u₂-ĝiš; ^{giš}U₃[?]; ^{giš}u₃-suh₅; za-
am-ri₂-tum^{giš}; ^{giš}zu₂

PN: Lugal-ĝiš

GN: i₇ KA-ĝiš

See ĜISAL

ĜIŠ.MI

ĝissu PN: Ĝissu

ĜIŠGAL×IGI

See ASARI

ĜIŠGAL×IM (copy)ulu_x PN: Ulu_x-di-gal**GU**gu V: gu; gu-la; gu-za-la₂PN: Gu-zi; Lu₂-gu-la; Šeš-gu-la; Ur-gu;
[...]-guGU V: ^uGU.LUL

PN: LUL.GU-AK

ku₈ V: *ku₈-tum*PN: *I-ku₈-num₂***GU₂**gu₂ V: gu₂; ^{dug}gu₂-ziPN: AN-gu₂-[x (x)]; En-gu₂-gal**GU₄**gu₄ V: gu₄; gu₄-ab₂**GUG₂**gug₂ V: gug₂**GUL**gul V: ^{giš}niĝ₂-gul

PN: Bur-gul

GUR

gur V: gur

GUR V: lu₂-EDIN.GUR**GUR₈**gur₈ PN: Lugal-ma₂-gur₈**HA**

ha V: ^{tug₂}ha-la-um; ha-ba-re₆; ha-mu-ra-
šum₂-mu; ha-zi^{uruda}; ^{giš}ha-zi; igi ha-
mu-ni-du₈; luḥ-ha; niĝ₂-sa-ha; sa-ha-
ru; za-ha

PN: E₂-ha-lu-ub₂; Ur-^dHa-ia₃DN: ^dHa-ia₃

HA PN: Ba-HA

ku₆ V: ku₆; ku₆-saĝ; šu-ku₆**HA.A**zah₂ V: lu₂ zah₂-a**ĤAR**ar₃ V: niĝ₂-ar₃-rahar V: ^{giš}har-(an); ^{ku₃}har hu-lamur PN: *A-mur-um*ur₅ PN: Ur₅-tu-^dAš₈-gi₄**HAŠHUR**hašhur V: ^{giš}hašhur

HI

du₁₀ V: ^{kuš}du₁₀-gan; i₃ du₁₀-ga; ^{ġiš}še-du₁₀
 PN: *A-hu*-du₁₀; *Be-li*₂-du₁₀; Ki-ni-du₁₀

hi V: hi-a
 PN: *I₃-li₂-a-hi*

HI×DIŠ(o)

aš₈ PN: ^dAš₈-gi₄-bad₃; Lu₂-^dAš₈-gi₄; Ur-
^dAš₈-gi₄; Ur₅-tu-^dAš₈-gi₄
 DN: ^dAš₈-gi₄

HL.HU

See MUD

HU

hu V: ^{ku₃}har hu-la; hu-la
 PN: *A-hu-hu*

HU PN: MA₂.HU.NE
 See MUD, [NU₁₁.BUR].LA.HU

HU (RI)

hu PN: *A-hu*-du₁₀; *A-hu-mu-bi*₂; *A-hu-šu-nu*; *Hu-li-um*

HUB₂ (copy)

hub₂ PN: HUB₂-bi₂

HUL

hul V: lu₂ hul-(a)

I

i V: šu-i
 PN: *I-ku₈-num₂*; *I-mi-diġir*
 I PN: I.GAZ.BARA₂

IA₂

i₂ V: šu-i₂

IB

ip PN: *Ši-ip-ri₂-iś-kal*

IG

ġal₂ V: an-da-ġal₂; bar-ra ġal₂-la; e-da-ġal₂;
 ġal₂-la; mu-ġal₂; niġ₂-ġal₂-la
 PN: Lugal-ġe₂-ġal₂; Nir-an-da-ġal₂

ĠAL₂ PN: ĠAL₂.SA₆

ig PN: Ig-gi

IG PN: ^dUtu-IG-DUL₃

IGI

igi V: igi; igi ha-mu-ni-du₈; igi-nu-du₈
 PN: Igi-bar; Igi-si; Igi-si₄; Igi-zi

ši V: im-ši-ġen-na

See ASARI

IGI.DIM

IGI.DIM V: IGI.DIM

IL₂

dubsig V: dubsig

il₂ V: UN-il₂

PN: IL₂; UN-il₂

IM (LAK 376) (copy)

IM PN: IM.KI

IM (LAK 376×DIŠ) (copy)

IM PN: IM.KI

IM (LAK 377) (copy)

im V: im-d[a[?]ġ]en-na; im-ši-ġen-na
 PN: Im-ta; Šu-im-du₁₁-ga

IM V: IM.RU
 GN: IM^{ki}

iškur PN: Lu₂-^dIškur
 DN: ^dIškur

ni₂ PN: *Ta₂-ni₂-(a)*

See ĠIŠGAL×IM

IN

in V: *in* (Akk.); in-da-pa₃; in-na-a

IŠ

iś PN: *E-li-iś-ta₂-kal₂*; *Ši-ip-ri₂-iś-kal*

IŠ V: e₂-GAN₂.IŠ

saḥar PN: E₂-saḥar-ta; Saḥar-ra-ni

ITI

iti V: iti

PN: Lugal-iti-da

KA

du₁₁ V: mu(-)du₁₁-ga; u₃-na-du₁₁

PN: Al-du₁₁-ga; Du₁₁-ga-ni; Lugal-mi₂-
 du₁₁-ga; Šu-im-du₁₁-ga

inim V: lu₂ ki-inim-ma

PN: Inim-ma; Inim-ma-ni-zi

ka V: -ka (gen.+locative case, gen.+gen.:
 ensi₂-ka, ugula ki siki-ka, šabra e₂-
 ka, e₂ azlag₇-ge-ne-ka, etc.); ka; ka
 keš₂-(ra₂)

PN: Ka-ka; Ka-ku₃

KA V: KA; KA.SU

	PN: A-KA-du ₃ ; KA.BU.[...]; KA-da; KA- r ^{x1} ; KA-[...]; Lugal-KA		GN: A-ka ₃ -de ₃ ^{ki} ; Adab ^{ki} ; IM ^{ki} ; Lagaš ^{ki} ; Mes-e-mu ₂ ^{ki} ; Šuruppag ^{ki} ; Uri ₂ ^{ki}
	GN: i ₇ KA-ĝiš		DN: ^d En-ki
kiri ₃	V: kiri ₃	KI	PN: IM (LAK 376).KI; IM (LAK 376×DIŠ).KI
zu ₂	V: ^{ĝiš} zu ₂ ; zu ₂ -lum		
See UD.KA.BAR			
KA.DI			
ištaran	PN: Ur- ^d Ištaran DN: ^d Ištaran		
KAL			
ĝuruš	V: ĝuruš		
kal	PN: Lugal-al-kal; Nin-al-kal; <i>Ši-ip-ri₂- iš</i> -kal		
kala	V: kala-ga; ĥe ₂ -kala-ge PN: Ur-kala-ga		
sag ₈	V: sag ₈ -ga MN: iti še-saĝ-sag ₈ -ga		
KAM			
kam	V: -kam (gen.+encl. copula: PN-kam, ensi ₂ -kam, a-ra ₂ l-kam, etc.)		
KAR			
kar	V: kar-ra PN: Kar-GAG; Lugal-kar-ra; Lugal- kar-re ₂		
KASKAL.GA			
gaeš ₂	V: gaeš ₂		
KAŠ₄			
See PA.KAŠ ₄			
KEŠ₃ (copy)			
keš ₃	PN: Keš ₃ -men		
KEŠDA			
ĥir	PN: <i>Ma-ma-ĥir-šu</i>		
keš ₂	V: al-keš ₂ ; ka keš ₂ -[(ra ₂)]		
KEŠDA	PN: NI-KEŠDA		
KI			
ki	V: ki-an; ki-la ₂ ; ki-mu-ra; ki siki; ki-tuš; lu ₂ ki-inim-ma MN: iti a ₂ -ki-ti PN: Adab ^{ki} -ki; Ada[b ^{ki}]; Ki-ku ₃ ; Ki- ni; Ki-ni-du ₁₀ ; Ki-tuš-lu ₂ ; Lugal-ki; Lugal-ki-aĝ ₂ ; Me-ki-[x]; Mes-ki-gal- la; <i>Šar-ru-iri</i> ^{ki.li₂} ; Ur- ^d En-ki		
			GN: A-ka ₃ -de ₃ ^{ki} ; Adab ^{ki} ; IM ^{ki} ; Lagaš ^{ki} ; Mes-e-mu ₂ ^{ki} ; Šuruppag ^{ki} ; Uri ₂ ^{ki}
			DN: ^d En-ki
		KI	PN: IM (LAK 376).KI; IM (LAK 376×DIŠ).KI
KID			
ke ₄	V: -ke ₄ (gen.+ergative case: PN-ke ₄ , ensi ₂ -ke ₄); -ke ₄ -ne (gen.+encl. poss. pron.: ki siki-ke ₄ -ne); kiĝ ₂ -še ₃ a[l- k]e ₄ [?]		
kid	V: kid		
KID	V: ad-KID		
KIN			
kiĝ ₂	V: ĝiš-kiĝ ₂ -ti; ^{ĝiš} kiĝ ₂ ; kiĝ ₂ ; kiĝ ₂ -gal; kiĝ ₂ -še ₃ a[l-k]e ₄ [?]		
KIN	V: še-KIN-ku ₅ MN: iti še-KIN-ku ₅ ; iti še- ŠE.ŠE .KIN-a; iti še- ŠE.ŠE .KIN-ku ₅ -a		
KISAL			
ĝipar	V: ^{ĝiš} ĝipar		
KIŠ			
erra _x	PN: Ur- ^d Erra _x ^{ra} DN: ^d Erra _x ^{ra}		
KIŠ.ARAD			
šakkan ₆	V: šakkan ₆		
KU			
dab ₅	V: ĥe ₂ -dab ₅		
DUR ₂	V: DUR ₂		
ku	PN: Lugal-ku-li		
KU	V: lu ₂ -KU PN: Su-KU.KU; [...]-KU.KU		
suĥ ₅	V: ^{ĝiš} u ₃ -suĥ ₅		
tukul	V: tukul ^{uruda} ; tukul si-sa ₂ ^{uruda} See AB ₂ .KU, UŠ.KU		
KU₄ (ŠE.ŠU) (copy)			
ku ₄	V: an-ku ₄ ; ba-ku ₄ ; ku ₄ -ra ₂		
KUG			
ku ₃	V: ^{ku₃} ĥar ĥu-la; ku ₃ ; ku ₃ -babbar; ku ₃ - sig ₁₇ MN: iti du ₆ -ku ₃ PN: Ka-ku ₃ ; Ki-ku ₃ ; Ur ₂ -ku ₃ See A×KU ₃		

KUM

kum PN: *Da-kum*
 naĝa₄ V: ^{ĝi}naĝa₄

KUR

kur PN: Lugal-kur-ra
See LAM.KUR.RU, SU.KUR.RU

LA

la V: bar-ra ĝal₂-la; gu-la; ĝal₂-la; ^{tug}ha-la-um; ^{ku}har ħu-la; ħu-la; niĝ₂-ĝal₂-la; ^{ĝi}ša-la; *šal-la-tum*
 PN: Al-la; E-la-la; *E-la-nu-id*; I₃-la-la; Lu₂-du₆-la; Lu₂-gu-la; Ma-la-gar₃; Mes-ki-gal-la; Šeš-gu-la

See [NU₁₁.BUR].LA.ĤU

LAGAB

gur₄ V: e₂-gur₄-gur₄; gur₄
 niĝin₂ V: šu+niĝin₂

LAGAB×BAD

See GIGIR

LAL

la₂ V: gu-za-la₂; ^{ku}a-ĝa₂-la₂; ba-la₂; e-na-la₂; ki-la₂; la₂-dam; la₂-i₃; ^{tug}niĝ₂-la₂; su-la₂
 PN: ^dEn-lil₂-la₂

LAM.KUR.RU (copy)

arata V: arata

LI

le PN: ^dEn-lil₂-le
 li V: *li-ru-u₃-nim* (Akk.)
 PN: *E-li-iš-ta₂-kal₂*; *E₂-pu₃-li*; *Ĥu-li-um*; *Li-bi-AD-li*; Lugal-ku-li
 LI PN: Ur-LI

LIBIR

libir V: libir

LIŠ

See [A.TU.A.TU].DU₈.LIŠ

LU

lu V: lu-(ub^{sar})
 PN: E₂-ha-lu-ub₂, Lugal-lu
 udu V: ^{ĝi}si-udu-ur₄; udu; udu-nita
 MN: iti ĝa₂-udu-ur₄

See SIPA

LU₂

lu₂ V: lu₂; lu₂-AM.ĜIŠGAL×IGI; lu₂-bappir; lu₂-DUN-a; lu₂-EDIN.GUR; lu₂-eš₂-aša₅-gid₂; lu₂ gu; lu₂ gub-ba; lu₂ ĝiš-gi; lu₂ ħuĝ-ĝa₂; lu₂ ħul-(a); lu₂ ki-inim-ma; lu₂-KU; lu₂ niĝ₂-sa-ħa; lu₂ siki-gi; lu₂ šum₂; lu₂ tu-ra; lu₂ uz-ga; lu₂ zah₂-a; še-lu₂

PN: Ki-tuš-lu₂; Lu₂-an-ne₂; Lu₂-^dAšg-gi₄; Lu₂-banda₃^{da}; Lu₂-diĝir-ra; Lu₂-du₆-la; Lu₂-gu-la; Lu₂-^dInana; Lu₂-^dIškur; Lu₂-uri₃; Lu₂-^rx-x¹-[(x)]

LU₂ V: šum₂-TU.LU₂

LU₂.TUG₂

azlag₇ V: azlag₇

LU₂šeššig (copy)

LU₂šeššig PN: LU₂šeššig.U₂.X₁

LUGAL

lugal V: lugal
 PN: Lugal-a-(ĝu₁₀); Lugal-a-si; Lugal-a₂-maħ; Lugal-al-kal; Lugal-al-sa₆; Lugal-an-dul₃; Lugal-an-na-tum₂; Lugal-en-nun; Lugal-en₈-tar-su₃; Lugal-engar-zi; Lugal-ezem; Lugal-gub-ba; Lugal-ĝiš; Lugal-ħe₂-ĝal₂; Lugal-iti-da; Lugal-KA; Lugal-kar-ra; Lugal-kar-re₂; Lugal-ki; Lugal-ki-aĝ₂; Lugal-ku-li; Lugal-kur-ra; Lugal-lu; Lugal-ma₂-gur₈; Lugal-mi₂-du₁₁-ga; Lugal-NIĜ₂; Lugal-niĝ₂-ĝa₂-ni; Lugal-nita-zi; Lugal-teš₂; Lugal-TUG₂-maħ; Lugal-u₃-ma; Lugal-UD; Lugal-uri₃; Lugal-zi; Lugal-^rx¹; Lugal-^rx¹-zi; Lugal-^rx¹-[(x)]; Lugal-...; Ur-lugal

LUH

luħ V: luħ-ħa
 sukkal V: gal-sukkal; sukkal

LUL

lu₅ PN: Na-ba-lu₅; U-lu₅-ga
 lub V: ^{ĝi}gi-lub
 LUL V: ^{u2}GU.LUL; ^{u2}LUL
 PN: LUL.GU-AK
 nar V: nar

LUM

ḫum	V: ḡiš-ḫum
lum	V: zu ₂ -lum
	PN: <i>I₃-lum-gar₃</i>
LUM	PN: LUM-ma-zi
num ₂	V: ZI.ZI -a-num ₂ ; zi-zi-bi ₂ -a-num ₂
	PN: <i>En-na-num₂</i> ; <i>I-ku₈-num₂</i>

MA

ma	V: lu ₂ ki-inim-ma; ḡiš šum ₂ -ma; ma-dul ₁₀ ; ma-na; ma-sim
	PN: A ₂ -šum ₂ -ma; Inim-ma; Inim-ma-ni-zi; Lugal-u ₃ -ma; LUM-ma-zi; Ma-an-šum ₂ ; Ma-la-gar ₃ ; Ma-ma; <i>Ma-ma-ḫir-šu</i> ; <i>Ma-ma-um-mi</i> ; <i>Ma-mi-tum</i> ; <i>Puzur₄-Ma-lik</i> ; Ur- ^d A-ma; Ur-zikum-ma
	DN: ^d A-ma
MA	V: MA

MA₂

ma ₂	V: ma ₂ ; ma ₂ -gid ₂ ; ma ₂ -lah _{4/5}
	PN: Lugal-ma ₂ -gur ₈
MA ₂	PN: MA ₂ .ḪU.NE

MAḪ

maḫ	V: dub-sar-maḫ; e ₂ -maḫ; sagi maḫ; ur-maḫ
	PN: E ₂ -maḫ; Gala-maḫ; Lugal-a ₂ -maḫ; Lugal-TUG ₂ -maḫ; Nam-maḫ; Nam-maḫ-ni; Šu-maḫ; Ur-e ₂ -maḫ; Ur ₂ -maḫ; [...]-maḫ

MAŠ

maš	PN: Maš; Maš-e-ne; Maš-tur; Ur-e ₂ -maš
	See UMBIN×MAŠ

MAŠ₂

maš ₂	V: maš ₂ ; maš ₂ -anše; maš ₂ -da-ri-a
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ME

išib	V: išib
me	V: a ₂ ^{me} me ₃ ; i ₃ -me-am ₆
	PN: Me-ki-[x]; Me-me; Me-niḡin ₃ -ta; Me- ^{sa} sag ₇ ; Nita ₂ -Me-me; Šu-me; Ur-mes-me-an-ne ₂
	DN: Me-me

See MUNUS.ME

ME₃ (copy)

me ₃	V: a ₂ ^{me} me ₃
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MEN

men	PN: Keš ₃ -men
MEN	PN: <i>Be-li₂</i> -MEN

MES

mes	V: (^{ḡi} š)mes
	PN: Mes-e ₂ ; Mes-ki-gal-la; Mes-zi; Ur-mes; Ur-mes-me-an-ne ₂
	GN: Mes-e-mu ₂ ^{ki}

MI

ḡi ₆	V: ḡi ₆
mi	PN: <i>I-mi-diḡir</i> ; <i>Ma-ma-um-mi</i> ; <i>Ma-mi-tum</i>
MI	PN: MI-za-ti
	See ḠIŠ.MI

MIN

min	V: min
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MIR

niḡir	V: gal- ^r niḡir ²
	PN: Niḡir-ab-zu

MU

ḡu ₁₀	V: -ḡu ₁₀ (encl. poss. pron.: lugal-ḡu ₁₀ , še-ḡu ₁₀)
	PN: A-ḡu ₁₀ ; Lugal-a-ḡu ₁₀ ; Nin-ama-ḡu ₁₀ ; ^d Utu-a-ḡu ₁₀
mu	V: ki-mu-ra; ḫa-mu-ra-šum ₂ -mu; ḫe ₂ -na-ab-šum ₂ -mu; igi ḫa-mu-ni-du ₈ ; mu; mu-de ₆ ; mu-de ₆ -eš ₂ ; mu(-)du ₁₁ -ga; mu-ḡal ₂ ; mu-lah ₅ ; mu-na-šum ₂ ; mu-tum ₃ -da-še ₃ ; nu-mu-bala-e
	MN: iti mu-TIR
	PN: A-ba-mu-AK; A-ba-mu-na; <i>A-ḫu-mu-bi₂</i> ; Da-mu-DU; Mu-ni; Nin-mu-da-kuš ₂

MU	PN: Za ₃ -MU
muḫaldim	V: muḫaldim

MUD (ḪI.ḪU) (copy)

mud	V: ḡi ^š mud
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MUG

mug	PN: Ur- ^d Nin-mug
	DN: ^d Nin-mug

MULmul V: niĝ₂-mul-(a)-(na)**MUN**

mun V: mun

MUNŠUB (LAK 672) (copy)munsub V: eš₂-munsub**MUNUS**mi₂ PN: Lugal-mi₂-du₁₁-ga

munus V: dumu-munus; dumu-munus-ga

šal V: šal-la-tum

MUNUS.ME

lukur V: lukur

MUŠmuš V: ^{ĝi}gi-mušMUŠ PN: Amar-ŠE.MUŠ; Ur-^dMUŠDN: ^dMUŠ; ŠE.MUŠ**MUŠ₃**inana PN: Lu₂-^dInana; Ur-^dInana; [...] -^dInana
DN: ^dInanaMUŠ₃ V: MUŠ₃^{uruda}, ^{uruda}MUŠ₃See PAD.MUŠ₃**MUŠ₃×ZA**šuba_x PN: Amar-Šuba_xMN: iti Šuba_x-nunDN: Šuba_x**NA**na V: an-na-šum₂; e-na-la₂; e-na-šum₂;
^{ĝi}e-ri_x-na; ĝiri₃-ĝen-na; ħe₂-na-ab-
šum₂-mu; im-d[a[?]-ĝ]en-na; im-ši-ĝen-
na; in-na-a; ma-na; mu-na-šum₂;
^{tug₂}na-aš-pa₂-ru-(um); na-be₂-a; na-
gada; niĝ₂-mul-na; šu na-bi₂-DU; u₃-
na-du₁₁PN: A-ba-mu-na; Amar-edin-na; An-
na; En-na-num₂; Lugal-an-na-tum₂;
Na-ba-lu₅; Na-du₂-ru-um; Niĝ₂-na-ga;
Šu-na; Ur-^dNa-du₃-aDN: ^dNa-du₃-a

NA V: NI.NA

NA₂nu₂ V: nu₂**NA₄**na₄ V: na₄**NAB (IAN.AN)**nab V: ħe₂-nab-e**NAĜ**kab₂ V: ^{dug}kab₂**NAĜA**

naĝa V: naĝa

NAĜAR

naĝar V: naĝar

See DUB.NAĜAR

NAM

nam PN: Nam-maĥ; Nam-maĥ-ni

sim V: ma-sim

NEbi₂ V: zi-zi-bi₂-a-num₂; šu na-bi₂-DUPN: A-*ħu*-mu-bi₂; Ĥub₂-bi₂; Ra-bi₂de₃ V: a-DU₈-de₃; sag₁₀-de₃; si-si-g[e₄-de₃]
GN: A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}lam₂ V: (^{tug₂})niĝ₂-lam₂ne V: -ne (encl. poss. pron.: ki siki-ke₄-ne,
nu-eš₄-ke₄-ne, simug-ne, e₂ azlag₇-
ge-ne-ka); an-ne-šum₂; e-ne-šum₂;
ne-saĝ; šu-du₈-a an-ne-šum₂

PN: Maš-e-ne; Ne-saĝ

NE PN: Bad₃-DI.NE; I₃-li₂-NE; LA₂[?].NE;
MA₂.ĤU.NE**NE.GI**gibil₆ PN: Ur-^dGibil₆DN: ^dGibil₆**NE.RU**rum₂ PN: A-rum₂**NI**i₃ V: i₃; i₃-du₈; i₃ du₁₀-ga; i₃-ĝiš; i₃-lah₅;
i₃-me-am₆; i₃-ra₂-ra₂; i₃-šaĥ₂; i₃-zi;
la₂-i₃; niĝ₂-i₃-de₂-a; še-ĝiš-i₃PN: I₃-la-la; I₃-li₂-a-*ħi*; I₃-li₂-li₂; I₃-li₂-
NE; I₃-lum-gar₃; Nin-i₃-kuš₂; ^dUtu-i₃-
kuš₂ia₃ PN: Ur-^dĤa-ia₃DN: ^dĤa-ia₃li₂ PN: Be-li₂-du₁₀; Be-li₂-li₃-a-ba₄; Be-li₂-
MEN; I₃-li₂-a-*ħi*; I₃-li₂-li₂; I₃-li₂-NE;
Šar-ru-iri^{ki, li₂}

ne ₂	PN: Ġiri ₃ -ne ₂ ; Lu ₂ -an-ne ₂ ; Nun-ne ₂ -si; Ur-mes-me-an-ne ₂	NIR	
ni	V: -ni (encl. poss. pron.: du-ni); igi ḥa- mu-ni-du ₈ PN: A ₂ -ni-ta; Du ₁₁ -ga-ni; Inim-ma-ni- zi; Ki-ni; Ki-ni-du ₁₀ ; Lugal-niĝ ₂ -ĝa ₂ - ni; Mu-ni; Nam-maḥ-ni; Saḥar-ra-ni; Šar-ru-ba-ni	nir	PN: Nir-an-da-ĝal ₂
NI	V: NI.NA PN: A-NI.NI; NI-KEŠDA; Ti-NI; [...]-NI	NU	
NIĜ₂		nu	V: igi-nu-du ₈ ; nu-banda ₃ ; nu-dag ₂ -ga; nu-eš ₃ ; nu-(^{ĝis})kiri ₆ ; nu-mu-bala-e; nu- ta-e ₃ ; nu-tuku PN: A- <i>ḥu-šu-nu</i> ; E-la-nu-id; Ur-nu
ĝar	V: ab-ĝar MN: iti aša ₅ -eš ₂ -gar ₃ -šu-ĝar; iti šu-ĝar	[NU₁₁.BUR].LA.ḤU	lagaš GN: Lagaš ^{ki}
niĝ ₂	V: e ₂ -niĝ ₂ -gur ₁₁ ; (^{ĝis})giĝir ₂ -niĝ ₂ -šu; niĝ ₂ ; (^{ĝis})niĝ ₂ -l-sila ₃ ; niĝ ₂ -ar ₃ -ra; niĝ ₂ -bara ₄ ; niĝ ₂ -diri; (^{ĝis})niĝ ₂ -gul; niĝ ₂ -ĝal ₂ -la; niĝ ₂ - i ₃ -de ₂ -a; (^{tug₂})niĝ ₂ -la ₂ ; (^{tug₂})niĝ ₂ -lam ₂ ; niĝ ₂ -mul-(a)-(na); niĝ ₂ -sa-ḥa; niĝ ₂ - sam ₂ ; niĝ ₂ u ₄ -da MN: iti niĝ ₂ -kiri ₆ PN: Lugal-niĝ ₂ -ĝa ₂ -ni; Niĝ ₂ -banda ₃ ^{da} ; Niĝ ₂ -na-ga; Nin-niĝ ₂ -zu	NUMUN	NUMUN V: (^{uruda})NUMUN
NIĜ ₂	V: NIĜ ₂ -dul ₅ ; NIĜ ₂ .RU.RU; (^{tug₂})NIĜ ₂ .SU- a; PA.NIĜ ₂ [?] PN: Lugal-NIĜ ₂ ; Nin-NIĜ ₂	NUN	nun PN: Lugal-en-nun MN: iti Šuba _x -nun PN: Nun-AK-AK; Nun-ne ₂ -si <i>See</i> UD.NUN
ninda	V: ninda; ninda-DU <i>See</i> ŠIM×NIĜ ₂	PA	
NIĜIN₃ (U.UD.E₂)		ĝidru	V: e ₂ ĝidru
niĝin ₃	PN: Me-niĝin ₃ -ta	pa	PN: A×KU ₃ -pa-e ₃ ; Ur- ^d Šul-pa-e ₃
NIM		PA	V: PA.NIĜ ₂ [?] PN: Ur- ^d SU ₃ .PA.SIKIL DN: ^d SU ₃ .PA.SIKIL
nim	V: <i>li-ru-u₃-nim</i> (Akk.)	ugula	V: ugula
NIM	PN: Ur-NIM	PA.AL	
NIN		šabra	V: šabra
ereš	V: ereš-diĝir	PA.KAŠ₄	
nin	V: nin PN: Geme ₂ - ^d Nin- ^r x (x) ¹ ; Nin-ad ₂ -gal; Nin-al-kal; Nin-ama-ĝu ₁₀ ; Nin-da; Nin-e ₂ ; Nin-i ₃ -kuš ₂ ; Nin-mu-da-kuš ₂ ; Nin-NIĜ ₂ ; Nin-niĝ ₂ -zu; Nin-[-...]; Ur- ^d Nin-mug; Ur- ^d Nin- ^r piriĝ DN: ^d Nin-mug; ^d Nin- ^r piriĝ; ^d Nin- ^r x (x) ¹	maškim	V: maškim
NIN₉		PA.LU	
nin ₉	PN: Nin ₉ -tur	<i>See</i> SIPA	
		PA.TE.SI	
		ensi ₂	V: ensi ₂ GN: i ₇ ensi ₂
		PAD.MUŠ₃	
		nidba ₂	V: nidba ₂
		PAD₃	
		pa ₃	V: in-da-pa ₃ PN: Pa ₃ -da
		PI	
		PI	PN: PI- <i>ra-um</i>
		PIRIĜ	
		piriĝ	PN: Ur- ^d Nin- ^r piriĝ

PU₃

bum PN: *Kal₂-bum*
 pu₃ PN: *E₂-pu₃-li*

PU₃.ŠA

puzur₄ PN: *Puzur₄-^dEn-lil₂; Puzur₄-^dEN.ZU;*
Puzur₄-Il₃-A-ba₄; Puzur₄-Ma-lik

RA

ra V: -ra (dative case: PN-ra, azlag₇-ra, nu-eš₃-ra, etc.); al-dar-ra; bar-ra; bar-ra ġal₂-la; kuš esir₄-ra; ħa-mu-ra-šum₂-mu; kar-ra; ki-mu-ra; niġ₂-ar₃-ra; sur-ra; tu-ra; zi-ra
 PN: DU-ra-ga; En-ra; En-za-ra; Lu₂-diġir-ra; Lugal-kar-ra; Lugal-kur-ra; PI-ra-um; Ra-bi₂; Saġar-ra-ni; Ur-^dErra_x^{ra}
 DN: ^dErra_x^{ra}

RI

ri V: maš₂-da-ri-a
 RI V: ^{ġi}šRI; ^{ġi}š-šu-RI-RI
See ĤU

RU

ru V: ^{tug₂}na-aš-pa₂-ru-(um); li-ru-u₃-nim (Akk.); sa-ħa-ru
 PN: Na-du₂-ru-um; Šar-ru-ba-ni; Šar-ru-iri^{ki.li₂}
 RU V: IM.RU; NIġ₂.RU.RU
See LAM.KUR.RU, NE.RU, SU.KUR.RU

SA

sa V: niġ₂-sa-ħa; sa; sa-dab₆; sa ġi₄; sa-ħa-ru; ziz₂-sa

SA₆

ġišnimbar V: ġišnimbar
 sa₆ PN: Lugal-al-sa₆; Ur-sa₆-(ga)
 SA₆ PN: ĠAL₂.SA₆

SAĠ

saġ V: eš₂-dur-ab₂-saġ; ku₆-saġ; ne-saġ; saġ; saġ-du₅
 MN: iti še-saġ-saġ₈-ga
 PN: Ne-saġ; Saġ-a-DU; Saġ-ġa₂-ġa₂; Saġ-zi

SAĠ.U, SAĠ×U (copy)

saġšu V: saġšu^{uruda}

SAR

kiri₆ V: ^{ġi}škiri₆; nu-^{(ġi}š)kiri₆
 MN: iti niġ₂-kiri₆
 mu₂ GN: Mes-e-mu₂^{ki}
 sar V: dub-sar; ba-ta-sar; dub-sar-maġ
 šar PN: E₃-a-šar; Šar-ru-ba-ni; Šar-ru-iri^{ki.li₂}

SI

si V: da-si; ab-si; ^{ġi}šsi; si a-ba-sa₂; si-da-um; si-sa₂^{uruda}; si-si-g[e₄-de₃]; ^{ġi}šsi-udu-ur₄; su-si; tukul si-sa₂^{uruda}
 PN: Da-si; E₂-dam-si; Igi-si; Lugal-a-si; Nun-ne₂-si; Si-dag; Ur-si
 sig₉ V: ^(tug₂)bar-sig₉
 še PN: Še-be₂-tum
 ši PN: Ši-ip-ri₂-iś-kal
See PA.TE.SI

SI.A

diri V: niġ₂-diri

SIG₄

sig₄ PN: SIG₄-zi

SIG₅

sag₁₀ V: sag₁₀
 saga₁₀ V: saga₁₀

SIG₇

si₁₂ V: si₁₂
 SIG₇ V: SIG₇
See ŠIM×SIG₇

SIK₂

siki V: ki siki; siki; siki-gi

SILA₃

sila₃ V: ^{ġi}šniġ₂-l-sila₃; sila₃

SILA₃.ŠU.DU₈

sagi V: sagi

SILA₄

sila₄ V: sila₄-nita

SIPA (PA.LU)

sipa V: sipa; sipa anše

SU

kuš V: ^{kuš}a-ġa₂; ^{kuš}a-ġa₂-la₂; ^{kuš}du₁₀-gan;
^{kuš}esir_{4/5}; kuš; ^{kuš}ummu_x
 su V: su-la₂; su-si

	PN: Su-bir _x -a; Su-KU.KU; Ur-su
SU	V: KA.SU; ^(tug2) NIĜ ₂ .SU-a
šu	PN: <i>A-ḫu-šu-nu</i> ; <i>Ma-ma-ḫir-šu</i>
	See EDIN.A.SU.(A)
SU.KUR.RU (<i>copy</i>)	
sud ₃	PN: Ur- ^d Sud ₃ -da
	DN: ^d Sud ₃
šuruppag	GN: Šuruppag ^{ki}
SU₄	
si ₄	V: si ₄
	PN: Igi-si ₄
šu ₂	PN: <i>Šu₂-aš-ta₂-kal₂</i>
SUD	
su ₃	V: ĝiš-su ₃ ; su ₃ -GAN
	PN: Lugal-en ₈ -tar-su ₃
SU ₃	PN: Ur- ^d SU ₃ .PA.SIKIL
	DN: ^d SU ₃ .PA.SIKIL
SUG	
bunin	V: ĝiš ^š bunin
SUḪUŠ	
suḫuš	V: suḫuš
SUM	
se ₃	V: -se ₃ (terminative case!: A-ka ₃ -de ₃ ^{ki} -se ₃)
šum ₂	V: ab-šum ₂ ; an-na-šum ₂ ; an-ne-šum ₂ ; e-na-šum ₂ ; e-ne-šum ₂ ; ĝiš šum ₂ -ma; ḫa-mu-ra-šum ₂ -mu; ḫe ₂ -na-ab-šum ₂ -mu; mu-na-šum ₂ ; šu-du ₈ -a an-ne-šum ₂ ; šum ₂ ; šum ₂ -sikil; šum ₂ -ti; šum ₂ -TU.LU ₂
	PN: A ₂ -šum ₂ -ma; Ma-an-šum ₂
SUR	
sur	V: gi-sur; sur-ra
ŠA	
en ₈	PN: Lugal-en ₈ -tar-su ₃
ša	V: ĝiš ^š ša-la; 1/3 ^{ša} , 2/3 ^{ša} , <i>ša-at</i> (Akk.); <i>u-ša-bu</i> (Akk.)
	PN: <i>Ša-ri₂</i>
	See PU ₃ .ŠA
ŠA₃	
ša ₃	V: ša ₃ -bi-ta; ^{tug2} ša ₃ -ga-du ₃ -(a); ^{tug2} ša ₃ -ge-dab ₆
	PN: Ša ₃ -da; Ša ₃ - ^l x ¹ -[(x)]; TE- ^l NI ¹ -ša ₃ -zu

ŠAGANsaman₄ V: saman₄**ŠAM₂**sam₂ V: niĝ₂-sam₂**ŠE**

niga V: niga

še V: še; ĝiš^šše-du₁₀; še-ĝiš^š-i₃; še-KIN-ku₅; še-lu₂MN: iti še-KIN-ku₅; iti še-saĝ-sag₈-ga; iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-a; iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-ku₅-aŠE V: ĝiš^šŠE.TIR.GAM

PN: Amar-ŠE.MUŠ

DN: ŠE.MUŠ

See ŠE₃.ŠE**|ŠE.ŠE|**|ŠE.ŠE| MN: iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-a; iti še-|ŠE.ŠE|.KIN-ku₅-a**ŠE.ŠU**See KU₄**ŠE₃**eš₂ V: eš₂; ba-laḫ₅-eš₂; eš₂-a₂-^lan¹?; eš₂-[aša₅?]-gid₂; eš₂-bara₂; eš₂-dur-ab₂-saĝ; eš₂-munsub; lu₂-eš₂-aša₅-gid₂; mu-de₆-eš₂; šu ba-ti-eš₂MN: iti aša₅-eš₂-gar₃-šu-ĝarḫuĝ V: lu₂ ḫuĝ-ĝa₂še₃ V: -še₃ (terminative case: A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}-še₃, e₂ gal-sukkal-še₃, etc.); dub-saĝ-še₃; kiĝ₂-še₃ a[^l-k]e₄?ub₂ PN: E₂-ḫa-lu-ub₂zi₃ V: zi₃; zi₃-U₂**ŠE₃.ŠE**

dabin V: dabin

ŠEŠ (LAK 32) (*copy*)

šeš V: šeš; šeš-gal

PN: Šeš-da-ri₂; Šeš-gu-la; Šeš-šeš; Šeš-tur; Šeš-[...]]**ŠEŠ (LAK 32).UNUG**uri₂ GN: Uri₂^{ki}**ŠID**

saĝĝa V: saĝĝa

ŠIM (*copy*)šembī₂ PN: E₂-šembī₂-zi**ŠIM×NIĜ₂** (*copy*)bappir V: bappir; lu₂-bappirbir_x PN: Su-bir_x-a**ŠIM×SIG₇** (**LAK 656**) (*copy*)šembī PN: E₂-šembī-zi**ŠU**šu V: ^{ĝi}šgigir₂-niĝ₂-šu; ^{ĝi}ššū-RI-RI; šū-a
gi₄-(a); šū ba-ti; šū ba-ti-eš₂; šū du₇-
(a); šū-du₈-a an-ne-šum₂; šū-GAM; šū
ḫe₂-us₂-e; šū-i₍₂₎; šū-ku₆; šū na-bi₂-
DUMN: iti aša₅-eš₂-gar₃-šū-ĝar; iti šū-ĝarPN: Šū-im-du₁₁-ga; Šū-maḫ; Šū-me;

Šū-na; Šū-[x]

See SILA₃.ŠU.DU₈**ŠU+LAGAB**šu+niĝin₂ V: šu+niĝin₂**ŠUBUR**šubur V: ^{ĝi}šgigir₂-šubur

PN: Ur-Šubur

DN: Šubur

TAta V: -ta (ablative case: bala-a-ri₂-ta, na₄
l gu₂-ta, ša₃-bi-ta, etc.); ba-ta-sar; nu-
ta-e₃PN: A₂-ni-ta; E₂-saḫar-ta; Im-ta; Me-
niĝin₃-ta; TAR-ta; Tul₈-ta**TAG**šum V: šum^{uruda}TAG V: ^{ĝi}šTAG**TAR**ku₅ V: še-KIN-ku₅MN: iti še-KIN-ku₅; iti še-[ŠE.ŠE].KIN-
ku₅-a

sila V: sila

tar PN: Lugal-en₈-tar-su₃

TAR PN: TAR-ta

TE (*copy*)TE PN: TE-^ʾNI^ʾ-ša₃-zu

See PA.TE.SI

TIdi₃ PN: Da-di₃ti V: ^{ĝi}šš-kiĝ₂-ti; šū ba-ti; šū ba-ti-eš₂;
šum₂-tiMN: iti a₂-ki-tiPN: MI-za-ti; Ti-bar-um; Ti-NI; Ti-^ʾx^ʾ-
[(x)]**TIR**ašnan_x PN: Amar-^dAšnan_xDN: ^dAšnan_xgamun₂ V: ^u2gamun₂TIR V: ^{ĝi}šŠE.TIR.GAM

MN: iti mu-TIR

PN: Ur-TIR

TUdu₂ PN: Na-du₂-ru-um

tu V: tu-ra

PN: Ama-tu; Ur-^dTu; Ur₃-tu-^dAš₈-gi₄DN: ^dTuTU V: šum₂-TU.LU₂See [A.TU.A.TU].DU₈.LIŠ**TUG₂**dul₅ V: bar-dul₅; NIĜ₂-dul₅mu₄ V: an-mu₄tug₂ V: ^{tug}2bala; ^{tug}2bar-sig₉; ^{tug}2bur₂; ^{tug}2ḫa-
la-um; ^{tug}2na-aš-pa₂-ru-(um); ^{tug}2niĝ₂-
la₂; ^{tug}2niĝ₂-lam₂; ^{tug}2NIĜ₂.SU-a; ^{tug}2ša₃-
ga-du₃-(a); ^{tug}2ša₃-ge-dab₆; tug₂; tug₂-
du₈; ^{tug}2uš-barTUG₂ PN: Lugal-TUG₂-maḫ**TUK**

tuku V: e-da-tuku; nu-tuku; tuku

TUL₂gigir₂ V: ^{ĝi}šgigir₂; ^{ĝi}šgigir₂-anše; ^{ĝi}šgigir₂-e₂;
^{ĝi}šgigir₂ nidba₂; ^{ĝi}šgigir₂-niĝ₂-šu; ^{ĝi}šgigir₂-
šuburḫab₂ V: ḫab₂; u₂-ḫab₂**TUM**

dum V: bu-dum

PN: Da-dum

tum V: ku₈-tum; šal-la-tum; za-am-ri₂-tum^{ĝi}šPN: Ma-mi-tum; Še-be₂-tum; Ur-Tum-al

TUM₃tum₃ V: mu-tum₃-da-še₃**TUN₃**du₅ V: saĝ-du₅**TUR**banda₃ V: nu-banda₃PN: Lu₂-banda₃^{da}; Niĝ₂-banda₃^{da}dumu V: dumu; dumu-munus; dumu-munus-ga; dumu-nita-ga; dumu-nita₍₂₎PN: Ur-^dDumu; Ur-^dDumu-zi-daDN: ^dDumu; ^dDumu-zi

tur V: tur

PN: Maš-tur; Nin₉-tur; Šeš-turGN: i₇ tur**U**šu₄ V: za₃-šu₄

u V: u-ša-bu (Akk.)

PN: U-lu₅-ga; U-ši-um

See SAĜ.U

U.UD.KIDSee NIĜIN₃**U₂**kuš₃ V: kuš₃u₂ V: ^u2gamun₂; ^u2GU.LUL; ^u2LUL; u₂; u₂-ĝiš; u₂-ḫab₂; u₂-^rx¹PN: U₂-ru₁₄U₂ V: zi₃-U₂PN: LU₂šeššig.U₂.X₁**U₃**u₃ V: u₃; li-ru-u₃-nim (Akk.); u₃-na-du₁₁; ^{ĝiš}u₃-suḫ₅PN: Lugal-u₃-maU₃ V: ^{ĝiš}rU₃²¹**UD**babbar V: ku₃-babbardag₂ V: dag₂-ga; nu-dag₂-gaḫad₂ V: ḫad₂u₄ V: u₄PN: Ur-u₄-su₁₃UD PN: E₂.UD; Lugal-UDutu PN: Ur-^dUtu; ^dUtu-a-(ĝu₁₀); ^dUtu-i₃-kuš₂; ^dUtu-IG-DUL₃DN: ^dUtuSee NIĜIN₃**UD.DU**e₃ V: nu-ta-e₃MN: iti ab-e₃; iti ab-e₃-zi-gaPN: A×KU₃-pa-e₃; E₃-a-šar; Ur-^dŠul-pa-e₃**UD.KA.BAR**

zabar V: uruda-zabar; zabar; zabar-uruda

UD.NUNadab PN: Adab^{ki}-ki; Ada[b^{ki}-...]GN: Adab^{ki}**UL**du₇ V: šu du₇-(a)**UM**um V: ^{tug₂}ha-la-um; ^{tug₂}na-aš-pa₂-ru-um; si-da-umPN: A-mur-um; GA-ri₂-um; Ḫu-li-um; Ma-ma-um-mi; Na-du₂-ru-um; PI-ra-um; Ti-bar-um; U-ši-um**UMBIN×MAŠ (copy)**umbin_x V: umbin_x**UN**UN V: UN-gal; UN-il₂PN: UN-il₂**UNUG**

UNUG V: UNUG

See ŠEŠ.UNUG

URlik PN: Puzur₄-Ma-likteš₂ PN: Lugal-teš₂

ur V: ur-maḫ

PN: Ur-^dA-ma; Ur-a₂; Ur-AN[...]; Ur-^dAš₈-g₁₄; Ur-ba; Ur-Da-da; Ur-^dDumu; Ur-^dDumu-zi-da; Ur-e₂-dam; Ur-e₂-maḫ; Ur-e₂-maš; Ur-^dE[N.x]; Ur-^dEn-ki; Ur-^dEn-lil₂; Ur-^dErra_x^{ra}; Ur-^dEš₅-peš; Ur-Gibil; Ur-^dgirGibil₍₄₎¹; Ur-^dGibil₆; Ur-gu; Ur-ĝa₂; Ur-ĜA₂×GI; Ur-^dḪa-ia₃; Ur-^dInana; Ur-^dIštaran; Ur-kala-ga; Ur-LI; Ur-lugal; Ur-Mara₂-da; Ur-mes; Ur-mes-me-an-ne₂; Ur-^dMUŠ; Ur-^dNa-du₃-a; Ur-NIM; Ur-^dNin-mug; Ur-^dNin-piriĝ; Ur-nu; Ur-sa₆-(ga); Ur-si; Ur-su; Ur-

- ^dSU₃.PA.SIKIL; Ur-^dSud₃-da; Ur-Šubur;
Ur-^dŠul-pa-e₃; Ur-TIR; Ur-^dTu; Ur-
ʽTUMʼ¹; Ur-Tum-al; Ur-u₄-su₁₃; Ur-
ur; Ur-^dUtu; Ur-zikum-ma; Ur-zu;
Ur-ʽxʼ¹; Ur-ʽxʼ¹-(x); Ur-[x]-ʽxʼ¹-(x);
Ur-[...]
- UR₂**
ur₂ PN: E₂-ur₂; UR₂-ku₃; UR₂-maḥ; UR₂-[...]
- UR₄**
ur₄ V: ḡi^šsi-udu-ur₄; ur₄
MN: iti ḡa₂-udu-ur₄
- URI₃ (LAK 31) (copy)**
uri₃ PN: Lu₂-uri₃; Lugal-uri₃; Uri₃-^dEn-lil₂
- URU**
iri V: abba₂ iri
PN: Šar-ru-iri^{ki.li2}
re₂ PN: Lugal-kar-re₂
ri₂ V: bala-a-ri₂; za-am-ri₂-tum^{ḡi^š}
PN: GA-ri₂-um; Ši-ip-ri₂-i^š-kal; Ša-ri₂;
Šeš-da-ri₂
- URU×A**
ru₁₄ PN: U₂-ru₁₄
- URUDU**
da₅ V: gada^a-da₅
dab₆ V: ab-dab₆; sa-dab₆; tug₂ša₃-ge-dab₆
uruda V: uruda^{uruda}gag; ḡir₂^{uruda}, ḥa-zi^{uruda}, MUŠ₃^{uruda},
uruda^{uruda}MUŠ₃; (uruda)^{uruda}NUMUN; saḡšu^{uruda}, si-
sa^{uruda}, šum^{uruda}, tukul^{uruda}, tukul si-
sa^{uruda}, uruda; uruda-zabar; zabar-
uruda
- UŠ/ARAD**
ARAD V: ARAD.AN
nita (UŠ) V: dumu-nita; dumu-nita-ga; sila₄-nita;
udu-nita
PN: Lugal-nita-zi
nita₂ (ARAD) V: dumu-nita₂
PN: Nita₂-Me-me
us₂ (ARAD) V: šu ḥe₂-us₂-e; za₃-us₂
us₂ (UŠ) V: aga₃-us₂; us₂ (“to follow; second-
quality”)
uš (ARAD) V: tug₂uš-bar
uš (UŠ) V: uš (“long side”)
uš (UŠ/ARAD) V: uš-bar
- UŠ/ARAD.KU**
gala V: gala (UŠ/ARAD.KU)
PN: Gala (UŠ/ARAD.KU); Gala(UŠ.KU)-
maḥ
- UZ**
uz V: uz-ga
- UZ₃**
ud₅ V: ud₅
- ZA**
za V: gu-za-la₂; za-am-ri₂-tum^{ḡi^š}; za-ar-da;
za-ḥa
PN: Ba-an-za; En-za-ra; MI-za-ti
See MUŠ₃×ZA
- ZAG**
za₃ V: za₃-šu₄; za₃-us₂
PN: Za₃-MU
- ZI**
zi V: al-zi; ba-zi; dug^{gu}₂-zi; ḥa-zi^{uruda}, ḡi^šḥa-
zi; i₃-zi; zi-ga; zi-ra; zi-zi-bi₂-a-num₂
MN: iti ab-e₃-zi-ga
PN: ʽAʼ¹-zi; E₂-šembi₍₂₎-zi; E₂-zi; Engar-
zi; Gu-zi; Igi-zi; Inim-ma-ni-zi; Lugal-
engar-zi; Lugal-nita-zi; Lugal-zi; Lugal-
ʽxʼ¹-zi; LUM-ma-zi; Mes-zi; Saḡ-zi; SIG₄-
zi; Ur-^dDumu-zi-da
DN: ^dDumu-zi
- |ZI.ZI| (LAK 469)**
|ZI.ZI| V: A.|ZI.ZI|; |ZI.ZI|-a-num₂
- ZI₂**
ši PN: U-ši-um
- ZIKUM**
zikum PN: Ur-zikum-ma
- ZU**
zu PN: A-zu-zu; Niḡir-ab-zu; Nin-niḡ₂-zu;
Pu-zu-zu; TE-ʽNIʼ¹-ša₃-zu; Ur-zu; Zu-
zu
See EN.ZU
- LAK 20 (copy)**
LAK 20 V: LAK 20
- LAK 31**
See URI₃

LAK 32

See ŠEŠ

LAK 289 (*copy*)

umbin_x V: umbin_x

LAK 376-377

See IM

LAK 469

See |ZI.ZI|

LAK 492 (*copy*)

tak_x V: tak_x

LAK 644-645

See GAN

LAK 656

See ŠIM×SIG₇

LAK 672

See MUNŠUB

LAK 870

⅔ V: ⅔

X₁ (*copy*)

X₁ PN: LU₂šeššig.U₂.X₁

X₂ (*copy*)

X₂ V: DUB.X₂

2. List of Sign Values^{*}

a, A	A	bad ₃	BAD ₃
A×KU ₃	A×KU ₃	bala	BAL
a ₂ , A ₂	A ₂	banda ₃	TUR
ab, AB	AB	banšur	BANŠUR
ab ₂	AB ₂	bappir	ŠIM×NIĜ ₂
abba ₂	AB×AŠ ₂	bar	BAR
ad, AD	AD	bara ₂ , BARA ₂	BARA ₂
ad ₂	ĜIR ₂ <i>gunû</i>	bara ₄	BAD
adab	UD.NUN	be	BAD
aga ₃	GIN ₂	be ₂	BI
aĝ ₂	AĜ ₂	bi	BI
AK	AK	bi ₂	NE
al, AK	AL	bir _x	ŠIM×NIĜ ₂
alan	ALAM	bu, BU	BU
am, AM	AM	bum	PU ₃
am ₃	A.AN	bunin	SUG
am ₆	AN	bur	BUR
ama	AMA	bur ₂	BUR ₂
amar	AMAR	da	DA
an, AN	AN	da ₅	URUDU
anše	ANŠE/ĜIR ₃	dab ₅	KU
apin	APIN	dab ₆	URUDU
ar	AR	dabin	ŠE ₃ .ŠE
ar ₃	ĤAR	dag	DAG
ARAD	UŠ/ARAD	dag ₂	UD
arata	LAM.KUR.RU	daĥ	DAĤ
asal _x	A.TU.A.TU .DU ₈ .LIŠ	dam	DAM
aš	AŠ ₂	dar, DAR	DAR
aš	AŠ	de ₂	DE ₂
aš ₂	AŠ ₂	de ₃	NE
aš ₈	ĤI×DIŠ(<i>o</i>)	de ₆	DU
aša ₅	GAN ₂	di, DI	DI
ašgab	AŠGAB	di ₃	TI
ašnan _x	TIR	diĝir	AN
at	AD	DIM	DIM
az	AZ	diri	SI.A
azlag ₇	LU ₂ .TUG ₂	du, DU	DU
ba	BA	du ₂	TU
ba ₄	ĜA ₂	du ₃	GAG
babbar	UD	du ₅	TUN ₃

^{*} Sign values from no. 337 (Ur III) are not included in this list.

du ₆	DU ₆	GAZ	GAZ
du ₇	UL	gazi	ĜA ₂ ×AŠ ₂
du ₈ , DU ₈	DU ₈	ge	GI
du ₁₀	ĤI	ge ₄	GI ₄
du ₁₁	KA	geme ₂	GEME ₂
dub, DUB	DUB	gi	GI
dubsig	IL ₂	gi ₄	GI ₄
dug	DUG	gibil	BIL ₂
dul ₃ , DUL ₃	DUL ₃	gibil ₆	NE.GI
dul ₅	TUG ₂	gid ₂	BU
dul ₁₀	BU	gig	GIG
dum	TUM	gigir ₂	TUL ₂
dumu	TUR	GIM	GIM
DUN	DUN	gin ₂ , GIN ₂	GIN ₂
dur	DUR	GIR	GIR
DUR ₂	KU	gu, GU	GU
dur ₃	ANŠE.ARAD	gu ₂	GU ₂
e, E	E	gu ₄	GU ₄
e ₂ , E ₂	E ₂	gub	DU
e ₃	UD.DU	gug ₂	GUG ₂
edin, EDIN	EDIN	gul	GUL
en, EN	EN	gur, GUR	GUR
en ₈	ŠA	gur ₄	LAGAB
engar	APIN	gur ₈	GUR ₈
ensi ₂	PA.TE.SI	gur ₁₁	GA
eren	EREN	gurdub	ĜA ₂ ×GI
ereš	NIN	ĝa ₂	ĜA ₂
erra _x	KIŠ	ĜA ₂ ×GI	ĜA ₂ ×GI
esir ₄	GIL (GI×GI)	ĝal ₂ , ĜAL ₂	IG
esir ₅	GIGI (GI ₄ ×GI ₄)	ĝanun	ĜANUN
eš ₂	ŠE ₃	ĝar	NIĜ ₂
eš ₃	AB	ĝen	DU
eš ₄	AŠ (b)	ĝeštin	ĜEŠTIN
eš ₅	EŠ ₅	ĝi ₆	MI
ezem	EZEN	ĝidru	PA
ga, GA	GA	ĝipar	KISAL
gada	GAD	ĝir ₂ , ĜIR ₂	ĜIR ₂
gaeš ₂	KASKAL.GA	ĝiri ₃	ANŠE/ĜIR ₃
gag, GAG	GAG	ĝisal	ĜISAL
gal	GAL	ĝissu	ĜIŠ.MI
gala	UŠ/ARAD.KU	ĝiš	ĜIŠ
GAM	GAM	ĜIŠGAL×IGI	ASARI
gamun ₂	TIR	ĝišnimbar	SA ₆
gan	GAN (LAK 644)	ĝu ₁₀	MU
gan, GAN	GAN (LAK 645)	ĝuruš	KAL
GAN ₂	GAN ₂	ḥa, ḤA	ḤA
gar ₃ , GAR ₃	GAR ₃	ḥab ₂	TUL ₂

ḥad ₂	UD	kaš	BI
ḥar	ḤAR	ke ₄	KID
ḥašḥur	ḤAŠḤUR	keš ₂	KEŠDA
ḥe ₂	GAN (LAK 644)	keš ₃	KEŠ ₃
ḥe ₂	GAN (LAK 645)	KEŠDA	KEŠDA
ḥi	ḤI	ki, KI	KI
ḥir	KEŠDA	kid, KID	KID
ḥu, ḤU	ḤU	kiĝ ₂	KIN
ḥu	ḤU (RI)	KIN	KIN
ḥub ₂	ḤUB ₂	kiri ₃	KA
ḥuĝ	ŠE ₃	kiri ₆	SAR
ḥul	ḤUL	ku, KU	KU
ḥum	LUM	ku ₃	KUG
i, I	I	ku ₄	KU ₄ (ŠE.ŠU)
i ₂	IA ₂	ku ₅	TAR
i ₃	NI	ku ₆	ḤA
i ₇	A.ENGUR	ku ₈	GU
ia ₃	NI	kum	KUM
id	A ₂	kur	KUR
ig, IG	IG	kuš	SU
igi	IGI	kuš ₂	DUL ₃
IGI.DIM	IGI.DIM	kuš ₃	U ₂
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il ₃	AN	la ₂	LAL
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inana	MUŠ ₃	li, LI	LI
inim	KA	li ₂	NI
ip	IB	libir	LIBIR
iri	URU	lik	UR
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kam	KAM	ma ₂ , MA ₂	MA ₂
kar	KAR	maḥ	MAḤ

maḥ ₂	AL	nita	UŠ/ARAD
mara ₂	AMAR	nita ₂	UŠ/ARAD
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maš ₂	MAŠ ₂	nu ₂	NA ₂
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me ₃	ME ₃	nun	NUN
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min	MIN	PI	PI
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mu ₄	TUG ₂	pisaĝ	ĜA ₂
mud	MUD (ḪI.ḪU)	pu	BU
mug	MUG	pu ₃	PU ₃
muḥaldim	MU	puzur ₄	PU ₃ .ŠA
mul	MUL	ra	RA
mun	MUN	ra ₂	DU
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na, NA	NA	ru, RU	RU
na ₄	NA ₄	ru ₁₄	URU×A
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naĝa	NAĜA	sa	SA
naĝa ₄	KUM	sa ₂	DI
naĝar	NAĜAR	sa ₆ , SA ₆	SA ₆
nam	NAM	sag ₇	GAN (LAK 645)
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nidba ₂	PAD.MUŠ ₃	saĝĝa	ŠID
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niĝin ₃	NIĜIN ₃	saman ₄	ŠAGAN
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nin	NIN	si	SI
nin ₉	NIN ₉	si ₄	SU ₄
ninda	NIĜ ₂	si ₁₂	SIG ₇
nir	NIR	sig ₄	SIG ₄

SIG ₇	SIG ₇	šum ₂	SUM
sig ₉	SI	šuruppag	SU.KUR.RU
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silā ₄	SILĀ ₄	tar ₂	DAR
sim	NAM	TE	TE
simug	DE ₂	teš ₂	UR
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suḥuš	SUḤUŠ	tuku	TUK
sukkal	LUḤ	tukul	KU
sumun	BAD	tul ₈	GIGIR (LAGAB×BAD)
sur	SUR	tum	TUM
sur _x	ERIM	tum ₂	DU
ši	ZI ₂	tum ₃	TUM ₃
šar	SAR	tur	TUR
še	SI	tuš	DUR ₂
ši	SI	u	U
šu	SU	u ₂ , U ₂	U ₂
šu ₂	SU ₄	u ₃ , U ₃	U ₃
ša	ŠA	u ₄	UD
ša ₃	ŠA ₃	ub ₂	ŠE ₃
šabra	PA.AL	UD	UD
šaḥ ₂	DUN	ud ₅	UZ ₃
šakkan ₆	KIŠ.ARAD	udu	LU
šal	MUNUS	ugula	PA
še, ŠE	ŠE	ulu _x	ĠIŠGAL×IM
ŠE.ŠE	ŠE.ŠE	um	UM
še ₃	ŠE ₃	umbin _x	LAK 289
šembi	ŠIM×SIG ₇ (LAK 656)	umbin _x	UMBIN×MAŠ
šembi ₂	ŠIM	ummu _x	EDIN.A.SU.(A)
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šu	ŠU	UNUG	UNUG
šu+niġin ₂	ŠU+LAGAB	ur	UR
šu ₄	U	ur ₂	UR ₂
šuba _x	MUŠ ₃ ×ZA	ur ₄	UR ₄
šubur	ŠUBUR	ur ₅	ḤAR
šul	DUN	urdu ₂	ARAD ₂
šum	TAG	uri ₂	ŠEŠ.UNUG

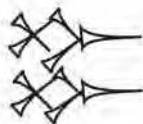
uri ₃	URI ₃ (LAK 31)	zah ₂	ḪA.A
uruda	URUDU	zi	ZI
us ₂	UŠ/ARAD	ZI.ZI	ZI.ZI (LAK 469)
uš	UŠ/ARAD	zi ₃	ŠE ₃
utu	UD	zikum	ZIKUM
uz	UZ	ziz ₂	AŠ ₂
za	ZA	zu	ZU
za ₃	ZAG	zu ₂	KA
zabar	UD.KA.BAR		

3. Copies of Selected Signs

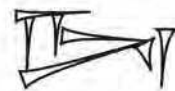
|A.TU.A.TU|.DU₈.LIŠ

no. 98: 2, 5

|BU.BU|



no. 253: 4

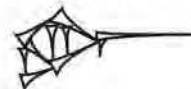
HUB₂

no. 282: 1

A×KU₃nos. 228: 3; 229: 3'; 237: 2, r.2;
330: 1, 11DU₆

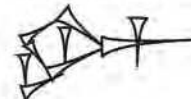
no. 75: r.6

IM (LAK 376)



no. 92: 7

IM (LAK 376×DIŠ)



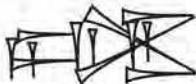
no. 93: 6

AL

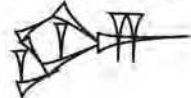


no. 302: r.2, 4

GAN (LAK 644)

nos. 18: r.5'; 19: 2; 168: r.2;
169: l.e.1; 305: r.7; 330: 8

IM (LAK 377)



passim

nos. 26: 5; 69: r.5; 102: 3;
297: 9; 299: 8

GAN (LAK 645)

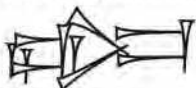
nos. 226: r.2; 244: r.4; 251: 3;
253: l.e.1KEŠ₃

no. 214: r.3

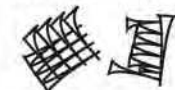


nos. 51: r.2; 172: 4; 180: 3;

ĜISAL (DUG.ĜIŠ)



no. 323: 1, 4

KU₄ (ŠE.ŠU)

no. 108: r.3

ASARI (ĜIŠGAL×IGI)



no. 259: r.2

ĜIŠGAL×IM



nos. 112: 3; 286: 3



no. 100: r.2

BARA₂

no. 40: 2



no. 119: 2

LAM.KUR.RU



nos. 225: 2; 226: 2

LU₂šeššig



no. 6: 6

ME₃



no. 250: r.2



no. 128: 4

MUD (HI.HU)



no. 243: 1; 346: r.2

MUNŠUB (LAK 672)



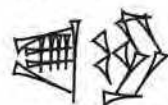
no. 270: 1

SAG×U



no. 229: r.2'

SU.KUR.RU



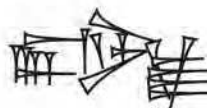
no. 325: r.2

ŠEŠ (LAK 32)



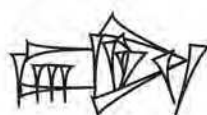
no. 327: 3, etc.

ŠIM



no. 123: 3

ŠIM×NIĠ₂



nos. 9: 3; 14: 2



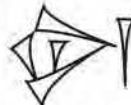
no. 169: r.5'

ŠIM×SIG₇ (LAK 656)



no. 127: 2

TE



no. 230: r.4



nos. 2: ii.2; 22: r.7; 103: r.4;
109: r.1; 119: 3; 135: 2; 249: 2;
259: r.3; 270: r.1; 305: 5; 308: r.2



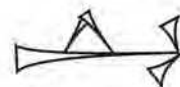
no. 66: 2

UMBIN×MAŠ



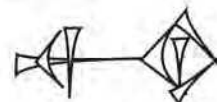
no. 306: 7

URI₃ (LAK 31)



no. 234: 6

LAK 20



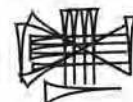
no. 145: 2

LAK 289



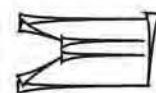
no. 95: 1

LAK 492



no. 95: 1

X₁



no. 6: 6

X₂



no. 241: 2

INDEXES*

1. Vocabulary

^{gada}**a-da**₅ “(a type of) garment made of linen”

– 137: 2

a-DU₈ “?”

– 196: 4

^{kuš}**a-ġa**₂*, ^{kuš}**a-ġa**₂-**la**₂, Akk. *naruqqu* “leather sack”

– 12: ii.1, ii.3*

a-ra₂ (*n*) “(*n*) times”

– 45: 2; 51: 2, 4, r.1, 3; 52: 5, r.3; 72: 3, 6; 86: r.2; 121: 3; 147: 2, 4; 151: 2, 4, le.ed.; 152: 1, 2; 179: r.1, 3; 213: r.1; 318: 2, r.1, 3; 321: 2, 4, 6, r.2

A.[ZI.ZI] “(a type of) rush”

– 107: 1 (“gu₂)

^{ġiš}**a**₂, Akk. *aḥu* “(plough) handle”

– ^{ġiš}a₂ apin: 334: 3 (^{ġiš}a₂ ‘apin’¹)

a₂-an

→ eš₂-a₂-‘an’¹

a₂ ^{me}**me**₃ “military equipment”

– 128: 4 (tug₂, la₂-i₃ “-kam); 250: r.2 (kuš “-kam)

ab₂, Akk. *arḫu*, *lītu* “cow”

– 325: r.1

– ab₂ mu 1: 325: 5

– ab₂ mu 2: 325: 3

– kuš ab₂: 260: 2, 3

ab₂-**ama** “calf-bearing cow”

– 325: 2

ab₂-**maḥ**₂ “mature cow”

– 302: r.2, 4

ab₂-**saġ**

→ eš₂-dur-ab₂-saġ

abba₂ **iri**, Akk. *šīb ālim* “elder of the city”

– Ur-ġa₂: 155: 5

ad-KID, Akk. *atkuppu* “reed worker”

– 292: 5²

– A-ba-^dEn-lil₂: 289: r.5

– *father of* Da-da: 97: 3

– Igi-si₄ (ugula): 288: r.4

– Inim-ma-ni-zi: 289: r.5

– Lu₂-^dInana: 106: 2

– Lugal-lu: 289: r.5

ad-KID gal “chief reed worker”

– 100: 4; 288: r.6

aga₃-**us**₂, Akk. *rēdū* “soldier”

– Lugal-ki: 95: 3

AK, Akk. *epēšu* “to do, to make”; i₃ **AK** “to treat with oil/fat”; kiġ₂-še₃ **AK** “to put someone to work”

– ab-AK: 37: le.ed. (i₃); 91: 3 (i₃); 222: 3 (i₃-šaḥ₂); 244: r.6 ([i₃’]); 247: 2 (i₃); 248: r.1 (i₃); 250: r.1 (i₃-šaḥ₂); 251: 4, 7 (i₃-šaḥ₂); 256: 2 (i₃); 256: r.3 (i₃-šaḥ₂)

– kiġ₂-še₃ a[l-k]e₄’: 305: r.6

– tak_x (LAK 492) **AK**: 102: 4

^{ġiš}**al**, Akk. *allu* “hoe”

– 172: 4; 320: 1

* Textual references in italics denote either that the word or the expression has been discussed or that a basic bibliography has been provided.

AL “?”

- 180: 3 (am₃-ta-AL-a)

alan, Akk. *šalmu* “statue”

- alan lugal: 24: r.1

anše, Akk. *imēru* “donkey”

- kuš anše: 37: r.7'; 250: 2; 254: 4; 256: 3, 5
- maškim anše DAR: 62: r.4 (*Be-li₂-du₁₀*)
- ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂ gu₂ anše: 205: 3
- sipa anše: 34: 3 (Da-si); 56: 3 (Su-KU.KU); 300: 3 (Ur-^dAš₈-gi₄)

→ ^{ĝi₅}gigir₂-anšeapin, Akk. *epinnu* “plough”

- ^{ĝi₅}a₂ ^rapin[?]: 334: 3
- kuš eš₂ apin: 269: r.2

ARAD.AN “?”

- ^{ĝi₅}kiri₆ ARAD.AN Ĝissu dumu Ur-^dĤa-ia₃: 81: r.7

arata “(a type of) copper”

- 225: 2 (“-a NL.NA); 226: 2 (“-a NL.NA)

^{ĝi₅}asal_x ([A.TU.A.TU].DU₈.LIŠ), Akk. *šarbatu* “Euphrates poplar” (orthographic variant of ^{ĝi₅}asal₂)

- 98: 2, 5

aša₅.g, Akk. *eqlu* “field”

- 15: 1; 335: 1

ašgab, Akk. *aškāpu* “leather worker”

- 152: 4; 335: 4
- A-ĝešt_{in}: 291: 5
- A-KA-du₃: 287: 4
- Du-du: 274: r.4; 290: 9
- Gala: 246: 5; 258: 4; 287: 4 (ugula)
- KA-da: 291: 5
- Lu₂-gu-la: 244: 3
- Lu₂-^dInana: 152: r.5
- Lugal-en₈-tar-su₃: 291: 5
- Ša₃-da: 152: r.5
- Ur-a₂: 248: r.3; 249: 4; 250: r.4; 251: r.3; 252: r.4; 257: 5; 291: 5 (ugula)
- Ur-kala-ga: 287: 4

ašgab gal, Akk. *rab aškāpē* “chief leather worker”

- 144: r.1[?]; 274: r.2
- Ur-a₂: 246: 3

azlag₇, Akk. *ašlāku* “fuller”

- 215: 3; 220: r.3; 285: r.5, 6; 295: 3

- e₂ azlag₇-ge-ne: 223: r.1 (kuš “-ka an-ku₄)

- Maš: 43: 3 (A-ka₃-de₃-se₃)

azlag₇ gal “chief fuller”

- 61: r.1; 221: r.3; 222: 4; 285: r.7
- Lugal-KA: 216: 3

^{tug₂}bala “(a type of) garment”

- 21: 1, 5; 28: 1, r.7; 136: 1 (^{tug₂}bala); 140: 1 (“*ĥa-la-um*^{tug₂} nu-tuku); 143: 3

bala I “(a type of) fabric”

- ^{tug₂}NIĜ₂.SU-a bala: 58: 1; 131: 1; 143: 1; 159: r.1 (NIĜ₂.SU-a ^rbala[?])
- tug₂ bala: 127: 3
- tug₂ saga₁₀ šu du₇-a bala: 20: 4
- tug₂ us₂ bala: 24: 4
- ^{tug₂}uš-bar bala: 20: 5, r.3

bala II, Akk. *nabalkutu* “to transfer”

- nu-mu-bala-e: 309: r.2

bala-a-ri₂, Akk. *ebertu* “opposite side (of the river)” (orthographic variant of bala-a-ri)

- 101: 3; 104: r.2

banšur, Akk. *paššūru* “(offering)-table”

- ku₆ banšur: 172: r.1

bappir (ŠIM×NIĜ₂), Akk. *bappiru* “sourdough”

- 9: 3

→ lu₂-bappirbar-du₈-a “hairy (goat)”

- kuš maš₂ bar-du₈-a: 148: 1

bar-dul₅, Akk. *kusītu* “(a type of) garment”

- 266: 1, 3
- bar-dul₅ šabra: 29: r.1; 198: 2; 201: 2, 7; 216: 1; 218: 1, 3; 219: 1
- bar-dul₅ uš-bar: 29: 1, 7; 122: 2; 132: 1; 133: 1; 134: 1; 138: 1, r.9; 139: 1; 141: 1; 151: r.1; 192: 1; 193: 1; 194: 1; 195: 1; 196: r.2[?]; 197: 1, 4, 7, r.3; 198: 6, r.1, 4; 203: 4; 208: 1; 214: 1, 4, r.1; 257: 1 (“^{ĝi₅}gigir₂-e ab-dab₆)
- tug₂ IGI.DIM bar-dul₅ uš-bar: 172: 3

bar-ra “sack?” (orthographic variant of bara₂?)

- bar-ra ^{ĝi₅}gigir₂: 270: 2

bar-ra ĝal₂-la “outstanding”

- 122: 3 (bar-dul₅); 207: r.8 (^{tug₂}bur₂, bar-sig₉); 208: r.2 (bar-dul₅); 211: r.5 (zi₃ gig)

^(tug₂*)**bar-sig₉**, Akk. *paršīgu* “sash, headband”

- 203: 2, 5; 213: 1*
- bar-sig₉ niĝ₂-lam₂: 142: 2; 200: 2, 4, 7, r.3, 9; 202: 2; 207: 2
- bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆: 142: 3; 196: 1, r.1; 199: 1; 200: 5, 8, r.1, 6; 202: 3; 207: 3, 6, r.5

bara₂

→ eš₂-bara₂

bu-dum “(a wagon ornament)”

- 230: r.1

^{ĝiš}**bunin**, Akk. *buginnu, kuninnu* “trough; bucket”

- 168: r.1

^{tug₂}**bur₂** “(a type of) garment”

- 142: 1; 199: 2 ([^{tug₂}bu]_{r2}); 202: 1; 207: 1, 5, 8, r.2, 4
- ^{tug₂}bur₂ saĝ: 200: 1, r.5, 8

^{ĝiš}**da-da**, Akk. *marḥaṣu* “sideboard (of a wagon)”

- 243: 2

da-si, Akk. *takšiu, takšû* “knob (for water-bags)” (orthographic variant of dag-si)

- 159: 5

dab₆, Akk. *lawû* “to surround; to encircle an object with decorations; to wrap”

- ab-dab₆: 257: 3 (bar-dul₅ uš-bar ^{ĝiš}gigir₂-e “)

→ bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆

dabin, Akk. *tappinnu* “semolina”

- 10: 1; 274: 1

dag-ga “wasted?”

- niĝ₂ za-ḥa dag-ga: 238: r.7 (ku₃ “-kam)

dag₂-ga, Akk. *ebbu, nawru* “cleaned⁷ (hide)”

- kuš dag₂-ga: 150: 1; 223: 1; 246: 1, 4
- kuš nu-dag₂-ga: 150: 2

daḥ, Akk. *ašābu* “to add”

- 334: 5 (daḥ-ḥa-am₃)

dam, Akk. *aššatu, mutu* “spouse”

- dam ensi₂: 66: 2
- dam Ur-^rTUM⁷: 298: r.2
- dam ^rx¹ AB: 307: 2

dam-gar₃, Akk. *tamkāru* “merchant”

- 4: r.1
- Az: 299: r.8

– Da-da: 299: r.8

– E-la-la: 310: 2

– E₂-dam: 299: r.8

– Gala: 299: r.8; 299: r.8

– Ĝiri₃-ne₂: 299: r.8

– Inim-ma-ni-zi: 299: r.8

– Lugal-al-kal: 299: r.8

– Ur-^dInana: 153: r.3; 238: r.3

– Ur-^dIštaran: 299: r.8

– Ur-ur: 299: r.8

dar, Akk. *letû, salātu, šatāqu* “to split”

- ku₆ al-dar-ra gurdub: 51: r.2

DAR “?”

- maškim anše DAR: 62: r.4 (*Be-li₂-du₁₀*)

^{ĝiš}**dar-gag** “upright, mooring pole”

- 63: r.2

de₆ (*h.*), **tum₃** (*m.*), Akk. *wabālu* “to bring, to deliver (inanimate objects)”

- ab-de₆: 42: r.4 (*zu₂-lum “še-KIN-ku₅*)
- mu-de₆: 60: 3; 67: r.1; 86: 4; 87: 4; 88: 4; 90: r.6; 101: 4; 102: r.2; 103: r.2; 104: r.3; 105: 3; 106: 3, 5; 110: 3; 123: 4; 144: r.4; 146: r.1; 153: r.4; 187: r.3; 227: 3; 230: 4, r.5; 314: 3; 331: r.1
- mu-de₆-eš₂: 20: r.9 (niĝ-mul-na PN mu-d[e₆-(eš₂⁷)]); 21: r.3 (^rlu₂⁷ niĝ₂-mul-a [La]gaš^{ki} zi-ra-ta mu-de₆-eš₂-[ša⁷])
- mu-tum₃-da-še₃: 308: 4 (gu sa PN₁ PN₂-e “in-da-pa₃)

DI-ga “(a qualification of ropes?)”

- eš₂ DI-ga: 268: 1

du

→ ĝen (*h.*, sg.), du (*m.*, sg.), er (*h.*, pl.)

du₃, Akk. *banû* “to build”

- ĝiš e₂-du₃-še₃: 273: 2

du₈-a “webbed”

- siki du₈-a IM.RU: 159: r.6
- tug₂ du₈-a ma₂: 159: r.4

du₁₀-g

→ i₃ du₁₀-ga

^{kuš}**du₁₀-gan**, Akk. *tu(k)kannu* “leather bag”

- 251: 3 (“[x (x)]-ka ensi₂); 253: le.ed. (du₁₀-gan)

du₁₁.g “?”

- ^{tu}g₂niĝ₂-la₂ mu(-)du₁₁-ga: 205: 2
- ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ga-du₃ mu(-)du₁₁: 205: r.2

du₁₁.g, e, Akk. *qabû* “to say, to speak”

- ħe₂-nab-e: 18: r.5'
- na-be₂-a: 18: 2; 305: 6 (ens₂-ke₄ "); 306: 2 (Lugal-a-ĝu₁₀ "); 330: 2, 12 (A×KU₃-pa-e₃ ")
- u₃-na-du₁₁: 18: 4; 305: r.3; 306: 6; 330: 4, r.2

dub-saĝ-še₃, Akk. *qudmu* “earlier; in the first place”

- 115: r.3

dub-sar, Akk. *tuṣṣarru* “scribe”

- Ad-da: 118: r.3; 166: r.3; 181: r.2
- E₂-šemb₂-zi dub-sar: 124: 4'
- E₂-ur₂: 76: r.1; 107: 3
- I₃-lum-gar₃: 4: 7
- Lu₂-^dAš₈-gi₄ dub-sar, maškim: 124: 7'
- Lugal-KA: 241: r.4 (maškim)
- Mes-zi: 305: r.2
- Mu-ni: 79: 3; 96: r.1; 163: r.2; 245: le.ed.
- Ur-a₂: 179: r.4
- Ur-u₄-su₁₃: 166: 3; 276: r.3

dub-sar-maḥ, Akk. *tuṣṣarmahḥu* “chief scribe”

- 118: 5

DUB.X₂ “?”

- ^{ĝi}šgigir₂ DUB.X₂: 241: 2

dubsig, Akk. *tuṣšikku* “basket”

- 48: r.1

dug, Akk. *karpātu* “jar” (in Adab, jar of 30 *silā* of capacity)

- 1: 3 (^{du}g[...]); 85: 1 (i₃-šah₂); 86: 1 (i₃-šah₂); 87: 1 (i₃-šah₂); 88: 1 (i₃-šah₂); 89: 1 (i₃-šah₂); 90: 3 (i₃), r.4; 92: 1, 3, 4, 6 (i₃); 94: 1 (i₃); 96: 1 (i₃-ĝiš)
- dug tur: 66: 4, r.5
- ^{du}g₂-zi, ^{du}g₂kab₂

dumu, Akk. *māru* “son, child”

- dumu gibil: 285: r.4
- A-*hu* (RI)-du₁₀ dumu A-ba-da-sa₂: 83: r.6
- Az dumu A-ba-mu-na: 299: r.6; 304: 3 (°Az)
- Da-da dumu ad-KID: 97: 3
- Da-da dumu Lugal-al-<kal>: 299: 8

- Gala dumu Ur-ba: 299: 3
- Gala dumu Ur-^dNa-du₃-a: 299: r.2
- Ġiri₃-ne₂ dumu Lugal-al-<kal>: 299: 8
- Ġissu dumu Ur-^dHa-ia₃: 81: r.9; 82: r.6'
- I-mi-diĝir dumu I₃-li₂-a-*hi* šakkan₆: 28: 5
- Inim-ma-ni-zi dumu Ur-ba: 299: 3
- Ka-ku₃ dumu Ur-AN[...]: 13: 5
- Lu₂-banda₃^{da} dumu ^rA[?]l-zi: 35: r.1
- Lugal-iti-da dumu Ur-ĝa₂: 112: 6
- Lugal-iti-da dumu ^dUtu-a: 112: r.1
- Mu-ni dumu Ama-tu: 306: 5
- Puzur₄-^dEN.ZU dumu *En-bu*-diĝir: 22: r.2
- Ra-bi₂ dumu A-ba-mu-na: 304: 3
- Šu-Ma-ma dumu Pu₃-zu-zu: 337: r.10
- Ur-e₂-maš dumu Engar-zi: 55: r.1
- Ur-^dEn-lil₂ dumu Ur-^dInana: 161: 3
- Ur-^dIšaran dumu A-ba-mu-na: 299: r.6
- Ur-mes dumu Šu-maḥ: 328: 2
- Ur-ur dumu A-ba-mu-na: 299: r.6
- Ur-ur dumu Du-du: 331: 3
- (PN) dumu A₂-šum₂-ma: 333: r.2
- (PN) dumu KA: 170: 5
- (PN) dumu Lugal-KA: 333: r.1

dumu-munus, Akk. *mārtu* “daughter”

- 138: r.6
- dumu-munus 2 (ban₂): 285: 5

dumu-munus-ga “baby girl”

- dumu-munus-ga 1(ban₂): 285: 7, r.3

dumu-nita₍₂₎, Akk. *māru* “son”

- 138: 11 (dumu-nita₂)
- dumu-nita 1 (bariga): 285: 3, r.1
- dumu-nita 2 (ban₂): 285: 4

dumu-nita-ga “baby boy”

- dumu-nita-ga 1 (ban₂): 285: 6, r.2

dur-ab₂-saĝ

→ eš₂-dur-ab₂-saĝ

DUR₂ “(a profession)”

- DUR₂ lugal: 91: 5

dur₃, Akk. *mūru* “male donkey”

- 301: 1'

^{ĝi}še-ri_x ([BU.BU])-na, Akk. *hūratu, šuršu* “madder”

- 253: 4 (kuš "-še₃)

e₂ I, Akk. *bītu* “household, house, temple”

- 322: 5; 273: 2 (ġiš e₂-du₃-še₃); 238: 2 (e₂¹ išib^dEn-ki)

→ šabra e₂

e₂ II “cover”

- ġiš gīgir₂-niġ₂-šu e₂-ba: 172: r.2

→ ġiš gīgir₂-e₂

e₂ ^dAš₈-gi₄ “temple of god Ašgi”

- 63: 5; 73: 4; 74: 4

e₂ azlag₇-ge-ne “fullers’ workshop”

- 223: r.1

e₂-ba-(an), Akk. *tāpalu* “pair”

- ^{kuš}esir_{4/5}* e₂-ba: 20: r.1*; 21: 6*; 22: 7*; 23: 7; 25: r.2; 26: 4*; 27: 3; 28: 3, r.3, 9*; 32: 2; 34: 6*; 252: 2, 5*; 255: 1; 256: 4; 259: 1, 5*
- ^{kuš}esir₅ gu₄ e₂-ba: 21: 2

e₂-gal, Akk. *ekallu* “palace”

- 296: r.3
- e₂¹-gal-la lu₂ nu-tuku: 18: r.3'
- gi e₂-gal-la ku₄-ra₂-am₃: 100: r.1
- gu e₂-gal-la ku₄-ra₂-am₃: 108: r.2
- siki e₂-gal: 332: 6
- siki e₂-gal-la ku₄-ra₂-am₃: 174: r.3 ("e₂-gal-la ku₄-ra₂-am₃)
- tug₂ e₂-gal-la ġal₂-la-am₃: 125: r.4
- tug₂ la₂-i₃ PN-kam e₂-gal: 126: 5
- udu PN-e e₂-gal-ta mu-laḥ₅: 326: 3

e₂-gal gibil “new palace”

- 332: 3
- ġeštin e₂-gal gibil ba-ku₄: 72: r.3

e₂ gal-sukkal “house of the chief secretary”

- 69: r.2 (šabra e₂ im-ši-ġen-na "-še₃)

e₂-GAN₂-iš “a temple (of Adab)”

- 63: 4; 73: 3; 74: 3

e₂-gur₄-gur₄ “fattening-house”

- 333: r.9

e₂ ġidru “sceptre house”

- tug₂ e₂ ġidru-ka mu-ġal₂: 221: 4

e₂-maḥ “a temple (of Adab)”

- 63: 3; 73: 2; 74: 2
- ġiš₆ kiri₆ e₂-maḥ gu-la: 303: 4

e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁ “depot, storehouse”

- ġiš-gid₂-da, ġ iš-su₃, ^{uruda}gag e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁-ra mu-ġal₂: 157: r.2
- ġiš-gid₂-da e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁: 158: r.6
- i₃ e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁-kam i₃ zi-ga-am₃: 91: r.1
- i₃-šaḥ₂ e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁-ra ba-ku₄: 85: r.2
- kuš, bar-dul₅ uš-bar e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁-ra mu-ġal₂: 151: r.2
- kuš e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁-a ġal₂: 150: 3
- kuš udu e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁ an-ku₄: 261: 5
- 'siki¹ e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁ ba-ku₄-ra₂: 331: r.2
- siki e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁-ra ku₄-ra₂-am₃: 119: 2; 120: 2

e₃, Akk. *wašû* “to leave, to go out”

- la₂-i₃ nu-ta-e₃-am₃: 164: r.2; 165: r.4

engar, Akk. *ikkaru* “farmer”

- Ka-ku₃: 312: 2

ensi₂.k, Akk. *iššakku* “ruler, governor”

- 305: 5 ("ke₄ na-be₂-a)
- dam ensi₂: 66: 2
- ^{kuš}du₁₀-gan [x (x)]-ka ensi₂: 251: 3
- ^{kuš}esir₄ ensi₂: 259: r.3
- ġiš gīgir₂ ensi₂: 249: 2 (kuš *ku₈-tum* ")
- ġiš gīgir₂ sumun ensi₂: 270: r.1
- ġiri₃-ġen-na ensi₂-kam: 59: r.5
- ka i₇ ensi₂: 109: r.1
- Lugal-a-ġu₁₀ ensi₂: 103: r.4
- Mes-ki-gal-la ensi₂ Adab^{ki}: 1: r.2; 2: 2
- mu ensi₂: 308: r.2 (in-da-pa₃)
- niġ₂-i₃-de₂-a ensi₂-ka: 75: r.5 (zu₂-lum "-še₃)
- siki ensi₂-kam: 119: 3
- Šar-ru-iri^{ki,li₂} ensi₂: 22: r.7
- ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ ensi₂: 135: 1
- ^{tug₂}ša₃-ge-dab₆ ensi₂: 135: 2
- urdu₂ ensi₂: 269: r.5 (*I₃-li₂-a-ḥi* ")

er

→ ġen (*ḥ*, sg.), du (*m*., sg.), er (*ḥ*, pl.)

ġiš₆ eren, Akk. *erēnu* “cedar”

- 99: 5 ("za₃-us₂)

ereš-diġir, Akk. *ēntu* “high priestess”

- 84: r.5

^{kuš}esir_{4/5}*, Akk. *šēnu* “sandal(s)”

- 244: r.3*; 269: 3

- ^{kuš}esir_{4/5}* e₂-ba: 20: r.1*; 21: 6*; 22: 7*; 23: 7; 25: r.2; 26: 4*; 27: 3; 28: 3, r.3, 9*; 32: 2; 34: 6*; 252: 2, 5*; 255: 1; 256: 4; 259: 1, 5*
- ^{kuš}esir₄ ensi₂: 259: r.3
- ^{kuš}esir₅ gu₄ e₂-ba: 21: 2*
- kuš esir₄-ra: 253: r.4
- eš₂**, Akk. *eblu* “rope”
- eš₂ apin: 269: r.2
- eš₂ DI-ga: 268: 1
- eš₂ ʾPA^ʔ GA: 5: 1
- eš₂ ʾx-da¹: 269: 5
- eš₂-a₂-ʾan^ʔ** “rope made from date palm fruit stalks”
- 269: 6
- eš₂-[aša₅^ʔ]-gid₂**, “[field^ʔ] survey”
- maškim eš₂-[aša₅^ʔ]-gid₂: 62: 7 (Lugal-ezem)
- lu₂-eš₂-aša₅-gid₂
- eš₂-bara₂** “sack”
- 322: 1
- eš₂-dur-ab₂-saĝ** “rope to attach the ox in front (of the plough)”
- 269: 1
- eš₂-munsub** “goat hair rope”
- 270: 1; 271: 3 (eš₂-munsub¹ (EREN))
- gada**, Akk. *kitû* “linen”
- ^{gada}a-da₅, ^{gada}GIN₂, ^{gada}ša₃-ga-du₃
- gaeš₂**, Akk. *ka ʾiššu* “travelling merchant”
- Bad₃-DI.NE: 311: 3
- Ur-ur gaeš₂ A-rum₂: 90: r.5
- ^{uruda}gag**, Akk. *ûšu* “lance, spear; arrow(head)”
- 157: 7; 159: 2; 224: 2; 334: 1
- ^{uruda}gag igi nu-tuku: 157: 8
- igi ^{uruda}gag: 155: 2
- gal**, Akk. *rabû* “large”
- ĝeštin gal-gal: 72: 1, 4, r.1
- ad-KID gal, ašgab gal, azlag₇ gal, i₃-du₈ gal, lukur gal, ma₂-lah_{4/5} gal, naĝar gal, nar gal, simug gal, šeš-gal, tug₂-du₈ gal
- gu-la
- gal-ʾniĝir^ʔ**, Akk. *rabi nāgirī* “chief herald”
- gal-ʾniĝir^ʔ lugal: 37: r.3' (A-NI.NI)
- gal-sukkal**, Akk. *rabi sukkallī* “chief secretary”
- e₂ gal-sukkal: 69: r.2 (šabra e₂ im-ši-ĝen-na ʾ-še₃)
- gala**, Akk. *kalû* “lamentation singer”
- E₂-zi (gala*) IM^{ki}: 97: 5; 111: 4; 113: 6*
- gala (ARAD.KU) Mes-e-mu₂^{ki}: 85: 3
- MA₂.ĜU.NE: 113: 4
- ^{u2}gamun₂**, Akk. *kamûnu* “white cumin”
- 71: 1, 4; 169: 1
- gazi**, Akk. *kasû* “wild licorice”
- 54: 4; 64: 2; 258: 3
- geme₂**, Akk. *amtu* “female worker”
- 275: 1, r.5; 276: 1, r.1; 278: 1; 279: 1; 280: 1; 283: 1; 284: 2
- geme₂ 1 (bariga): 285: 1
- geme₂ gibil: 282: 2
- gi**, Akk. *qanû* “reed”
- 100: r.1 (“e₂-gal-la)
- gi gu₂: 100: 1; 101: 1; 102: 1; 104: 1, 3; 105: 1; 106: 1, 7
- gu₂ gi gal-gal: 103: 1
- gu₂ gi tur-tur: 103: 2
- ^{ĝiš}gi-lub** “(a type of hoe)”
- 320: 4
- ^{ĝiš}gi-muš**, Akk. *gimuššu, parīsu* “pole”
- 306: r.1; 323: 2, 5
- gi-sur**, Akk. *ṭurru* “reed rope”
- maškim gi-sur: 62: 5 (E₂-e)
- gibil**, Akk. *edēšu* “new”
- dumu gibil: 285: r.4
- e₂-gal gibil: 72: r.3; 332: 3
- geme₂ gibil: 282: 2
- ĝiš gibil: 157: 2 (ĝiš-gid₂-da)
- saĝš^{uruda} gibil: 158: 4 (uruda kiĝ₂ til-am₃)
- šum^{uruda} gibil: 163: 2
- gig**, Akk. *kibtu* “wheat”
- zi₃ gig: 211: 1, r.4
- ^{ĝiš}gigir₂**, Akk. *narkabtu* “wagon”
- 257: 2 (bar-dul₅ uš-bar ʾ-e ab-dab₆)
- bar-ra ^{ĝiš}gigir₂: 270: 2
- ^{ĝiš}gigir₂ Da-da: 31: r.2'
- ^{ĝiš}gigir₂ DUB.X₂: 241: 2
- ^{ĝiš}gigir₂ ensi₂: 249: 2 (kuš ku₈-tum “)
- ^{ĝiš}gigir₂ Igi-bar: 272: 2
- ^{ĝiš}gigir₂ sumun ensi₂: 270: r.1
- ma-dul₁₀ ^{ĝiš}gigir₂: 256: 6

- ^{ĝiṣ}**gigir₂-anše** “donkey-pulled wagon”
– 241: 8
- ^{ĝiṣ}**gigir₂-e₂** “covered wagon”
– 230: 7
- ^{ĝiṣ}**gigir₂ nidba₂** “wagon for (royal) offerings”
– 241: r.6
– ^{ĝiṣ}gigir₂ nidba₂ lugal: 246: 6; 258: 5; 272: 4
– KA.SU anše nidba₂ lugal: 251: r.1
- ^{ĝiṣ}**gigir₂-niĝ₂-šu** “(a type of) wagon”
– 243: 1
– ^{ĝiṣ}gigir₂-niĝ₂-šu e₂-ba: 172: r.2
- ^{ĝiṣ}**gigir₂-šubur** “Subarian style[?] wagon”
– 241: 5
- gin₂**, Akk. *šiqḫu* “shekel (unit of weight, ca. 8,33 grams)”
– passim
- ^{ĝiṣ}**gin₂**, Akk. *pāšu* “axe, adze, hatchet”
– 320: 2
- ^{gada}**GIN₂** (LAK 667) “(a type of) garment made of linen”
– 137: 1
- GIR** “heifer”
– 302: 1, 3, 6, r.1
- gu**, Akk. *qū* “flax”
– 108: r.2 (“e₂-gal-la ku₄-ra₂-am₃); 111: r.4 (“la₂-i₃-am₃); 113: r.1 (“<mu>-a-kam); 116: r.2 (“š_u-na-kam)
– gu gu₂: 112: 1, r.4
– gu sa: 108: 1, 3; 109: 1, 3; 110: 1; 111: 1, 3; 113: 1; 114: 1; 115: 1; 116: 1; 117: 1[?]; 118: 1; 308: 1
– lu₂ gu: 112: r.5
– šabra gu: 148: 3 (Ti-NI)
- gu-la**, Akk. *rabū* “large; senior”
– Ġiri₃-ne₂ gu-la: 302: *le.ed.*
– ḫa-zi^{uruda} gu-la: 156: 6
– ^{ĝiṣ}kiri₆ e₂-maḫ gu-la: 303: 4
- gu-la₂** “bunch; bundle”
– 54: 2
- ^{u₂}**GU.LUL** “(a plant)”
– 54: 2
- gu-za-la₂**, Akk. *guzalū* “throne-bearer”
– A₂-ni-ta: 160: r.3 (maškim)
- gu₂ I** “neck”
– ^{tug₂}niĝ₂-la₂ gu₂ anše: 205: 3
- gu₂ II** “(spear/lance) head; shaft end?; (axe) blade”
– gu₂ ^{uruda}gag: 224: 3
– gu₂ ĝiṣ-gid₂-da: 155: 1; 238: r.4
– ĝiṣ ḫa-zi^{uruda} gu₂ gur₄[!] (Ĝiṣ): 240: 2
– ḫa-zi^{uruda} gu₂ gur₄: 229: r.1'
- gu₂.n I**, Akk. *biltu* “talent (unit of weight, ca. 30 kilograms)”
– passim
– na₄ (1) gu₂: 115: 3; 116: 2
- gu₂.n II**, Akk. *biltu* “load”
– A.|ZI.ZI| gu₂: 107: 1
– ĝi gu₂: 100: 1; 101: 1; 102: 1, 2; 104: 1, 3; 105: 1; 106: 1, 7
– gu gu₂: 112: 1, r.4
– gu₂ ĝi gal-gal: 103: 1
– gu₂ ĝi tur-tur: 103: 2
- ^{dug}**gu₂-zi**, Akk. *kāsu* “goblet”
– 1: 2
- gu₄.d**, Akk. *alpu* “ox”
– 302: 4, 5
– ^{kuš}esir₅ gu₄ e₂-ba: 21: 2
– gu₄ mu 1: 325: 6
– gu₄ mu 2: 324: 1, 2 (gu₄ 2); 325: 4
– kuš gu₄: 144: 1; 149: 1; 248: 1; 250: 1; 251: 6; 252: 1, 4; 260: 1
– kuš gu₄ sur-ra: 144: 4
- gu₄-ab₂**, Akk. *mīrum* “breeding bull”
– 325: 1
- gub**, Akk. *izuzzu* “to stand; to be present; to serve”
→ lu₂ gub-ba
- gug₂**, Akk. *kukku* “fruitcake (prepared with dates)”
– 76: 2 (zu₂-lum “lugal-ka ab-si)
- gur I**, Akk. *kurru* “(unit of capacity, ca. 240 / 300 litres)”
– passim
– gur A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}: 23: 8; 32: 1; 40: 1, r.2
- gur II**, Akk. *pānu*, *quppu* “basket”
– 169: r.3'

- gur sa-ḥa: 168: 1
- gur₄**, Akk. *ebû, kabru* “short, thick”
- ḡiš ḥa-zi^{uruda} gu₂ gur₄¹ (ḡiš): 240: 2
- ḥa-zi^{uruda} gu₂ gur₄: 229: r.1’
- gurdub**, Akk. *gurduppu* “reed basket”
- 46: 1
- gurdub 2 (ban₂): 321: 1, 3, 5, r.1
- ḡiš ḥašḥur gurdub: 50: 1; 51: 6
- ku₆ al-dar-ra gurdub: 51: r.2
- ku₆ gurdub: 52: 3, r.1
- ku₆-saḡ gurdub: 50: 2
- šum₂-sikil gurdub: 52: 4, r.2
- šum₂-ti gurdub 3 (ban₂): 306: r.4
- u₂-ḥab₂ gurdub ab-šum₂: 55: 2
- zu₂-lum gurdub: 50: 3; 51: 1; 52: 2, 7; 53: 2, 5, 8; 79: 1
- zu₂-lum gurdub 3 (ban₂): 41: 1, 3; 172: 2
- zu₂-lum gurdub ab-šum₂: 42: 2; 43: 2, r.1, 4, 7; 77: 3
- ḡal₂**, Akk. *bašû* “to be available; to exist; to have”
- 150: 3 (kuš)
- an-da-ḡal₂: 330: 6 (še Ur.^dTu-da “)
- bar-ra ḡal₂-la: 122: 3 (bar-dul₃); 207: r.8 (tug₂bur₂, bar-sig₉); 208: r.2 (bar-dul₃); 211: r.5 (zi₃ ḡig)
- e-da-ḡal₂: 221: r.4 (tug₂ azlag₇ gal-da “)
- ḡal₂-la: 125: r.3 (tug₂ kar-ra “-am₃), 5 (tug₂ e₂-gal-la “-am₃); 141: 2 (tug₂); 180: r.1 (siki “-am₃)
- i₃-ḡal₂: 89: 3 (i₃-šaḥ₂ “-am₃); 130: 2, 4, 6, 8, r.2, 5 (tug₂, pisaḡ “); 158: 3 (saḡšu, pisaḡ “); 252: 3, 5 (kuš gu₄, kuš esir₃ e₂-ba “-am₃)
- mu-ḡal₂: 151: r.3 (kuš, bar-dul₃); 157: r.3 (ḡiš-gid₂-da, ḡiš-su₃, uruda^{gag}); 221: 4 (tug₂ e₂ ḡidru-ka “); 217: r.1 (tug₂ ki-mu-ra-ka “-am₃)
- ḡanun**, Akk. *ganūnu* “storehouse”
- 277: 5 (geme₂ “-e ba-a-lah₃)
- ḡar**, Akk. *uḥḥuzu* “to apply onto; to plate”
- ab-ḡar: 224: 3 (zabar-uruda *n* uruda^{gag} gu₂-ba “)
- ḡen** (*h.*, sg.), **du** (*m.*, sg.), **er** (*h.*, pl.), Akk. *alāku* “to go; to come”
- du-ni: 69: r.4 (sur_x-(x) “)
- ḥa-ba-re₆: 19: r.2
- im-d[a²-ḡ]en-na: 24: r.2
- im-ši-ḡen-na: 22: r.4; 27: 7; 33: 8; 36: r.1; 40: r.1; 69: r.3
- ḡeštin**, Akk. *karānu* “grapevine”
- ḡeštin gal-gal: 72: 1, 4, r.1
- ḡeštin tur-tur: 72: 2, 5, r.2
- ḡi₆**, Akk. *šalmu* “black”
- kaš ḡi₆: 66: r.2 (^dIškur), 4
- r^{tug₂}niḡ₂-la₂ ḡi₆²: 171: 4
- ḡi₈ḡipar**, Akk. *lipāru* “(a fruit)”
- 316: 1
- ḡir₂**^{uruda}, Akk. *patru* “dagger, sword, knife”
- 167: 1
- igi ḡir₂^{uruda}: 155: 3
- ḡIR₂.ḡIR₂** “?”
- 2: 2
- ḡiri₃-ḡen-na**, Akk. *tallaktu* “expedition, journey”
- ḡiri₃-ḡen-na E₂-ur₂-kam: 60: r.4
- ḡiri₃-ḡen-na ensi₂-kam: 59: r.4
- ḡiri₃-ḡen-na Ša-ri₂-kam: 56: 6; 57: 5
- ḡiri₃-ḡen-na šabra e₂: 44: 7; 48: r.2; 259: 2
- ḡi₈ḡisal**, Akk. *gišallu* “oar”
- 323: 1, 4
- ḡi₈ I**, Akk. *išu* “tree; timber, wood”
- 97: 1; 99: 2 (“ za-ar-da nu₂), r.7
- ḡi₈asal_x, ḡi₈e-ri_x-na, ḡi₈eren, ḡi₈ḡipar, ḡi₈ḥašḥur, ḡi₈mes, ḡi₈še-du₁₀, ḡi₈SE.TIR.GAM, ḡi₈u₃-suḥ₅
- ḡi₈ II**, Akk. *išu* “wooden object, piece, tool”
- ḡi₈e₂-du₃-še₃: 273: 2 (ḡi₈TAG)
- ḡi₈gibil: 157: 2 (ḡi₈-gid₂-da)
- ḡi₈ḥa-zi^{uruda} gu₂ gur₄¹ (ḡiš): 240: 2 (axe handle)
- ḡi₈libir: 157: 4 (ḡi₈-gid₂-da); 158: r.5 (ḡi₈-gid₂-da)
- ḡi₈sa ḡi₄-(a): 157: 5 (ḡi₈-gid₂-da)
- ḡi₈šum₂-ma : 27: 2 (i₃-ḡi₈ “); 33: 1 (i₃-du₁₀-ga “)
- ḡi₈a₂, ḡi₈al, ḡi₈bunin, ḡi₈da-da, ḡi₈dar-gag, ḡi₈gi-lub, ḡi₈gi-muš, ḡi₈gigir₂, ḡi₈gigir₂-anše, ḡi₈gigir₂-e₂, ḡi₈gigir₂ nidba₂, ḡi₈gigir₂-niḡ₂-šu, ḡi₈gigir₂-šubur, ḡi₈gin₂, ḡi₈ḡisal, ḡi₈ḥa-zi, ḡi₈ḥar-(an), ḡi₈kiḡ₂, ḡi₈mud, ḡi₈naḡa₄, ḡi₈niḡ₂-l-sila₃, ḡi₈niḡ₂-gul, ḡi₈RI, ḡi₈si, ḡi₈si-udu-ur₄, ḡi₈ša-la, ḡi₈TAG, ḡi₈rU₃², za-am-ri₂-tum^{ḡi₈}, ḡi₈zu₂
- ḡi₈-gi**, Akk. *apu* “canebrake, reed thicket”
- lu₂ ḡi₈-gi: 106: r.2

ġiš-gid₂-da, Akk. *ariktu* “spear, lance”

- 157: 1, 3; 158: r.2, 4; 159: 1; 236: 1
- gu₂ ġiš-gid₂-da: 155: 1; 238: r.4
- igi ġiš-gid₂-da: 225: 3

ġiš-ḥum, Akk. *gišḥummu* “bench (in vehicles)”

- 99: 1, r.3

ġiš-kiġ₂-ti, Akk. *kiškattū* “craftsman”

- 287: r.3; 293: r.5; 294: r.1; 295: 5

ġiš-su₃, Akk. *gašišu* “spear; pointed stick”

- 157: 6

ġiš-šu-RI-RI “joiner?”

- Lugal-lu: 272: r.3; 273: 4; 290: 8
- Šeš-gu-la: 290: 8

ġišnimbar, Akk. *gišimmaru* “date palm”

- 84: 1, 3, r.4, 6

ġuruš, Akk. *eṭlu* “young man; male worker”

- 319: 1
- ġuruš 1 (bariga) 2 (ban₂): 285: 2

tug₂ḥa-la-um, Akk. *ḥalū* “(a type of) garment (accessory)”

- tug₂bala ḥa-la-um^{tug₂} nu-tuku: 140: 2
- tug₂ḥa-la-um saġ: 212: 1
- tug₂ḥa-la-um uš-bar: 212: 2

ḥa-zi^{uruda}, ġišḥa-zi*, Akk. *ḥaššinnu* “axe”

- 156: r.2; 159: r.7; 320: r.1*
- ġiš ḥa-zi^{uruda} gu₂ gur₄¹ (Ġiš): 240: 2
- ḥa-zi^{uruda} gu-la: 156: 6
- ḥa-zi^{uruda} gu₂ gur₄: 229: r.1'

ḥab₂

- ku₆ ḥab₂ “fish-sauce”: 64: 4

ḥad₂, Akk. *ablu, šābulu* “dried”

- zu₂-lum ḥad₂: 80: 1

ġišḥar-(an) “(a kind of pointed) wooden stick”

- ġišḥar: 239: 1; 240: 1 (ġiš ḥa-zi^{uruda} gu₂ gur₄¹ (Ġiš)-še₃)
- ġišḥar-an: 241: 1 (ġišgigir₂ ¹DUB.X₂¹), 4 (ġišgigir₂-šubur), 7 (ġišgigir₂-anše), r.1, 5 (ġišgigir₂ nidba₂); 272: 1, 4 (ġišgigir₂), r.1 (zi-ga)

ku₃ḥar ḥu-la “medallion of silver”

- 20: 1; 22: 1 (ku₃-babbar¹ ḥar ḥu-la); 23: 1; 24: 1

ġišḥašhur, Akk. *ḥašḥūru* “apple”

- ġišḥašhur gurdub: 50: 1; 51: 6

ḥe₂-dab₅, Akk. *šabtum* “(a type of) worker”

- kuš ḥe₂-dab₅: 244: 8

ḥi, Akk. *balālu* “to mix (up)”; **ḥi-a** “diverse, assorted”

- tug₂ ḥi-a: 220: r.1

ḥu-la, Akk. *ḥullu* “collar”

- siki ḥu-la sur_x (ERIM): 171: 1
- ku₃ḥar ḥu-la

huġ, Akk. *agāru* “to hire”

- lu₂ huġ-ġa₂

ḥul, Akk. *nēru* “to smite, strike (mortally), kill, destroy”

- lu₂ ḥul: 8: 5

i₃, Akk. *šamnu* “oil, fat”

- 28: 2, r.4, 8; 31: passim; 39: 1, 3, r.1; 57: 1; 90: 5; 93: 1, 3, 5; 95: 1 (i₃-x¹)
- i₃ dug: 90: 5; 92: 1, 3, 4, 6; 94: 1
- i₃ e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁-kam: 91: r.1
- i₃ kuš⁵ esir₅-kam: 35: r.2
- i₃, kuš, ab-AK: 37: r.6'; 91: 1; 247: 2; 248: r.1; 256: 2
- i₃ sa₂: 37: r.6'
- i₃ zi-ga: 26: r.3 (i₃-ġiš, i₃-šaḥ₂); 27: r.2 (i₃-ġiš); 31: r.6'; 32: r.2 (i₃ du₁₀-ga); 35: r.3 (i₃, i₃-šaḥ₂); 38: r.1 (i₃-šaḥ₂); 39: r.4; 40: r.6 (i₃-ġiš); 56: 5 (i₃-šaḥ₂); 57: 4 (i₃-šaḥ₂); 91: r.2; 251: r.6 (i₃-šaḥ₂)

i₃-du₈, Akk. *atū* “janitor”

- 285: r.5

i₃-du₈ gal, Akk. *rab atē* “chief janitor”

- 310: 7

i₃ du₁₀-ga, Akk. *šamnu ṭābu* “aromatic oil”

- 20: 6; 22: 8; 23: 6; 25: r.1; 32: 1; 33: 1

i₃-ġiš “sesame oil”

- 26: 2, 7; 40: 1, r.2
- i₃-ġiš dug: 96: 1
- i₃-ġiš ġiš šum₂-ma: 27: 2
- še-ġiš-i₃

i₃-ra₂-ra₂, Akk. *muraqqū, raqqū* “perfume maker”

- 90: r.1

i₃-šaḥ₂, Akk. *nāḥu* “lard”

- 26: 3; 29: 2; 33: 4; 34: 1, 5; 35: 1; 36: 1, 5, r.6; 38: 1; 56: 1; 57: 2; 319: 2

- i₃-ša_h₂ dug: 85: 1; 86: 1; 87: 1; 88: 1; 89: 2
- i₃-ša_h₂, kuš, ab-AK: 250: 5; 251: 1, 7; 256: r.1
- i₃-ša_h₂ sa₂: 37: 1, 5
- i₃-ša_h₂, tug₂, ab-AK: 222: 1
- igi I** “(spear/lance) head; (dagger) blade”
 - ^{uruda}gag igi nu-tuku: 157: 8
 - igi ^{uruda}gag: 155: 2
 - igi ġir₂ ^{uruda}: 155: 3
 - igi ġiš-gid₂-da: 225: 3
- igi II**, Akk. *naplastu* “blinker” (abbreviated form of igi-tab)
 - kuš igi sur_x (ERIM): 171: 2
- IGI.DIM** “(a type of) garment”
 - tug₂ IGI.DIM bar-dul₅ uš-bar: 172: 3
- igi du₈**, Akk. *amāru* “to see; to find”
 - igi ħa-mu-ni-du₈: 306: r.5 (šum₂-ti)
- igi-nu-du₈**, Akk. *lā nāṭilu* “blind (worker)”
 - 313: 4
- IM.RU** “(a piece of clothing related to the soldier’s gear)”
 - siki du₈-a IM.RU: 159: r.6
- imġaġa₃** “(an emmer-based product)”
 - ninda zi₃ imġaġa₃: 66: r.1
- in** (Akk.) “in, on”
 - 304: 4 (*in* Adab^{ki} u-ša-bu); 322: r.3
- in-na-a** “?”
 - ʿše^ʿ₁ in-na-a: 258: 2
- išib**, Akk. *išippu* “(a type of) priest”
 - ʿe₂^ʿ₁ išib ^dEn-ki: 238: 2
- iti.d**, Akk. *warḫu* “month”
 - 184: r.8; 204: r.4'
 → See list of month names on pp. 38f.
- ka**, Akk. *pû* “inlet (of a canal)”
 - ka i₇ ensi₂: 109: r.1
 - ka i₇ tur: 1: ii.1
- KA** “(a type of) reed-mat”
 - 170: 1
- ka keš₂/dr/**, Akk. *kašāru* “to put together, to organize, to tie (up)”
 - 146: 2 (kuš udu)
- KA.SU**, Akk. *maḥrašu* “tethering post”
 - 251: r.1
- dug¹kab₂**, Akk. *kaptukku* “(a type of) vessel” (abbreviated spelling of ^{dug}kab₂-du₁₁-ga)
 - 66: 1 (kaš “)
- kala.g** “to deliver promptly”
 - ħe₂-kala-ge: 330: 10 (še)
- kala-ga**, Akk. *dannu* “strong (a qualification of copper)”
 - ^(uruda*)NUMUN kala-ga: 153: 1; 227: 1; 228: 1; 229: 1*; 237: 1 (^{uruda}NUMUN <kala>-ga)
- kar**, Akk. *ekēmu* “to take away, to withdraw”
 - tug₂ kar-ra: 125: r.2
- kaš**, Akk. *šikaru* “beer”
 - 62: 1; 66: 3; 315: 4
 - kaš ġi₆: 66: r.2 (^dIškur), 4
 - kaš ^{dug}kab₂: 66: 1
- keš₂/dr/**, Akk. *kašāru*, *rakāsu* “to tie, to bind together”
 - al-keš₂: 102: 3 (gi gu₂)
 → ka keš₂/dr/
- ki-an** “(a cultic place in Adab)”
 - 63: 6; 73: 5; 74: 5
- ki-la₂**, Akk. *šuqultu* “weight”
 - ^rtug₂^ʿ₁bala: 136: 2
 - bar-dul₅: 266: 2, 4
 - bar-dul₅ šabra: 201: 3
 - bar-dul₅ uš-bar: 197: 2, 5, r.1, 4; 201: 8; 214: 2, 5, r.2
 - bar-ra ^{ġi}šgigir₂: 270: 4
 - ^{ku}šesir₄: 269: 4
 - eš₂-a₂-ʿan^ʿ₁: 269: r.1
 - eš₂-dur-ab₂-saġ: 269: 2
 - eš₂-munsub: 270: 4
 - gu sa: 115: 2
 - ġiš-gid₂-da: 236: 2
 - ^{tug}ḥa-la-um: 212: 3
 - ^{ku}₃ḥar ḥu-la: 20: 2; 22: 2 (^{ku}₃-babbar^ʿḥar ḥu-la); 23: 2; 24: 2
 - ^{tug}₂niġ₂-lam₂ uš-bar: 201: 3, 6
 - šal-la-tum: 271: 2; 270: 4
 - šum ^{uruda}: 231: 2; 232: 2; 233: 2
 - zabar ku₃-babbar: 235: 4

- zabar ku₃-sig₁₇: 235: 2
- zabar uruda-zabar: 235: r.1
- ziz₂-sa: 265: 2
- ki-mu-ra** “textile depository”
 - 191: r.4 (^{tu}e₂niġ₂-la₂, ^{tu}e₂ša₃-ga-du₃); 217: 4 (tug₂ “-ka mu-ġal₂-am₃)
- ki siki** “weaver” (abbreviation of geme₂ ki siki-ka)
 - 59: r.2; 176: r.5; 177: r.2; 178: 2, r.2; 179: r.7; 186: r.4; 190: r.10; 196: r.4; 198: r.8; 199: 4; 206: r.5; 207: r.9; 208: r.3; 211: r.6; 218: 2
 - ugula ki siki-ka: 307: r.7 (Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂)
- ki-tuš**, Akk. *šubtu* “dwelling, location, site”
 - 69: 2
- kid**, Akk. *kītu* “reed mat”
 - 170: 2
- ^{ġis}**kiġ₂**, Akk. *niggallu* “sickle”
 - 320: 5
- kiġ₂**, Akk. *šipru* “work (assignment)”
 - 336: 1
 - uruda kiġ₂ til-am₃: 158: r.1
- kiġ₂-gal**, Akk. *mu’irru, rabû, kiġgallu* “(a type of) supervisor”
 - 118: 4
- kiġ₂-še₃ AK** “to put someone to work” (reading uncertain)
 - kiġ₂-še₃ a[l-k]e₄[?]: 305: r.6
- kiri₃**, Akk. *appu* “nose; leading (strap)”
 - kiri₃ kuš sur_x (ERIM): 171: 3
- ^{ġis}**kiri₆**, Akk. *kirû* “garden, orchard”
 - ^{<ġis>}kiri₆ A-*hu*-du₁₀ dumu A-ba-da-sa₂: 83: r.6
 - ^{ġis}kiri₆ ARAD.AN Ġissu dumu Ur-^dĤa-ia₃: 81: r.7
 - ^{ġis}kiri₆ ^dAš₈-gi₄: 98: r.2
 - ^{ġis}kiri₆ e₂-maḥ gu-la: 303: 4
 - ^{ġis}kiri₆ ^dEn-lil₂: 98: r.4
 - ^{ġis}kiri₆ Ur-r^dĠibil[?]₁: 99: 3
 - ^{ġis}kiri₆ Ur₅-tu-^dAš₈-gi₄: 69: 4; 98: 6
- ku₃-g I**, Akk. *kaspu* “silver; silver (value)”
 - 96: 2, 4; 153: 2, 4 (ku₃-bi); 188: 3; 189: 4, 7; 190: passim; 208: 4[?]; 230: 1, r.3; 238: 1, 7, r.1; 307: 7, r.2; 311: r.2; 321: r.3 (ku₃-[bi[?]])
 - ku₃ niġ₂ za-ḥa dag-ga-kam: 238: r.7
 - ^{ku}₃ḥar ḥu-la
 - ku₃-babbar
- ku₃-g II**, Akk. *ellu* “sacred”
 - 63: r.3 (ku₃ [(x)]-^rx¹)
- ku₃-babbar**, Akk. *kaspu* “silver”
 - zabar ku₃-babbar: 235: 3
- ku₃-sig₁₇**, Akk. *ḥurāšu* “gold”
 - zabar ku₃-sig₁₇: 235: 1
- ku₄-r**, Akk. *erēbu* “to enter”
 - an-ku₄: 223: r.2 (kuš e₂ azlag₇-ge-ne-ka “); 261: 6 (kuš udu e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁ “)
 - ba-ku₄: 72: r.4; 85: r.3; 331: r.3 (^rsiki[?]₁ e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁ “-ra₂)
 - ku₄-ra₂: 100: r.2 (gi e₂-gal-la “-am₃); 108: r.3 (gu e₂-gal-la “-am₃); 119: 2 (siki e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁-ra “-am₃); 120: 2 (siki e₂-niġ₂-gur₁₁-ra “-am₃); 174: r.4 (siki e₂-gal-la “-am₃)
- ku₆**, Akk. *nūnu* “fish”
 - 52: 3, r.1 (“ gurdub)
 - ku₆ al-dar-ra: 51: r.2 (“ gurdub)
 - ku₆ banšur: 172: r.1
 - ku₆ ḥab₂: 64: 4
- ku₆-saġ** “(dried) fish heads”
 - 50: 2 (“ gurdub)
- ku₈-tum**, bound form of *kuttumu* “to cover”
 - 31: 4 (kuš “^rx x¹); 249: 2 (kuš “^{ġis}gigir₂ ensi₂)
- kuš**, Akk. *mašku* “skin; hide, leather”
 - 146: 6 (PN mu-de₆-am₃); 151: 3, 5; 223: 2; 244: r.9 (zi-ga); 256: r.2, 6
 - kuš a₂ ^{me}me₃-kam: 250: r.2
 - kuš ab₂: 260: 2, 3
 - kuš anše: 37: r.7; 250: 2; 254: 4; 256: 3, 5
 - kuš dag₂-ga: 150: 1; 223: 1; 246: 1, 4
 - kuš ^{ġis}e-ri_x (|BU.BU|)-na-še₃: 253: 4
 - kuš esir₄-ra: 253: r.4
 - kuš eš₂ apin: 269: r.2
 - kuš gu₄: 144: 1; 149: 1; 248: 1; 250: 1; 251: 6; 252: 1, 4; 260: 1, 4 (šu-a gi₄)
 - kuš gu₄ sur-ra: 144: 4
 - kuš ḥe₂-dab₅: 244: 8
 - kuš igi sur_x (ERIM): 171: 2
 - kuš *ku₈-tum* ^{ġis}gigir₂ ensi₂: 249: 2

- kuš *ku₈-tum* ^rx x¹: 31: 4
- kuš-kuš UNUG: 91: 2
- kuš LAK 20: 145: 2
- kuš maš₂: 253: 1
- kuš maš₂ bar-du₈-a: 148: 1
- kuš niĝ₂-diri ba-la₂: 252: r.2
- [ku]š[?] NIĜ₂-dul₃-kam: 254: 3
- kuš niĝ₂ u₄-da: 223: 2
- kuš nu-dag₂-ga: 150: 2
- kuš suḥuḥ: 244: 5
- kuš šaḥ₂: 254: 2
- kuš ud₅: 7: i.1; 145: 1, 4
- kuš udu: 54: 1; 146: 1 (ka keš₂-[(ra₂)]); 147: 1, 3; 151: 1; 244: 1, 4, 7, r.2, 5, 8; 245: 1, 4, r.4; 247: 1; 248: 2, 3; 249: 1; 250: 4; 251: 2; 253: 3, r.3; 254: 1; 261: 1
- kuš UNUG ma₂: 159: r.3
- kuš ur-maḥ: 250: 3
- kuš^a-ĝa₂, kuš^a-ĝa₂-la₂, kuš^{du}₁₀-gan, kuš^{esir}_{4/5}, kuš^{ummu}_x (EDIN.A.SU.A)

kuš₃, Akk. *ammatu* “cubit (unit of length, ca. 50 centimetres)”

- 303: 2

la₂, Akk. *šaqālu* “to weigh (out); to pay”

- ba-la₂: 116: 4 (gu); 252: r.2 (kuš niĝ₂-diri “)
- e-na-la₂: 119: r.1 (siki); 224: r.5 (zabar-uruda); 225: r.2 (MUŠ₃^{uruda}, arata-a NI.NA); 228: r.2 (NUMUN kala-ga, MUŠ₃^{uruda}); 229: r.5' (uruda^{NUMUN} kala-ga, uruda^{MUŠ₃} luḥ-ḥa); 230: r.2, 7 (ku₃); 264: r.3 (siki tur-tur); 311: 5, r.5 (siki)
- la₂-dam: 221: 3 (tug₂ libir “)

la₂-i₃, Akk. *ribbatu* “arrears; remainder”

- gu: 109: 1; 111: up.ed., r.1
- tug₂niĝ₂-la₂: 127: up.ed.; 128: 3
- tug₂niĝ₂-la₂ NIĜ₂.SU-a: 129: up.ed., 3
- uruda^{NUMUN} <kala>-ga, tukul^{uruda}: 237: up.ed.
- siki: 190: r.9
- siki mug: 186: r.3
- tug₂ša₃-ga-du₃-(a): 128: 3; 129: up.ed., 3
- šum^{uruda} la₂-i₃ nu-ta-e₃-am₃: 164: r.2; 165: r.4
- tug₂: 126: 3
- tug₂ bala: 127: up.ed.

lah₅ (*h.*, pl.), Akk. *wabālu* “to bring, to deliver (persons and animals)”

- ba-a-lah₅: 277: 5 (geme₂ ḡanun-e “)

- ba-lah₅-eš₂: 296: r.2 (lu₂ A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}-še₃ “)
- i₃-lah₅: 41: r.4 (PNN A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}-še₃ “)
- mu-lah₅: 301: 3' (dur₃); 326: 4 (udu Lugal-ki-e e₂-gal-ta “)

LAK 20 “he-goat”

- kuš LAK 20: 145: 2

libir, Akk. *labīru* “old” (in no. 285: 8, said of people listed in former accounts)”

- 285: 8 (*workers and their children*)
- ĝiš libir: 157: 4 (ĝiš-gid₂-da); 158: r.5 (ĝiš-gid₂-da)
- saĝšu^{uruda} libir: 158: 2 (pisaĝ i₃-ĝal₂), 5 (uruda kiĝ₂ til-am₃)
- šum^{uruda} libir: 163: 1
- tug₂ libir: 221: 3 (“ la₂-dam)

lu-(ub^{sar}), Akk. *laptu* “turnip”

- še lu: 64: 1

lu₂, Akk. *amēlu*, *awīlu* “man”

- 16: i.1; 18: r.4' (lu₂ nu-tuku); 21: 9 (“lu₂[?] niĝ₂-mul-a [La]gaš^{ki} zi-ra-ta mu-de₆-eš₂-[ša[?]]); 69: 2; 295: r.1; 296: 6 (“ A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}-še₃ ba-lah₅-eš₂)
- ĝiš-kiĝ₂-ti: 287: r.2
- lu₂ Ġiri₃-ne₂: 309: r.3
- lu₂ I₃-li₂-NE: 38: 3 (*Be-li₂-du₁₀*)
- lu₂ Ka-ka: 310: 3 (*E-la-la dam-gar₃*)
- lu₂ šabra: 77: r.2 (*Da-dum*)
- lu₂ šabra e₂: 26: 6 (*Al-la*); 33: 6 (*Da-di₃*); 34: r.2 (*A-ḥu-mu-bi₂*); 35: 2; 35: 4 (*Pu-zu-zu*); 36: 3 (*Ma-ma-ḥir-šū*); 39: 5 (*Ad-da*)
- lu₂ Uri₂^{ki}: 103: 4 (*Lugal-ma₂-gur₈*)
- lu₂ ^rx (x)¹-na: 40: r.4 (*Šu₂-aš-ta₂-kal₂*)

lu₂-AM.ĠIŠGAL×IGI “(a profession)”

- Šeš-šeš: 259: r.2

lu₂-bappir, Akk. *sīrāšū* “brewer”

- [Na[?]]-ba-lu₅: 169: r.5'

lu₂-DUN-a, Akk. *amēl qātāti* “subordinate, dependant”

- Ur-e₂-dam lu₂ DUN-a Ur-a₂: 156: 3

lu₂-EDIN.GUR “(a profession)”

- 243: r.1

lu₂-eš₂-aša₅-gid₂, Akk. *abi ašli* “field surveyor”

- 144: 2
- Mu-ni, dumu Ama-tu: 306: 4
- eš₂-[aša₅[?]]-gid₂

- lu₂ gu** “man of the flax”
– 112: r.5
- lu₂ gub-ba** “man in service”
– 77: r.4; 140: 4; 291: r.5; 292: r.2'
- lu₂ ġiš-gi** “man of the reed thicket”
– 106: r.2
- lu₂ huġ-ġa₂**, Akk. *agru* “hireling”
– 309: 4
- lu₂ hul-(a)** “man killed”
– 8: 5
- lu₂ ki-inim-ma**, Akk. *šību* “witness”
– Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂ ugula ki siki-ka: 307: r.8
- lu₂-KU** “(a profession)”
– 20: r.5
- lu₂ niġ₂-sa-ħa** “fruit grower”
– E-ġi: 169: 4
- lu₂ siki-gi** “man (in charge) of the local wool”
– 302: r.1, 5
- lu₂ šum₂** “cultivator of onions”
– Ur-^dAš₈-gi₄: 118: 3
- lu₂ tu-ra**, Akk. *maršu* “sick”
– 19: 4
- lu₂ uz-ga** “man from the Taboo-(house)”
– 33: 3
- lu₂ zaħ₂-a**, Akk. *ħalqu* “fugitive”
– 293: r.6 (ġiš-ki-ġ₂-ti); 294: r.2 (ġiš-ki-ġ₂-ti)
- lugal**, Akk. *bēlu*, *šarru* “lord; king”
– 18: 3 (lugal-ġu₁₀ u₃-na-du₁₁); 36: 5 (lu₂ šabra e₂ maš₂-anše "še₃ im-ši-ġen-na); 40: 3 (PN [...] lugal); 76: 2 (zu₂-lum gug₂ "ka ab-si)
– alan lugal: 24: r.1
– DUR₂ lugal: 91: 5
– gal-^rniġir²¹ lugal: 37: r.3' (A-NI.NI)
– ġišgigir₂ nidba₂ lugal: 246: 6; 258: 6; 272: 4
– KA.SU anše nidba₂ lugal: 251: r.1
– mu lugal: 308: r.1 (in-da-pa₃)
– zabar^{uruda} lugal: 305: r.5
- luħ-ħa**, Akk. *mesû* “refined (copper)”
– ^{uruda}MUŠ₃ luħ-ħa: 229: 2
- lukur gal** “chief *lukur*-priestess”
– 84: r.6
- ^{u2}LUL** “(a plant)”
– 258: 1
- MA** “(figs?)”
– 85: 4
- ma-dul₁₀**, Akk. *mašaddu* “draught pole (of a vehicle)”
– ma-dul₁₀ ġišgigir₂: 256: 6
- ma-na**, Akk. *manû* “(unit of weight, ca. 500 grams)”
– passim
- ma-sim**, Akk. *nappû*, *nappîtu* “sieve”
– ma-sim niġ₂-ar₃-ra: 169: r.1'
– ma-sim zi₃-U₂: 169: r.2'
- ma₂**, Akk. *eleppu* “boat”
– kuš UNUG ma₂: 159: r.3
– maškim ma₂ še: 35: 5 (*Pu-zu-zu*)
– ġišša-la ma₂: 242: 2
– tug₂ du₈-a ma₂: 159: r.4
- ma₂-gid₂**, Akk. *ša makittim* “(chief) boat hauler”
– Gala: 43: r.5; 58: 3
- ma₂-laħ_{4/5}* gal**, Akk. *rab malāḫī* “chief boatman”
– 53: r.2*
– Ur-nu ma₂-laħ₄ gal: 5: 2
- maħ**, Akk. *šīru* “first-rank, excellent”
→ dub-sar-maħ, saġi maħ
- maš₂**, Akk. *urīšu* “goat”
– 13: i.1, and pass.; 326: r.1; 333: pass.
– kuš maš₂ bar-du₈-a: 148: 1
- maš₂-anše**, Akk. *būlu* “cattle”
– 36: 4
- maš₂-da-ri-a**, Akk. *irbu* “(a type of) contribution”
– 300: r.3' (udu)
- maškim**, Akk. *rābišu* “representative, commissioner”
– A₂-ni-ta gu-za-la₂, maškim-bi: 160: r.4
– Ad-da maškim [x (x)]: 39: 6
– Be-li₂-du₁₀ maškim anše DAR: 62: r.4
– Da-di₃ maškim ĠIŠ.KI.^rx¹: 39: r.3

- *E-la-nu-id* maškim še: 30: 4
- E₂-e maškim gi-sur: 62: 5
- *I-ku₈-num₂* maškim: 41: r.1
- Lu₂-^dAš₈-gi₄ dub-sar, maškim-bi: 124: r.1
- Lugal-al-sa₆, maškim-bi: 37: r.5'
- Lugal-ezem maškim eš₂-[aša₅[?]]-gid₂: 62: 7
- Lugal-iti-da, maškim-bi: 216: r.2
- Lugal-KA dub-sar maškim: 241: r.4
- LUM-ma-zi, maškim-bi: 87: r.2; 88: r.2
- NI-[x-(x)] maškim su[kkal[?]]: 62: r.2
- *Pu-zu-zu* maškim ma₂ še: 35: 5
- *Puzur₄*-^dEn-lil₂ maškim še: 26: r.1
- Šu-na, maškim-bi: 109: r.3
- *Ti-bar-um* maškim še: 62: 3
- Ur-su, maškim-bi: 90: r.3
- Ur-su saġi, maškim-bi: 29: 6
- Zu-zu maškim še: 41: 2; 43: r.8
- [...]E₂ maškim: 4: 5
- me** “to be”
 - i₃-me-am₆: 19: 5 (lu₂ tu-ra “)
- (^{ġi})**mes**, Akk. *mēsu* “hackberry”
 - 99: 1, r.3 (^{ġi}iš-ḥum “)
- min**, Akk. *šina* “two; ditto”
 - 204: r.3'
- mu I**, Akk. *šattu* “year”
 - 165: 6, r.5
 - ab₂ mu 1: 325: 5
 - ab₂ mu 2: 325: 3
 - gu₄ mu 1: 325: 6
 - gu₄ mu 2: 324: 1, 2 (gu₄ 2); 325: 4
 - udu 2 mu: 326: 1
- mu II**, Akk. *šumu* “name”
 - mu ensi₂: 308: r.2 (in-da-pa₃)
 - mu lugal: 308: r.1 (in-da-pa₃)
- mu₄r**, Akk. *labāšu* “to get dressed”
 - an-mu₄: 24: r.3
- (^{ġi})**mud**, Akk. *uppu* “(a part of the yoke of a wagon)”
 - 243: 1 (“(^{ġi}iš gīgir₂-niġ₂-šu); 306: r.2
- muḥaldim**, Akk. *nuḥatimmu* “cook”
 - Lugal-teš₂: 75: 4
- mun**, Akk. *ṭabtu* “salt”
 - 3: 1; 64: 3; 69: 1; 70: 2, 3
- munsub**, Akk. *šārtu* “goat hair”
 - eš₂-munsub
- munus**, Akk. *sinništu* “woman; female”
 - dumu-munus
- MUŠ₃^{uruda}, ^{uruda}MUŠ₃*** “(a type of) copper”
 - 225: 1; 226: 1; 228: 2; 229: 2*
- tug₂na-aš-pa₂-ru-(um*)**, Akk. *našparu* “(a type of) bag”
 - 20: 3; 22: 3; 23: 3*; 24: 3; 25: 1; 31: 2 (^{lu}g₂na-aš-pa₂-<ru>); 204: 7 (^{lu}g₂na-[aš-pa₂-ru (?)]); 222: 2
- na-gada**, Akk. *nāqīdu* “herdsman”
 - Ur-LI: 120: 4
- na₄**, Akk. *abnu* “stone-weight”
 - na₄ (1*) gu₂: 115: 3*; 116: 2
- naġa**, Akk. *uḫūlu* “alkali”
 - 215: 1
- (^{ġi})**naġa₄**, Akk. *esittum* “mortar”
 - 320: r.3
- naġar**, Akk. *nagāru* “carpenter”
 - 292: 3
 - A-ġu₁₀: 287: 6
 - E₂-maḥ: 239: 3
 - Gala: 274: 4
 - Gala (ugula): 288: r.2
 - Lu₂-banda₃^{da}: 289: r.1
 - Lugal-engar-zi: 289: r.1
- naġar gal**, Akk. *nagargallu* “chief carpenter”
 - 274: 3
- nar gal**
 - 77: 2
- ne-saġ**, Akk. *nisannu* “offering”
 - ninda ne-saġ: 1: i.1; 315: 3
- NI.NA**, Akk. *annaku* “tin”
 - 225: 2 (arata-a “); 226: 2 (arata-a “)
- nidba₂**, Akk. *nindabû* “offering”
 - (^{ġi})iš gīgir₂ nidba₂
- niga**, Akk. *marû* “fattened”
 - udu niga: 52: 1, 6; 53: 1, 4
- niġ₂**, Akk. *mimmû* “thing, item”
 - niġ₂ u₄-da: 223: 2

- niġ₂ za-ħa dag-ga: 238: r.7 (ku₃ "-kam)
- ^{ġi}**niġ₂-1-sila₃** “vessel of 1 *sila* (of capacity)”
- 23: 6; 25: r.1 (i₃ du₁₀-ga)
- niġ₂-ar₃-ra**, Akk. *mundu* “groats”
- 9: r.1; 315: 1[?]
- ma-sim niġ₂-ar₃-ra: 169: r.1[?]
- niġ₂-bara₄**, Akk. (*m*)uṣû “(a type of) garment”
- 30: 1
- niġ₂-diri**, Akk. (*w*)atartu “additional goods”
- kuš niġ₂-diri ba-la₂: 252: r.2
- NIĠ₂-dul₅** “yoke for equids”
- [ku]š[?] NIĠ₂-dul₅-kam: 254: 3
- ^{ġi}**niġ₂-gul**, Akk. *akkullu* “maul”
- 320: 3
- niġ₂-ġal₂-la**, Akk. *maršītu*, *niggallū* “available goods”
- 152: 3
- niġ₂-i₃-de₂-a**, Akk. *mīrsu* “(a type of) sweet”
- 75: r.5 (zu₂-lum "ensi₂-ka-še₃)
- ^{tug₂}**niġ₂-la₂**, Akk. *šimdu* “belt, girdle”
- 123: 1; 126: 2; 127: 1; 128: 1; 130: 7, r.4 (pisaġ i₃-ġal₂); 191: 1, r.2; 217: 1; 221: 1, r.1
- ^{tug₂}niġ₂-la₂ gu₂ anše: 205: 3
- ^{r^{tug₂}}niġ₂-la₂ ḡi₆[?]: 171: 4
- ^{tug₂}niġ₂-la₂ mu(-)du₁₁-ga: 205: 2
- ^{tug₂}niġ₂-la₂ saga₁₀: 205: 1
- ^{tug₂}**niġ₂-la₂ NIĠ₂.SU-a** “(a type of protective) garment with girdle”
- 125: 1; 129: 1; 130: 1 (pisaġ i₃-ġal₂)
- ^{tug₂}**niġ₂-lam₂**, Akk. *lamahuššū* “(a type of ceremonial) garment”
- 28: r.2; 203: 1; 212: 5; 213: 2; 219: 2
- ^{tug₂}niġ₂-lam₂ saga₁₀: 22: 4
- ^{tug₂}niġ₂-lam₂ us₂: 25: 2; 204: 1; 220: 1
- ^{tug₂}niġ₂-lam₂ uš-bar: 23: 5; 198: 1, 5, 8, r.3; 201: 1, 5; 204: 4; 220: 2 (uš-<bar[?]>)
- niġ₂-lam₂** “(a type of fabric)”
- bar-sig₉ niġ₂-lam₂: 142: 2; 200: 2, 4, 7, r.3, 9; 202: 2; 207: 2
- niġ₂-mul-(a)-(na)** “news”
- 21: 9 (¹lu₂[?] niġ₂-mul-a [La]gaš^{ki} zi-ra-ta mu-de₆-eš₂-[ša[?]]); 20: r.7 (PNN niġ₂-mul-na mu-d[e₆-(eš₂[?])])
- NIĠ₂.RU.RU** “(a profession)”
- Nin-niġ₂-zu: 230: 3
- niġ₂-sa-ħa**, Akk. *mutḥummu* “fruit”
- gur sa-ħa: 168: 1
- lu₂ niġ₂-sa-ħa: 169: 4
- niġ₂-sam₂**, Akk. *šīmu* “price”
- 96: 2, 4
- ^{tug₂}**NIĠ₂.SU-a** “(a type of protective) garment”
- 96: 3[?]; 125: 2, 4
- ^{tug₂}NIĠ₂.SU-a bala: 58: 1; 131: 1; 143: 1; 159: r.1 (NIĠ₂.SU-a [?]bala[?])
- ^{tug₂}niġ₂-la₂ NIĠ₂.SU-a
- ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ NIĠ₂.SU-a
- nin**, Akk. *šarratu* “queen”
- 53: 3
- ninda**, Akk. *akalu* “bread; food”
- 1: 2 (“zi-ga); 62: 1; 62: 4; 66: r.3; 69: 3 (“ab-si); 314: 1
- ninda ne-saġ: 1: i.1; 315: 3
- ninda si: 315: 2
- ninda zi₃ imġaġa₃: 66: r.1
- ninda-ḡu** “rod (unit of length, ca. 6 metres)”
- 303: 1, 2
- nita₍₂₎**, Akk. *zikaru* “male”
- dumu-nita₍₂₎, sila₄-nita, udu-nita
- nu-banda₃**, Akk. *laputtū* “overseer”
- 234: 2, r.3
- Ur-a₂: 118: 2
- Ur-Da-da: 322: 4
- nu-eš₃**, Akk. *nēšakku* “(a type of) priest”
- 73: r.2
- Lu₂-an-ne₂: 29: 4
- šeš Ša₃-ḡx¹-[(x)]: 167: r.1
- nu-^{(ġi}š*)kiri₆**, Akk. *nukaribbu* “gardener”
- Ur-^{d.ġi}rGibil₍₄₎¹ / Ur-^dGibil₆: 27: 5*; 28: r.6
- nu₂**, Akk. *eršu* “(wagon) bed”
- 99: 2 (ġiš za-ar-da “)

(^{uruda}*)NUMUN “(a type of) copper”

- ^{uruda}NUMUN kala-ga: 153: 1*; 227: 1; 228: 1;
229: 1*; 237: 1* (^{uruda}NUMUN <kala>-ga)

PA.NIĠ₂[?] “(a metal object)”

- PA.NIĠ₂[?] zabar-uruda: 172: r.3

pa₃.d, Akk. *tamû, zakāru* “to declare, to swear”

- in-da-pa₃: 308: r.4 (mu lugal mu ensi₂ “)

pisaġ, Akk. *pisannu* “basket, box, chest”

- 130: 2, 4, 6, 8, r.2, 5 (tug₂, “ i₃-ġal₂); 158: 3
(saġšu, “ i₃-ġal₂)

ġi^šRI “(a qualification of wool)”

- siki ġi^šRI: 206: 1

sa, Akk. *kiššu* “bundle”

- gu sa: 108: 1, 3; 109: 1, 3; 110: 1; 111: 1, 3;
113: 1; 114: 1; 115: 1; 116: 1; 117: 1[?]; 118:
1; 308: 1

sa-dab₆ “lace to wrap around”

→ bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆

sa gi₄, Akk. *šutērsū* “to prepare, to make ready”

- ġi^š sa gi₄-(a): 157: 5

sa-ġa

→ niġ₂-sa-ġa

sa-ġa-ru, Akk. *šaġarru, šaġirru* “carrying net”
(orthographic variant of sa-ġar/ġir)

- 159: r.5

sa₂-(ab), Akk. *šappu* “(a type of) vessel (for oil)”

- i₃-šaġ₂ sa₂: 37: 1, 5

sag₈-ga, Akk. *damqu* “good”

- tug₂ sag₈-ga šu du₇-(a): 23: 4

→ saga₁₀

sag₁₀ “to select, to sort (?)” (abbreviated form of
igi sag₁₀?)

- 167: 3

saga₁₀, Akk. *damqu* “good”

- tug₂niġ₂-la₂ saga₁₀: 205: 1
- tug₂niġ₂-lam₂ saga₁₀: 22: 4
- tug₂ša₃-ga-du₃ saga₁₀: 205: r.1
- tug₂ saga₁₀ šu du₇-a bala: 20: 4

→ sag₈-ga

sagi, Akk. *šaqû* “cupbearer”

- 295: 1

- Lu₂-du₆-la: 75: r.7

- Ur-su: 29: 5

- Ur-^dSU₃.PA.SIKIL: 37: 3

sagi maġ “chief cupbearer”

- 1: 5

saġ I, Akk. *pūtu* “front side”

- 303: 2

saġ II “first-quality”

- tug₂bur₂ saġ: 200: 1, r.5, 8
- tug₂ġa-la-um saġ: 212: 1
- udu saġ: 167: 3

saġ-du₅, Akk. *šassuku* “field registrar”

- Ada[b^{ki}...]: 309: 3
- Da-da: 166: r.1
- E₂.UD: 166: r.1
- Ur-^dEn-lil₂: 162: 3; 166: r.1
- Ur₂-maġ: 166: r.1

saġġa, Akk. *šangû* “temple administrator”

- Lugal-a-gu₁₀ saġġa ^dIškur: 195: r.2; 22: r.9;
224: r.1
- saġġa ^dAš₈-gi₄: 90: 4; 156: 5

saġšu^{uruda} (SAĠ.U, SAĠ×U*), Akk. *kubšu* “helmet”

- 158: 1 (pisaġ i₃-ġal₂); 159: 3, 4; 229: r.2*; 238: 4
- saġšu^{uruda} gibil: 158: 4 (uruda kiġ₂ til-am₃)
- saġšu^{uruda} libir: 158: 2 (pisaġ i₃-ġal₂), 5 (uruda
kiġ₂ til-am₃)

saman₄, Akk. *šikkatu* “flask”

- 20: 6 (i₃ du₁₀-ga); 22: 8 (i₃ du₁₀-ga)

sar, Akk. *šaṭāru* “to write”; (dub-ta) ba-ta-sar
“removed (from the tablet)”

- ba-ta-sar: 19: r.1

ġi^šsi “comb for plucking?” (abbreviated spelling
of ġi^šsi-udu-ur₄?)

- 334: 4

si-da-um, Akk. *šeda’u* “(a profession)”

- 310: 4

si-g, Akk. *malû* “to fill in, to put into”

- ab-si: 69: 3 (mun, ninda “); 76: 3 (zu₂-lum, gug₂
lugal-ka “)
- si-si-g[e₄-de₃]: 253: r.5 (kuš esir₄-ra)

si sa₂, Akk. *ešēru* “to put in order, to prepare”

- si a-ba-sa₂: 18: 5

si-sa₂^{uruda}→ tukul si-sa₂^{uruda}**^{ġis}si-udu-ur₄** “comb for plucking”

– 167: 2

si₄, Akk. *sāmu* “red/brown”– siki si₄: 267: 2**si₁₂-(a)**, Akk. *lā nātīlu* “blind (worker)”– si₁₂ za₃-šu₄: 285: r.5**SIG₇** “to cut?”– 11: 2 (u₂-‘x¹’)**siki**, Akk. *šīpātu* “wool”

- 26: 1; 27: 1; 59: 1, 6; 60: 2; 119: 1; 120: 1; 121: 1; 122: 1 (bar-ra ḡal₂-la); 143: 2, 3; 159: 4²; 174: 1, 3; 175: 1, 4; 176: 1, r.3; 177: 1, r.1; 178: 1, 4, r.1, 8; 179: 1, r.6 (“saḡ-‘x¹-kam”); 180: 1, 5; 181: 1, r.1; 183: 1; 184: 1, r.7 (“iti-3-kam”); 188: 1; 189: passim; 190: passim; 262: 1; 267: 1; 311: 1, r.1; 331: 1²; 332: 1, r.1’
- siki du₈-a IM.RU: 159: r.6
- siki e₂-gal-la ku₄-ra₂: 174: r.3 (“-am₃”)
- siki e₂-niḡ₂-gur₁₁-ra ku₄-ra₂: 119: 2 (“-am₃”); 120: 1, 2 (“-am₃”)
- siki ensi₂: 119: 3 (“-kam”)
- siki ḥu-la sur_x (ERIM): 171: 1
- siki la₂-i₃: 182: 1; 190: r.9
- siki mug: 60: 1; 186: 1, r.1 (la₂-i₃); 187: 1; 263: 1
- siki niḡ₂-bara₄: 30: 1
- siki ^{ġis}RI: 206: 1
- siki si₄: 267: 2
- siki tur-tur: 264: 1
- siki [...] ḡal₂-la: 180: 6 (“-am₃”)

siki-gi “wool of the native sheep”→ lu₂ siki-gi**silā**

– tug₂ ša₃ silā-ka “outstanding garments”: 216: 5; 218: 4

silā₃, Akk. *qū* “(unit of capacity, ca. 1 litre)”

– passim

silā₄-nita “male lamb”

– 14: 1

simug, Akk. *nappāḥu* “smith, metalworker”

– 292: 1

- A×KU₃-pa-e₃: 229: r.4¹; 237: r.3
- Amar-Šuba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA): 289: 4
- Da-da: 224: r.3; 225: r.1; 227: r.2; 230: 6; 231: r.3; 232: r.2; 235: r.5
- Da-da (ugula): 287: 9
- Da-[(x)]-ba-AN: 289: 4
- E-la-la: 287: 9
- MI-za-ti: 305: 4
- Niḡ₂-na-ga: 289: 4
- U-lu₅-ga: 305: 4
- Ur-mes: 287: 9
- ‘(x)-x¹-AN: 305: 4

simug gal “chief smith”

– 274: 2; 288: r.5

sipa.d, Akk. *rē’ū* “shepherd, herder”

– 178: r.7

– Du-du: 179: 6

sipa anše “donkey herder”

– Da-si: 34: 3

– Su-KU.KU: 56: 3

– Ur-^dAš₈-gi₄: 300: 3

su-la₂, Akk. *muddulu* “cured meat”– 7: 2 (ud₅)**su-si-(ig)**, Akk. *šusikku* “animal flayer”

– 223: 5; 245: r.2; 274: 5

– Ur-^dEn-lil₂: 253: r.2; 261: 4

su₃-GAN “borax”

– 226: r.2

suḥuš, Akk. *išdu* “sandal heel”

– kuš suḥuš: 244: 5

sukkal, Akk. *šukkallu* “secretary”

– maškim su[kkal²]: 62: r.2 (NI-[x-(x)])

– Ur-su: 62: r.5

sumun, Akk. *labīru* “old”

– ^{ġis}giḡir₂ sumun ensi₂: 270: r.1

– šum^{uruda} sumun: 162: 1

sur-ra “finished (hide)”– kuš gu₄ sur-ra: 144: 4**sur_x** (ERIM) **I**, Akk. *šābu* “team-workers; troops”

– 18: 5, 7; 69: r.4

sur_x (ERIM) **II**, Akk. *šimittu* “harness”– kiri₄ kuš sur_x: 171: 3

- kuš igi sur_x: 171: 2
 – siki ħu-la sur_x: 171: 1
- ġiš-ša-la** “(a wooden part of a boat)”
 – ^{ġiš}ša-la ma₂: 242: 2
- ša₃.g**, Akk. *libbu* “in, inside”
 – ša₃-bi-ta “from among them”: 39: 2
- ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃-(a*)**, Akk. *šakattū* “loin-band?”
 – 22: 5; 123: 2; 128: 2; 129: 2*; 130: r.1, 3 (pisaġ i₃-gal₂); 131: 2; 191: 2, r.3; 220: 3
 – ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ ensi₂: 135: 1
 – ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ mu(-)du₁₁: 205: r.2
 – ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ saga₁₀: 205: r.1
 – ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ us₂: 25: 3; 204: 2
 – ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ uš-bar: 204: 5
- ^{gada₅}ša₃-ga-du₃** “loin-band⁷ made of linen”
 – 137: 3
- ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ niġ₂.su-a** “(a type of protective) garment with loin-band⁷”
 – 204: r.1'; 217: 2; 221: 2, r.2
- ^{tug₂}ša₃-ge-dab₆** “toga-garment”
 – 22: 6; 25: 4; 220: 4
 – ^{tug₂}ša₃-ge-dab₆ ensi₂: 135: 2
 – ^{tug₂}ša₃-ge-dab₆ us₂: 204: 3
- šabra I**, Akk. *šabrū* “chief administrator”
 – lu₂ šabra: 77: r.2 (*Da-dum*)
 – šabra gu: 148: 3 (Ti-NI)
- šabra II** “(a quality designation)”
 – bar-dul₅ šabra: 29: r.1; 198: 2; 201: 2, 7; 216: 1; 218: 1, 3; 219: 1
- šabra e₂** “royal administrator”
 – 53: 9; 69: r.1 (“im-ši-ġen-na e₂ gal-sukkal-še₃)
 – ġiri₃-ġen-na šabra e₂: 44: 8; 48: r.3; 259: 3
 – lu₂ šabra e₂: 26: 6 (Al-la); 33: 6 (*Da-di₃*); 34: r.2 (*A-ħu-mu-bi₃*); 35: 2; 35: 4 (*Pu-zu-zu*); 36: 3 (*Ma-ma-ħir-šu*); 39: 5 (Ad-da)
- šaħ₂**, Akk. *šaħū* “pig”
 – kuš šaħ₂: 254: 2
 → i₃-šaħ₂
- šakkan₆**, Akk. *šakkanakku* “general”
 – I₃-li₂-a-ħi šakkan₆, *father of I-mi-diġir*: 28: r.1
- šal-la-tum**, Akk. *šallatu* “(a type of cloth used in wagon equipment)” (orthographic variant of *ša₃-la₂-tum*)
 – 270: 3; 271: 1
- šât** (Akk.) “who(m), which, of (f.pl.)”
 – *ša-at*: 322: r.1
- še I**, Akk. *še'u, uṭṭatu* “barley”
 – 9: 2; 65: 1; 209: 1; 210: 1'; 307: 1, 6, r.1; 312: 1, r.2; 313: 1; 330: 5 (“Ur-^dTu-da an-da-ġal₂), r.3 (“-ġu₁₀ tuku-a)
 – maškim ma₂ še: 35: 5 (*Pu-zu-zu*)
 – maškim še: 26: r.1 (*Puzur₄-^dEn-lil₂*); 30: 4 (*E-la-nu-id*); 41: 2 (*Zu-zu*); 43: r.8 (*Zu-zu*); 62: 3 (*Ti-bar-um*)
- še II** “seeds”
 – ^rše⁷₁ in-na-a: 258: 2
 – še lu: 64: 1
- ^{ġiš}še-du₁₀** “juniper”
 – 98: 1, r.1, 3
- še-ġiš-i₃**, Akk. *šamaššammū* “sesame seeds”
 – 318: 1, 3, r.2
 → i₃-ġiš
- še-KIN-ku₅**, Akk. *ešēdu* “harvest (festival)”
 – 42: r.3 (*zu₂-lum* “ab-de₆)
- še-lu₂**, Akk. *kisibirru* “coriander (cilantro)”
 – 71: r.1
- ^{ġiš}še.TIR.GAM** “(a type of tree?)”
 – 99: 4
- šeš**, Akk. *aħu* “brother”
 – *Da-kum* šeš Ur-Mara₂-da-ka: 32: 4
 – šeš Ša₃-^rx¹-[(x)]: 167: 4
- šeš-gal**, Akk. *aħu rabū, šešgallu* “foreman”
 – Lu₂-^rx-x¹-[(x)]: 300: r.2'
- šu-a gi₄** “to return to one's charge/control/care, to turn over”
 – šu-a gi₄: 213: 4 (^{tug₂}bar-sig₉, ^{tug₂}niġ₂-lam₂); 260: 4 (kuš gu₄, kuš ab₂)
 – šu-a gi₄-a: 7: 3 (kuš ud₅, su-la₂-bi); 71: r.4 (^ugamun₂, *zi-zi-bi₂-a-num₂*); 106: 8 (gi gu₂); 118: r.1 (gu sa); 196: r.3 (bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆, bar-^rdul₅⁷₁ uš-bar); 197: r.6 (bar-dul₅ uš-bar); 198: r.7 (^{tug₂}niġ₂-lam₂ uš-bar, bar-dul₅ šabra, bar-dul₅ uš-bar); 199: 3

- (bar-sig₉ sa-dab₆, [^{tu}g₂bu]r₂[?]); 206: r.4 (siki ^ši₁R₁); 212: r.5' (^{tu}g₂ha-la-um, ^{tu}g₂ni^šg₂-lam₂); 220: r.2 (^{tu}g₂ni^šg₂-lam₂, ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ga-du₃, ^{tu}g₂ša₃-ge-dab₆); 223: 3 (kuš dag₂-ga); 231: r.1 (šum^{uruda}); 232: 3 (šum^{uruda}); 234: r.3 (šum^{uruda}); 235: r.3 (zabar ku₃-sig₁₇, zabar ku₃-babbar, zabar uruda-zabar); 236: 4 (šiš-gid₂-da); 259: r.4 (^{ku}š^{esir}₃); 261: 2 (kuš udu); 265: 3 (ziz₂-sa); 267: 3 (siki, siki si₄); 268: 2 (eš₂ DI-ga); 269: r.6 (eš₂-dur-ab₂-sa^g, ^{ku}š^{esir}₄, eš₂ 'x-da', eš₂-a₂-^{an}₁[?], kuš eš₂ apin); 270: r.4 (eš₂-munsub, bar-ra ^ši₁gigir₂, šal-la-tum); 271: r.1 (šal-la-tum, eš₂-munsub)
- šu DU/tum₃** “to touch, to put the hand on someone/something”
– šu na-bi₂-DU: 330: 9
- šu du₇-(a)**, Akk. *šuklulu* “perfect, complete; to accomplish, to perfect”
– tug₂ sag₈-ga šu du₇-(a): 23: 4
– tug₂ saga₁₀ šu du₇-a bala: 20: 4
- šu-du₈-a šum₂** “to give someone/something as surety/pledge”
– šu-du₈-a an-ne-šum₂: 310: 6
- šu-GAM** “(a profession?)”
– Ad-da: 7: 5
- šu-i, šu-i₂***, Akk. *gallābu* “barber”
– 85: r.1*; 295: 2
- šu-ku₆**, Akk. *bā'eru* “fisherman”
– Gala: 328: r.2
– Lu₂-banda₃^{da}: 328: r.2
– Sa^g-ga₂-ga₂: 2: 4
– TAR-ta: 328: r.2
– Ur-mes dumu Šu-ma^h: 328: r.2
– Za₃-MU: 328: r.2
- šu+ni^šin₂**, Akk. *napharu* “total, sum”
– passim
- šu ti.g**, Akk. *leqû* “to receive”
– šu ba-ti: 1: 4 (ninda ne-sa^g, ^{du}g₂zi); 138: r.10 (bar-dul₅ uš-bar); 139: r.1 (bar-dul₅ uš-bar); 178: 3, 6, r.3 (siki); 179: r.8 (siki); 269: r.3 (eš₂-dur-ab₂-sa^g, ^{ku}š^{esir}₄, eš₂ 'x-da', eš₂-a₂-^{an}₁[?], kuš eš₂ apin); 271: 5 (šal-la-tum, eš₂-munsub); 322: 6 (eš₂ bara₂); 337: r.14 ([še[?]], Ur III)
– šu ba-ti-eš₂: 21: r.4 (^{tu}g₂bala, ^{ku}š^{esir}₅, ^{ku}š^{ummu}_x); 177: r.3 (siki)
- šu us₂**, Akk. *abāku* “to send, to transfer”
– šu he₂-us₂ (ARAD)-e: 305: r.7 (simug-ne zabar uruda lugal ki^š-še₃ a[l-k]e₄[?])
- šum^{uruda}**, Akk. *šaššāru* “saw”
– 160: 1; 161: 1[?]; 163: 4; 164: r.1; 165: 1, r.3; 166: 1, r.5, 6 (zi-ga-am₃); 231: 1; 232: 1; 233: 1; 234: 1, r.2
– šum^{uruda} gibil: 163: 2
– šum^{uruda} libir: 163: 1
– šum^{uruda} sumun: 162: 1
- šum₂ I**, Akk. *nadānu* “to give”
– ab-šum₂: 42: 2 (zu₂-lum gurdub "); 43: 2, r.1, 4, 7 (zu₂-lum gurdub "); 55: 2 (u₂-ha₂ gurdub "); 77: 3 (zu₂-lum gurdub ")
– an-na-šum₂: 4: 8, r.2; 9: r.3; 10: 3; 12: 5; 38: 4; 55: r.3; 75: 5, r.3, 8; 75: r.8; 112: r.7; 115: r.2; 117: r.1; 160: r.1; 161: r.2; 167: r.2; 173: 4; 215: 4; 276: r.4; 301: 5[?]; 326: 6
– an-ne-šum₂: 140: r.1; 246: r.1
– e-na-šum₂: 22: r.5; 27: r.1; 29: r.4; 29: r.4; 30: 5; 32: r.1; 33: r.2; 42: r.1; 43: 5; 51: r.6; 52: r.6; 54: 8; 58: 5; 61: r.3; 64: 6; 78: 4, r.3; 79: 4; 89: r.3; 96: r.3; 113: r.3; 114: r.1; 116: r.1; 124: 5[?]; 132: 4; 133: 4; 134: 4; 135: r.1; 136: r.5; 137: 6; 146: 5; 147: r.2; 148: 4; 149: 3; 155: r.1; 159: r.10; 162: 4[?]; 163: r.3; 168: 3; 168: r.3; 170: 4; 174: le.ed.; 175: 5; 176: r.6; 188: le.ed.; 191: r.1; 192: 3; 193: 3; 194: 3; 195: 3; 196: 6; 216: 4; 217: r.3; 218: r.2; 219: r.1; 222: 5; 226: r.1; 226: r.4; 227: r.3; 238: 6; 238: r.6; 239: 4; 240: 4; 242: 4; 245: 3, r.3; 247: r.1; 249: 5; 250: r.5; 251: r.4; 252: r.5; 257: 6; 258: 7; 262: 3; 263: 3; 270: r.3; 273: 5; 275: r.7; 295: r.3; 307: 5
– e-ne-šum₂: 26: r.2; 59: r.3; 73: r.3; 156: r.4; 166: r.3[?]; 255: 4
– ha-mu-ra-šum₂-mu: 306: r.3
– he₂-na-ab-šum₂-mu: 330: 8, r.9
– he₂-na-[šum₂-mu]: 330: r.5
– mu-na-šum₂: 243: r.2
– [x]-na-šum₂: 60: r.3
→ šiš šum₂-ma
→ šu-du₈-a šum₂
- šum₂ II**, Akk. *šūmū* “onion”
– lu₂ šum₂: 118: 3 (Ur-^dAš₈-gi₄)

šum₂-siki, Akk. *šamaškillu* “onion”

- 67: 1
- šum₂-siki gurdub: 52: 4, r.2

šum₂-ti “(a type of) onion”

- 68: 1, r.1
- šum₂-ti gurdub 3 (ban₂): 306: r.4

šum₂-TU.LU₂ “(a type of) onion”

- 68: 2

ġiš²-TAG “(a wooden instrument)”

- 273: 1

tak_x (LAK 492) “to leave (out/over)”

- 85: 4; 95: 1
- tak_x AK: 102: 4

tibira, Akk. *gurgurru* “sculptor”

- 24: 6
- uruda kiġ₂ til-am₃: 158: r.1

tu-ra

→ lu₂ tu-ra

tug₂, Akk. *šubātu* “textile, cloth”

- 125: r.4 (“e₂-gal-la ġal₂-la-am₃)
- tug₂ bala: 127: 3
- tug₂ ġal₂-la: 141: 2
- tug₂ ħi-a: 220: r.1
- tug₂ IGI.DIM bar-dul₅ uš-bar: 172: 3
- tug₂ kar-ra: 125: r.2
- tug₂ la₂-i₃: 126: 3
- tug₂ libir: 221: 3 (“la₂-dam)
- tug₂ sag₈-ga šu du₇-a): 23: 4
- tug₂ saga₁₀ šu du₇-a bala: 20: 4
- tug₂ ša₃ sila-ka: 216: 5; 218: 4
- tug₂ us₂ bala: 24: 4
- tug₂ zi-ga: 24: r.5; 28: le.ed.; 29: r.6
- ^{tug₂}bala, ^{tug₂}bur₂, ^{tug₂}ħa-la-um, ^{tug₂}na-aš-pa₂-ru,
- ^{tug₂}niġ₂-la₂, ^{tug₂}niġ₂-la₂ NIĠ₂.SU-a, ^{tug₂}niġ₂-lam₂,
- ^{tug₂}NIĠ₂.SU-a, ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃, ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ NIĠ₂.
- SU-a, ^{tug₂}ša₃-ge-dab₆, ^{tug₂}uš-bar

tug₂-du₈, Akk. *kāmidu* “rope-maker, braider”

- Bur-gul: 264: r.1

tug₂ du₈-a, Akk. *kimdu* “webbed cloth”

- tug₂ du₈-a ma₂: 159: r.4

tug₂-du₈ gal “chief rope-maker, braider”

- 288: r.7

tuku, Akk. *rašū, išū* “to have, to acquire”

- 330: r.3 (še-ġu₁₀ “-a)
- e-da-tuku: 307: r.5 (še, ku₃, Mu-ni-da Ur₂-ku₃-ge “)
- nu-tuku: 18: r.4’ (lu₂ “); 140: 2 (^{tug₂}bala ħa-la-um^{tug₂} “); 157: 8 (^{uruda}gag igi “)

tukul^{uruda}, Akk. *kakku* “weapon”

- 237: r.1 (la₂-i₃ “-kam)

tukul si-sa₂^{uruda} “throwstick?”

- 156: 1 (tu[kul si]i²-sa₂^{uruda}); 159: r.8 (tukul <si>-sa₂^{uruda})

tum₃

→ de₆ (*ħ*), tum₃ (*m*.)

tur, Akk. *šeħru* “small”

- dug tur: 66: 4
- ġeštin tur-tur: 72: 2, 5, r.2
- gu₂ gi tur-tur: 103: 2
- siki tur-tur: 264: 1
- ^{ġiš}SE.TIR.GAM tur: 99: 4

u₂, Akk. *šammu* “plant; herb”

→ ^{u₂}gamun₂, ^{u₂}GU.LUL, ^{u₂}LUL

u₂-ġiš “brushwood”

- 11: 1

u₂-ħab₂, Akk. *ħūratu* “madder”

- 54: 3
- u₂-ħab₂ gurdub ab-šum₂: 55: 1

u₂-‘x’ “...-plant”

- 11: 2 (“SIG₇)

u₃, Akk. *u* “and”

- 310: 5

ġiš²U₃’¹ “(a component of a wagon?)”

- 243: 3

ġiš²u₃-suħ₅, Akk. *ašūħu* “pine”

- 98: 3

u₄.d, Akk. *ūmu* “day”

- 18: 6; 308: r.5
- kuš niġ₂ u₄-da: 223: 2

ud₅, Akk. *enzu* “she-goat”

- kuš ud₅: 7: i.1; 145: 1, 4

udu, Akk. *imмерu* “sheep”

- 6: 1; 300: 1 (maš₂-da-ri-a); 333: passim
- kuš udu: 54: 1; 146: 1 (ka keš₂-[(ra₂)]); 147: 1, 3; 151: 1; 244: 1, 4, 7, r.2, 5, 8; 245: 1, 4, r.4;

- 247: 1; 248: 2, 3; 249: 1; 250: 4; 251: 2; 253: 3r.3; 254: 1; 261: 1
- udu 2 mu: 326: 1
 - udu niga: 52: 1, 6; 53: 1, 4
 - udu saġ: 167: 3
- udu-nita**, Akk. *zikaru* “ram”
- 13: 3
- ugula**, Akk. *waklum* “foreperson”
- Bur-gul: 293: r.3; 294: 6
 - Da-da: 293: 2; 294: 2; 297: 8
 - Da-da, simug: 287: r.1; 292: 2
 - Du-du: 293: r.1
 - E₂-maḥ: 288: 1'; 288: 1'
 - E₂-maḥ, naġar: 292: 4
 - E₂-[...]: 297: r.10
 - Gala: 288: 9'; 290: 5
 - Gala, ašgab: 287: 3
 - Gala, naġar: 288: r.2
 - Gala-maḥ: 111: r.2; 286: 5
 - Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂ ugula ki siki-ka: 307: r.7
 - GIM-[(x)-ga]l': 138: r.11
 - Igi-si₄, ad-KID: 288: r.4
 - Ki-ku₃: 293: 6; 294: 4
 - Ma-ma-um-mi: 276: 2; 277: 2
 - Nin-ad₂-gal: 277: 4
 - Ur-a₂: 288: 4'; 290: 2; 293: 4
 - Ur-a₂, ašgab: 291: 4
 - Ur₂-[...]: 298: r.9
- umbin_x** (UMBIN×MAŠ), Akk. *magarru* “wheel” (orthographic variant of UMBIN×LU)
- 306: 7, r.7
- umbin_x** (LAK 289) “(a type of) container”
- 95: 1
- ^{kuš}**ummu_x** (EDIN.A.SU.(A*)), Akk. *nādu* “waterskin”
- 21: 3*, 7*; 253: 2; 256: 1
- UN-gal** “foreman, supervisor” (probably a spelling variant of gal-UN)
- 102: r.1
- UN-il₂**, Akk. *kinattu* “menial”
- 138: r.8
- unu₃,d**, Akk. *utullu* “cowherd”
- A-ba-mu-AK: 327: r.2
 - Ad-da: 327: r.2
 - Du-du: 327: r.2
 - Lugal-ezem: 327: r.2
 - Lugal-zi: 327: r.2
 - Šeš-tur: 327: r.2
- UNUG** “tarpaulin?” (graphic variant of dabašin (KU₇)?)
- kuš-kuš UNUG: 91: 2
 - kuš UNUG ma₂: 159: r.3
- ur-maḥ**, Akk. *nēšum* “lion”
- kuš ur-maḥ: 250: 3
- ur₄** “to gather?”
- 18: 9
- urdu₂**, Akk. *wardu* “servant”
- I₃-li₂-a-ḥi urdu₂ ensi₂: 269: r.5 (I₃-li₂-a-ḥi “ ”)
- uruda**, Akk. (*w*)erū “copper”
- 153: 3; 154: 1; 226: r.2
 - uruda kiġ₂ til-am₃: 158: r.1
- ^{uruda}gag, ^{uruda}ġir₂, ^{uruda}ḥa-zi^{uruda}, MUŠ₃^{uruda}, ^{uruda}MUŠ₃, ^{uruda}NUMUN, ^{uruda}saġšu^{uruda}, ^{uruda}šum^{uruda}, ^{uruda}tukul^{uruda}, ^{uruda}tukul^{uruda}, ^{uruda}si-sa₂, ^{uruda}zabar^{uruda}
- uruda-zabar** “copper-bronze”
- zabar-uruda
- us₂ I**, Akk. *redū* “to follow”
- ab-us₂: 201: 11 (iti “-a”)
- us₂ II** “second-quality”
- ^{tug₂}niġ₂-lam₂ us₂: 25: 2; 204: 1; 220: 1
 - ^{tug₂}ša₃-ga-du₃ us₂: 25: 3; 204: 2
 - ^{tug₂}ša₃-ge-dab₆ us₂: 204: 3
 - tug₂ us₂ bala: 24: 4
- uš**, Akk. *šiddu* “long side”
- 303: 1
- ^{tug₂}**uš-bar** “(a type of) garment”
- ^{tug₂}uš-bar bala: 20: 5, r.3 (^{tug₂}uš (ARAD)-bar)
- uš-bar I** “(a type of fabric)”
- 174: r.5 (uš (ARAD)-bar)
 - bar-dul₅ uš-bar: 29: 1, 7; 122: 2; 132: 1; 133: 1; 134: 1; 138: 1, r.9; 139: 1 (uš (ARAD)-bar); 141: 1 (uš (ARAD)-bar); 151: r.1; 192: 1; 193: 1; 194: 1; 195: 1; 196: r.2²; 197: 1, 4, 7, r.3; 198: 6, r.1, 4; 203: 4; 208: 1; 214: 1, 4, r.1; 257: 1 (“^{giš}gigir₂-e ab-dab₆”)
 - ^{tug₂}ḥa-la-um uš-bar: 212: 2 (uš (ARAD)-bar)

- ^{tug}₂niĝ₂-lam₂ uš-bar: 23: 5; 198: 1, 5, 8, r.3;
201: 1, 5; 204: 4; 220: 2 (uš-<bar²>)
- ^{tug}₂ša₃-ga-du₃ uš-bar: 204: 5
- tug₂ IGI.DIM bar-dul₅ uš-bar: 172: 3
- [...] uš-bar: 4: 1; 257: r.1
- uš-bar II**, Akk. *išpartu* “female weaver”
- 204: r.4'; 221: r.5
- uz-ga** “Taboo-(house)”
- lu₂ uz-ga: 33: 3
- wārû** (Akk.) “to bring/take, lead”
- li-ru-u₃-nim: 304: r.2
- wašābum** (Akk.) “to sit (down); to dwell”
- u-ša-bu: 304: r.1 (in Adab^{ki} “)
- za-am-ri₂-tum^{ĝi}**, Akk. *zamirītu* “lance, javelin”
- 334: 2
- za-ar-da**, Akk. *zardû* “(a component of a wagon)”
- 99: 2 (ĝi^š “nu₂)
- za-ĥa** “lost?” (orthographic variant of zah_{2/3}-a?)
- niĝ₂ za-ĥa dag-ga: 238: r.7 (ku₃ “-kam)
- zah₂
- za₃-šu₄**, Akk. *šimtu* “identifying mark”
- si₁₂ za₃-šu₄: 285: r.5
- za₃-us₂** (ARAD), Akk. *nēmedu* “(chair?) back/armrest” (abbreviated spelling of za₃-bi-us₂)
- 99: 5 (ĝi^šeren za₃-us₂)
- zabar** “(a measuring) vessel (1 *sila* in capacity)”
- 235: 1
- zabar ku₃-babbar: 235: 3
- zabar^{uruda} lugal: 305: r.5
- zabar uruda-zabar: 235: 5
- zabar-uruda, uruda-zabar** “bronze-copper”
- zabar-uruda: 172: r.3; 224: 1
- zabar uruda-zabar: 235: 5
- zah₂**, Akk. *ḫalāqu* “to disappear, to become missing or lost; to escape, to flee”
- lu₂ zah₂-a: 293: r.6; 294: r.2
- za-ĥa
- zi.g**, Akk. *dekû* “to issue, to expend; to raise”
- al-zi: 69: r.5 (mun); 146: r.3 (kuš)
- ba-zi: 77: r.7 (zu₂-lum); 116: r.3 (gu); 259: 4 (kuš^{esir} e₂-ba)
- i₃-zi: 107: 5 (A.₂ZI.ZI)
- zi-ga: 1: 2 (ninda); 4: r.4 (tug₂); 24: r.5 (tug₂);
26: r.3 (i₃); 27: r.2 (i₃); 28: le.ed. (tug₂); 29: r.6
(tug₂); 31: r.6' (i₃); 32: r.2 (i₃); 38: r.1 (i₃); 39:
r.4 (i₃); 40: r.6 (i₃); 56: 5 (i₃); 57: 4 (i₃); 91: r.2
(i₃); 166: r.6 (šum^{uruda}); 244: r.9 (kuš); 251: r.6
(i₃); 272: r.1 (ĝi^šhar-an); 315: 5 (niĝ₂²-ar₃¹-ra, ninda
si, ninda ne-saĝ, kaš)
- zi.r**, Akk. *pasāsu* “to tear out, to erase, to destroy”
- 21: r.2 (lu₂² niĝ₂-mul-a [La]gaš^{ki} zi-ra-ta mu-de₆-eš₂-
[ša²])
- [ZI.ZI]-a-num₂** “black cumin” (defective spelling
of zizibiānum)
- 169: 2
- zi-zi-bi₂-a-num₂** “black cumin” (by-form of
zibibiānum)
- 71: 2, 5
- zi₃.d**, Akk. *qēmu* “flour”
- 9: 1
- ninda zi₃ imĝaĝa₃: 66: r.1
- zi₃ ĝig: 211: 1, r.4
- zi₃-U₂** “(a type of) flour”
- ma-sim zi₃-U₂: 169: r.2'
- ziz₂-sa** “(a type of) garment (for soldiers)”
(spelling variant of zi-sa)
- 264: r.2; 265: 1
- ^{ĝi}**zu₂**, Akk. *šinnu* “blade of a hoe”
- 320: r.2
- zu₂-lum**, Akk. *suluppum* “dates”
- 42: r.2 (še-KIN-ku₅ ab-de₆); 44: 1, 11; 73: 1 (for
temples, nu-eš₃-ke₄-ne e-ne-šum₂); 74: 1 (for temples);
75: 1 (i₇ KA-ĝi^š-še₃), 6, 7, r.4 (“niĝ₂-i₃-de₂-a ensi₂-
ka-še₃); 76: 1 (“gug₂ lugal-ka ab-si); 77: 1, 6; 78:
1, 5; 81: 1, r.6 (yield of date palms); 82: 1 (yield of
date palms); 83: r.5 (yield of date palms)
- zu₂-lum gurdub: 45: 1; 49: 1²; 50: 3; 51: 1,
3, 5; 52: 2, 7; 53: 2, 5, 8; 79: 1
- zu₂-lum gurdub 3 (ban₂): 41: 1, 3; 172: 2
- zu₂-lum gurdub ab-šum₂: 42: 1; 43: 1, 6, r.4,
6; 77: 3
- zu₂-lum ḫad₂: 80: 1
- zu₂-lum še-KIN-ku₅ ab-de₆: 42: r.2 (še-KIN-ku₅
ab-de₆)

2. Personal Names

A-aš₂-[x (x)]

– 90: 2

A-ba-da-sa₂

– 80: 13; 84: r.3 (A-ba-da); 298: 6 (A-¹ba¹-d[a²-sa²])

– *father of* A-*hu*-du₁₀: 83: r.7

A-ba-^dEn-lil₂

– 46: 3; 46: 3; 65: 4

– ad-KID: 289: r.4

A-ba-mu-AK

– unu₃: 327: 7

A-ba-mu-na

– 94: 2

– *father of* ^aAz, Ra-bi₂: 304: 3

– *father of* Ur-^dIštaran, Ur-ur, Az: 299: r.6

[A²-d]a-lal₃

– 337: 4 (Ur III)

A-*geš*tin

– 126: 4; 241: r.2; 290: 1; 298: 7

– ašgab: 291: 2

A-*gu*₁₀

– na^{gar}: 287: 5

A-*hu*-du₁₀

– 84: 1

– A-*hu*-du₁₀ tur: 84: r.1

– dumu A-ba-da-sa₂: 83: r.6 (^{aiš}kiri₆ ")

A-*hu*-*hu*

– 313: 2

A-*hu*-mu-bi₂

– lu₂ šabra e₂: 34: r.1

A-*hu*-*šu*-nu

– 91: 4

A-KA-du₃

– 302: 2

– ašgab: 287: 1

– lu₂ *hul*: 8: 3

A-*mur*-^dA-za-KA

– 337: r.5 (Ur III)

A-*mur*-um

– 29: r.3; 42: 3; 44: 6; 45: 4; 50: 4; 51: r.5; 52: r.5

A-NI.NI

– gal-¹ni²gir² lugal: 37: r.2'

A-*rum*₂

– gaeš₂ A-*rum*₂: 90: r.5 (Ur-ur ")

¹A²-zi

– *father of* Lu₂-banda₃^{da}: 35: r.1

A-zu-zu

– 302: 5

– lu₂ *hul*: 8: 2

A-[...]

– 297: r.2

A×KU₃-pa-e₃

– 228: 3; 237: 2; 330: 1, 11

– simug: 229: r.3'; 237: r.2

A₂-ni-ta

– 78: r.2; 80: 4

– gu-za-la₂, maškim: 160: r.2

A₂-pi-la-num₂

– 337: 9 (Ur III)

A₂-šum₂-ma

– dumu A₂-šum₂-ma: 333: r.2

A₂-[...]

– 297: r.1

Ab-ba

– 138: 6

Ad-da

– 6: 2; 101: 2; 174: 2; 182: 2; 268: 3; 275: r.6

– dub-sar: 118: r.2; 166: r.2; 181: r.1

– lu₂ šabra e₂: 39: 4

– maškim [...]: 39: 4

– šu-GAM: 7: 4

– unu₃: 327: 2

Adab^{ki}-ki

– 144: r.3; 146: 4

Ada[b^{ki}-...]

– 80: 7

– sa^g-du₅: 309: 2

Al-du₁₁-ga

– 297: 9

Al-la

– lu₂ šabra e₂: 26: 5

Ama-AB

– 302: r.3

Ama-tu

– *father of* Mu-ni lu₂-eš₂-aša₅-gid₂: 306: 5

Amar-^dAšnan_x (TIR)

- 293: 5; 294: 3

Amar-edin-na

- 48: 3', r.6; 49: 2 (Amar-edin); 80: 8 (Amar-e[dinⁿ]-n)a)

Amar-ŠE.MUŠ

- 301: 4'

Amar-Šuba_x (MUŠ₃×ZA)

- 294: 1 (Amar-Šuba_x-be₂); 298: r.5
- simug: 289: 2

AN-gu₂-[x (x)]

- 243: 5

An-na

- 93: 2

Aš-tar₂

- 174: r.6; 175: 3; 176: 4; 184: 6; 185: 5; 186: 4; 188: 4; 189: 8; 190: 9; 197: 6; 200: 3; 206: 4; 208: 4; 209: 4; 211: 4; 275: 4; 276: 4; 278: 4; 279: 4; 280: 2; 281: 3; 283: 4

→ Eš₄-tar₂

^dAš₈-gi₄-bad₃

- 67: 2; 71: 3

AZ, ^aAz*

- dam-gar₃, dumu A-ba-mu-na: 299: r.5
- dumu A-ba-mu-na: 304: 1*

Ba-a

- 66: 6

Ba-an-za

- 138: r.5

Ba-ḪA

- 112: r.6

^dBa-u₂-in-zu

- 337: 8 (Ur III)

Bad₃-DI.NE

- 45: 3; 227: 2
- gaeš₂: 311: 2, r.3

Be-li₂-du₁₀

- lu₂ I₃-li₂-NE: 38: 2
- maškim anše DAR: 62: r.3

Be-li₂-Il₃-a-ba₄

- 20: r.2

Be-li₂-MEN

- 212: 4

Bur-gul

- 262: 2; 263: 2; 265: r.1; 266: r.1; 267: 4; 269: r.7; 270: r.5; 271: r.2
- tug₂-du₈: 264: 3

- ugula: 293: r.3; 294: 6

- ugula, tug₂-du₈: 291: r.3

Da-da

- 31: r.2' (^šgigir₂"); 68: 3; 71: r.2; 226: 4; 226: r.3; 236: 3; 238: 5, r.5; 328: r.1
- dam-gar₃, dumu Lugal-al-<kal>: 299: 6
- dumu ad-KID: 97: 2
- saĝ-du₅: 166: 6
- simug: 224: r.2; 225: 4; 227: r.1; 230: 5; 231: r.2; 232: r.1; 235: r.4
- ugula: 293: 2; 294: 2; 297: 8
- ugula, simug: 287: r.1; 292: 2

Da-di₃

- 271: 4
- lu₂ šabra e₂: 33: 5
- maškim ĠiŠ.KI.ṽx¹: 39: r.2

Da-du

- 66: 5

Da-dum

- lu₂ šabra: 77: r.1
- šeš Ur-Mara₂-da-ka: 32: 3

Da-mu-DU

- lu₂ tu-ra: 19: 3

Da-si

- sipa anše: 34: 2

Da-[(x)]-ba-AN

- simug: 289: 1

Diĝir-ba-ni

- 337: r.2 (Ur III)

Diĝir-GAR₃

- 145: 5

Du-du

- 31: r.4'; 226: 3; 244: 6; 307: 3; 322: r.2
- ašgab: 274: r.3; 290: 9
- father of Ur-ur: 331: 3
- sipa: 179: 6
- ugula: 293: r.1
- unu₃: 327: 6

DU-ra-ga

- 296: 3

Du₁₁-ga-ni

- 293: 3; 312: 4; 25: r.3

E-gi

- lu₂ niĝ₂-sa-ḫa: 169: 3

E-gi-gi

- 170: 3

- E-la-la, I₃-la-la*
 – 86: 3*; 87: 3; 88: 3
 – dam-gar₃, lu₂ Ka-ka: 310: 1
 – simug: 287: 8
E-la-nu-id
 – maškim še: 30: 3
E-li-iš-ta₂-kal₂
 – 20: r.4
E₂-dam
 – dam-gar₃: 299: 4
E₂-dam-si
 – 6: 4
E₂-e
 – maškim gi-sur: 62: 4
E₂-ḥa-lu-ub₂
 – 333: 4
E₂-maḥ
 – 138: 10; 158: r.3; 240: 3; 241: r.7; 288: 1';
 301: 2'
 – naḡar: 239: 2
 – ugula, naḡar: 292: 4
E₂-pu₃-li
 – 65: 2
E₂-saḥar-ta
 – 333: 5
*E₂-šemb₂ (ŠIM)-zi, E₂-šemb₂ (ŠIM×SIG₇)-zi**
 – 123: 3; 127: 2*
 – dub-sar: 124: 3'
E₂-UD
 – saḡ-du₅: 166: 7
E₂-ur₂
 – 60: r.5; 298: r.3; 311: 4
 – dub-sar: 76: 4; 107: 2
E₂-zi
 – 212: r.3'; 282: r.1; 286: 2
 – (gala*) IM^{ki}: 97: 5; 111: 4; 113: 5*
 – lu₂ gu: 112: 4
^rE₂[?]¹[...]
 – 165: 3
E₂-[...]
 – ugula: 297: r.10
E₃-a-šar
 – 296: 2
En-bu-diḡir
 – father of Puzur₄-^dEN.ZU: 22: r.2
En-gu₂-gal
 – 94: 4
^dEn-lil₂-la₂
 – 215: 2
 – lu₂ ḡiš-gi: 106: r.1
^dEn-lil₂-le
 – 179: 4
En-na-num₂
 – 14: 3
En-ra
 – 113: r.2; 114: 4; 115: r.1; 116: 5; 117: 3;
 308: r.3
En-za-ra
 – 296: 1
Engar-zi
 – father of Ur-e₂-maš: 55: r.1
Eš₄-tar₂
 – lu₂ tu-ra: 19: 1
 → *Aš-tar₂*
GA-ri₂-um
 – 22: r.3; 140: 5 (GA-r[i₂-um[?]])
Gala (UŠ/ARAD.KU)*
 – 241: 3; 255: 3; 288: 5'; 328: 3*
 – ašgab: 246: 5*; 258: 4
 – dam-gar₃, dumu Ur-ba: 299: 2*
 – dam-gar₃, dumu Ur-^dNa-du₃-a: 299: r.1*
 – ma₂-gid₂: 43: r.5; 58: 2
 – naḡar: 274: 4
 – ugula: 288: 9*; 290: 5
 – ugula, ašgab: 287: 3*
 – ugula, naḡar: 288: r.2*
Gala (UŠ.KU)-maḥ
 – 97: 4; 111: 2; 286: 4; 308: 3
 – lu₂ gu: 112: 2
 – ugula: 111: r.2; 286: 5
Gan-^dEn-lil₂
 – lu₂ tu-ra: 19: 2
Geme₂-^dEn-lil₂
 – 184: 4; 185: 4; 187: 2; 188: 3; 189: 5; 190: 6;
 200: r.4; 208: 3; 275: 3; 276: 3; 278: 3; 279:
 3; 281: 2; 282: r.2; 283: 3
 – ugula ki siki-ka, lu₂ ki-inim-ma: 307: r.6
Geme₂-^dNin-^rx (x)¹
 – 138: r.1
GIM-[(x)-ga]l[?]
 – ugula: 138: r.11
Gu-zi
 – 33: 2

- ĠAL₂.SA₆
 – 89: r.2
- Ġiri₃-ne₂
 – dam-gar₃, dumu Lugal-al-<kal>: 299: 7
 – Ġiri₃-ne₂ gu-la: 302: *le.ed.*
 – lu₂ Ġiri₃-ne₂: 309: r.3
- Ġissu
 – 46: r.3; 47: 2, 7; 48: 4', r.5, *le.ed.*; 49: 4; 80: 9; 137: 5
 – dumu Ur-^dĠa-ia₃: 81: r.8 (^{Ġis}kiri₆ ARAD.AN ""); 82: r.7
- Ġu-li-um
 – 21: 4
- Ġu-ul-li₂
 – 337: 11 (Ur III)
- Ġub₂-bi₂
 – 282: 1
- I.GAZ.BARA₂
 – [x] lugal: 40: 2
- I-ku₈-num₂
 – 28: r.10
 – maškim: 41: 4
- I-mi-diġir
 – dumu I₃-li₂-a-*ġi* šakkan₆: 28: 4
- I-*šur*-diġir
 – 337: r.6 (Ur III)
- I₃-la-la
 → E-la-la
- I₃-li₂-a-*ġi*
 – 322: 5
 – šakkan₆, *father of I-mi-diġir*: 28: 5
 – urdu₂ ensi₂: 269: r.4
- I₃-li₂-li₂
 – 13: 4
- I₃-li₂-NE
 – lu₂ I₃-li₂-NE: 38: 3 (*Be-li₂-du₁₀*)
- I₃-lum-gar₃
 – dub-sar: 4: 7
- Ig-gi
 – 92: 5
- Igi-bar
 – 272: 2 (^{Ġis}giġir₂ "")
- Igi-si*, Igi-si₄
 – 44: 9; 47: 6, r.5; 93: 4*
 – ugula, ad-KID: 288: r.4
- Igi-zi
 – 326: 5
- Il₂
 – 46: r.2; 47: 3
 IM (LAK 376).KI, IM (LAK 376×DIŠ).KI*
 – 92: 7; 93: 6*
- Im-ta
 – 290: 3
- Inim-ma
 – 330: 3, r.1
- Inim-ma-ni-zi
 – 6: 3; 297: 4
 – ad-KID: 289: r.2
 – dam-gar₃: 299: 1
- Iš-ku-mi-^rx¹-na-^rx¹
 – 337: r.1 (Ur III)
- KA.BU.[...]
 – 14: 5
- KA-da
 – ašgab: 291: 1
- Ka-ka
 – lu₂ Ka-ka: 310: 3 (E-la-la dam-gar₃)
- Ka-ku₃
 – 295: 4; 316: 4
 – dumu Ur-AN.: 13: 4
 – engar: 312: 2
 – tug₂-du₈: 291: r.1
- KA-^rx¹
 – 44: 5
- KA-[...]
 – 80: r.1
- Kal₂-bum
 – 310: 5
- Kar-GAG
 – 290: 4
- Keš₃-men
 – 214: r.3
- Ki-a-a-tum
 – 337: 10 (Ur III)
- Ki-ku₃
 – 244: r.1
 – ugula: 293: 6; 294: 4
- Ki-ni
 – 323: 3
- Ki-ni-du₁₀
 – 146: 3
- Ki-tuš-lu₂
 – 333: r.6

- KU-*i-d*[*a*²-(...)]
 – 337: r.7 (Ur III)
- KU-*i-la-ak*
 – 337: r.4 (Ur III)
- LA₂[?].NE
 – 138: r.3
- Li-bi-AD-li*
 – 53: 6
- Lu₂-an-ne₂
 – nu-eš₃: 29: 3
- Lu₂-^dAš₈-gi₄
 – 293: 7
 – dub-sar, maškim: 124: 6'
- Lu₂-banda₃^{da}
 – 46: r.1; 47: r.3; 298: r.4; 328: 6
 – dumu ^rA[?]-zi: 35: 6
 – naġar: 289: 6
- Lu₂-diġir-ra
 – 333: r.5
- Lu₂-du₆-la
 – 41: r.2
 – sagi: 75: r.6
- Lu₂-gu-la
 – ašgab: 244: 2
- Lu₂-^dInana
 – 47: 1; 104: r.1
 – ašgab: 152: 5, r.4
 – ad-KID: 106: 2
- Lu₂-^dIškur
 – 295: 6, r.2
- Lu₂-uri₃
 – 160: 3
- Lu₂-^rx-x¹-(x)
 – šeš-gal: 300: r.1'
- LU₂šeššig.U₂.X₁
 – 6: 6
- ^rLu₂//Lugal-x x¹
 – 178: r.6
- Lugal-a-(ġu₁₀*)
 – 20: r.8; 27: r.3*; 119: 4*; 146: r.5; 223: r.5;
 228: r.1; 306: 1*
 – ensi₂: 103: r.3*
 – saġġa ^dIškur: 22: r.8*; 195: r.1*; 224: 4*
- Lugal-a-si
 – 10: 2
- Lugal-a₂-maġ
 – 218: r.1; 219: 3; 329: 4
- Lugal-al-kal
 – dam-gar₃, *father of* Da-da, Ġiri₃-ne₂: 299: 5, 8
- Lugal-al-sa₆
 – 298: 4
 – maškim: 37: r.4'
- Lugal-an-dul₃
 – 47: 5 (Lugal-an-^rdul₃[?])
 – sagi maġ: 1: 4
- Lugal-an-na-tum₂
 – 333: 9
- Lugal-en-nun
 – 138: 5; 274: r.1
- Lugal-en₈-tar-su₃
 – ašgab: 291: 3
- Lugal-engar-zi
 – 288: 10'
 – naġar: 289: 5
- Lugal-ezem
 – 234: 5
 – maškim eš₂-[aša₅[?]]-gid₂: 62: 6
 – unu₃: 327: 8
- Lugal-gub-ba
 – 100: 2
- Lugal-ġiš
 – 48: 5', r.4, le.ed.; 49: 5; 80: 10
- Lugal-ġe₂-ġal₂
 – 168: r.2 (Lugal-ġe₂-[(ġal₂)]); 169: le.ed. (Lugal-
 ġe₂-[(ġal₂)])
- Lugal-iti-da
 – 44: 3; 54: 5; 96: r.2; 100: 3 (Lugal-[iti[?]]-da);
 149: 2
 – [dub[?]-s]ar: 60: 4
 – lu₂ gu, dumu Ur-ġa₂: 112: 5
 – lu₂ gu, dumu ^dUtu-a: 112: 7
 – maškim: 216: r.1
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 - *father of* Gala: 299: 3
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 - lu₂ gu: 112: r.2
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 - 67: 3; 68: r.2; 179: 2; 244: le.ed.
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 - 48: 6'; 90: 6
- Ur-^dEš₅-peš
 - lu₂ ĥul: 8: 4
- Ur-Gibil, Ur-^rd²Gibil⁷₁*, Ur-^dgirGibil₍₄₎¹**, Ur-^dGibil₆***
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 - 333: r.4
- Ur-^dMUŠ
 - 333: 2
- Ur-^dNa-du₃-a
 - *father of* Gala: 299: r.2
- Ur-NIM
 - 30: 2
- Ur-^dNin-mug
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 - 15: 3; 80: r.2; 316: 3

- ma₂-laḥ₄ gal: 5: 2
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 – 99: r.2; 146: 6; 174: r.2
 – maškim: 90: r.2
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 – 99: r.4; 286: 1[?]
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 – 47: r.4; 65: 3; 65: 6; 302: 4
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 – 42: r.5
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 – 108: 2*; 109: 2*; 113: 2*; 114: 3*; 286: r.3*
 – *father of* Lugal-iti-da: 112: r.1
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 – 198: r.9
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 – 85: 2
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 – 337: r.12 (Ur III)
 [...]-gu
 – 18: 1
 [...]-^dInana
 – 48: 2'
 [...]-KU.KU
 – 245: 2
 [...]-Ma-ma
 – 337: 3 (Ur III)
 [...]-maḥ
 – 297: r.9
 [...]-NI
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3. Geographical Names

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- 41: r.3 (PN "-še₃ i₃-lah₅); 42: 4 (*A-mur-um* "-še₃);
- 54: 7 (PN "-še₃); 55: r.2 (PN "-še₃); 58: 4 (PN "-še₃);
- 61: r.2 (PN "-še₃); 296: r.1 (lu₂ "-še₃ ba-lah₅-eš₂)
- gur A-ka₃-de₃^{ki}: 23: 8; 32: 1; 39: 1; 40: 1, r.2

Adab^{ki}

- 304: 4 (*in* " *u-ša-bu*)
- Mes-ki-gal-la ensi₂ Adab^{ki}: 1: r.2; 2: 3

→ PN Adab^{ki}-ki, Ada[b^{ki}-...]

i₇ ensi₂

- ka i₇ ensi₂: 109: r.1

i₇ KA-ġiš

- 75: 2

i₇ tur

- ka i₇ tur: 1: ii.1

IM^{ki}

- 97: 6 (E₂-zi ")
- gala IM^{ki}: 113: 6 (E₂-zi ")

Lagaš^{ki}

- 21: r.1 (lu₂²¹ niġ₂-mul-a [La]gaš^{ki} zi-ra-ta mu-de₆-eš₂-[ša²])

Mes-e-mu₂^{ki}

- gala (ARAD.KU) Mes-e-mu₂^{ki}: 85: 3

Šuruppag^{ki}

- 325: r.2

Uri₂^{ki}

- Lugal-ma₂-gur₈ lu₂ Uri₂^{ki}: 103: 4

4. Divine Names

^d A-ma	^d Inana
→ PN Ur- ^d A-ma	→ PN Lu ₂ - ^d Inana, Ur- ^d Inana, [(x) x]- ^d Inana
^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄	^d Iškur
– e ₂ ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ : 63: 5; 73: 4; 74: 4	– 73: 6
– ^{giš} kiri ₆ ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ : 98: r.2	– Lugal-a- ^{gu} ₁₀ sa ^{gi} ₈ ^d Iškur: 22: r.9; 195: r.2;
– sa ^{gi} ₈ ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ : 90: 4; 156: 5	224: r.1
→ PN ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ -bad ₃ , Ur- ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄ , Ur ₅ -tu- ^d Aš ₈ -gi ₄	→ PN Lu ₂ - ^d Iškur
^d Ašnan _x (TIR)	^d Ištaran
→ PN Amar- ^d Ašnan _x	→ PN Ur- ^d Ištaran
Da-da	Me-me
→ PN Ur-Da-da	→ PN Nita ₂ -Me-me
^d Dumu	^d MUŠ
→ PN Ur- ^d Dumu	→ PN Ur- ^d MUŠ
^d Dumu-zi	^d Na-du ₃ -a
→ PN Ur- ^d Dumu-zi-da	→ PN Ur- ^d Na-du ₃ -a
^d En-ki	^d Nin-mug
– ^r e ₂ ² ^{išib} ^d En-ki: 238: 2	→ PN Ur- ^d Nin-mug
^d En-lil ₂	^d Nin-piri ^{gi}
– ^{giš} kiri ₆ ^d En-lil ₂ : 98: r.4	→ PN Ur- ^d Nin-piri ^{gi}
→ PN A-ba- ^d En-lil ₂ , ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ , ^d En-lil ₂ -le,	^d Nin- ^r x (x) ¹
Geme ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ , <i>Puzur</i> ₄ - ^d En-lil ₂ , Ur- ^d En-lil ₂ ,	→ PN Geme ₂ - ^d Nin- ^r x (x) ¹
Uri ₃ - ^d En-lil ₂ , [x]- ^d En-lil ₂	^d SU ₃ .PA.SIKIL
^d EN.ZU	→ PN Ur- ^d SU ₃ .PA.SIKIL
→ PN <i>Puzur</i> ₄ - ^d EN.ZU	^d Sud ₃
^d Erra _x ^{ra} (KIŠ.RA)	→ PN Ur- ^d Sud ₃ -da
→ PN Ur- ^d Erra _x ^{ra}	ŠE.MUŠ
^d Eš ₅ -peš	→ PN Amar-ŠE.MUŠ
– 73: r.1	Šuba _x (MUŠ ₃ ×ZA)
→ PN Ur- ^d Eš ₅ -peš	→ PN Amar-Šuba _x
^d Gibil _{1/4/6}	Šubur
→ PN Ur- ^r ^d Gibil ² ₁ , Ur- ^d ^{gi} _r Gibil ₍₄₎ ¹ , Ur- ^d Gibil ₆	→ PN Ur-Šubur
^d Ha-ia ₃	^d Tu
→ PN Ur- ^d Ha-ia ₃	→ PN Ur- ^d Tu
<i>Il₃-a-ba₄</i>	^d Utu
→ PN <i>Be-li₂-Il₃-a-ba₄</i> , <i>Puzur</i> ₄ - <i>Il₃-a-ba₄</i>	→ PN Ur- ^d Utu, ^d Utu-a-(^{gu} ₁₀), ^d Utu-i ₃ -kuš ₂ , ^d Utu-
	IG-DUL ₃

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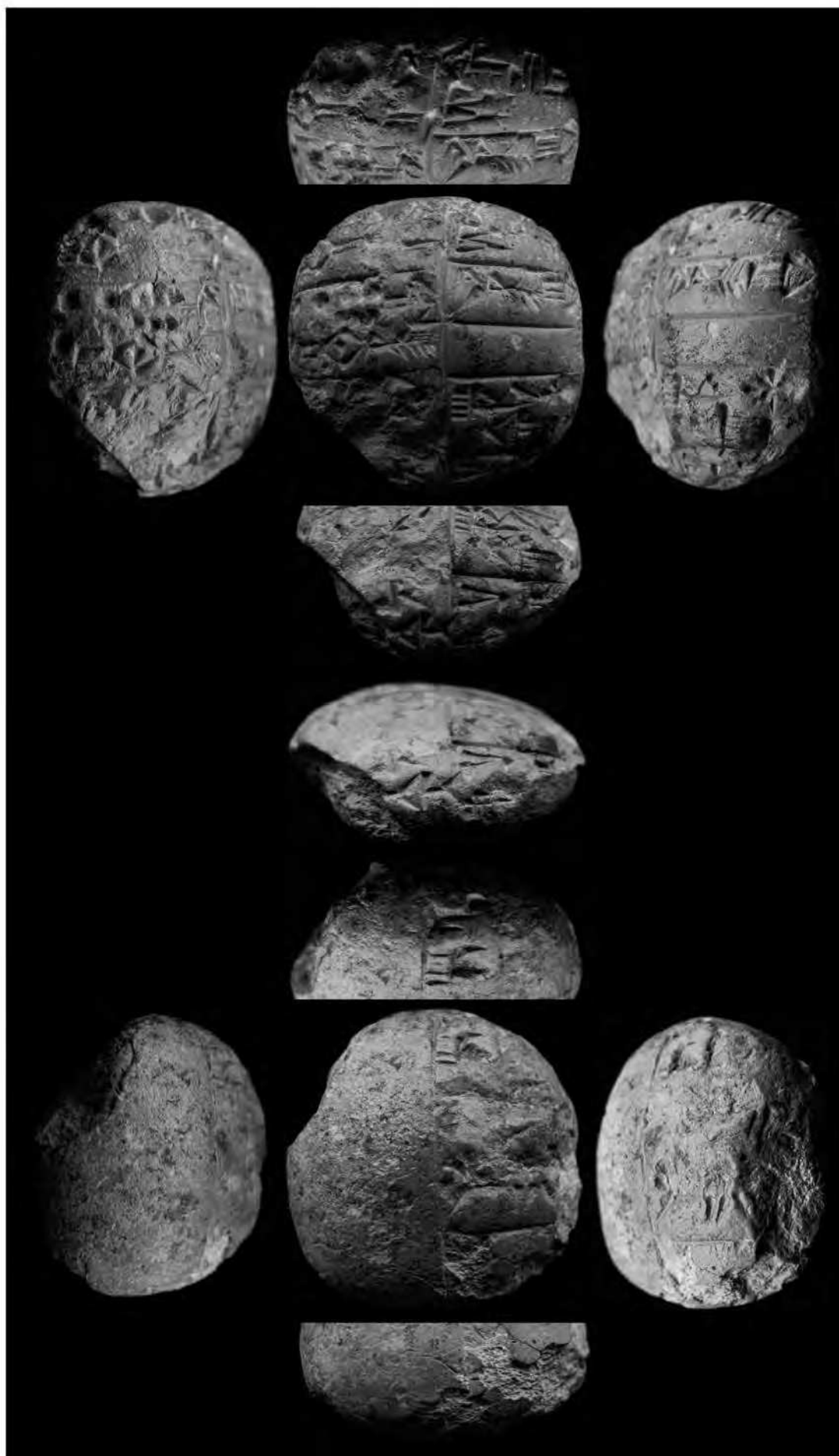
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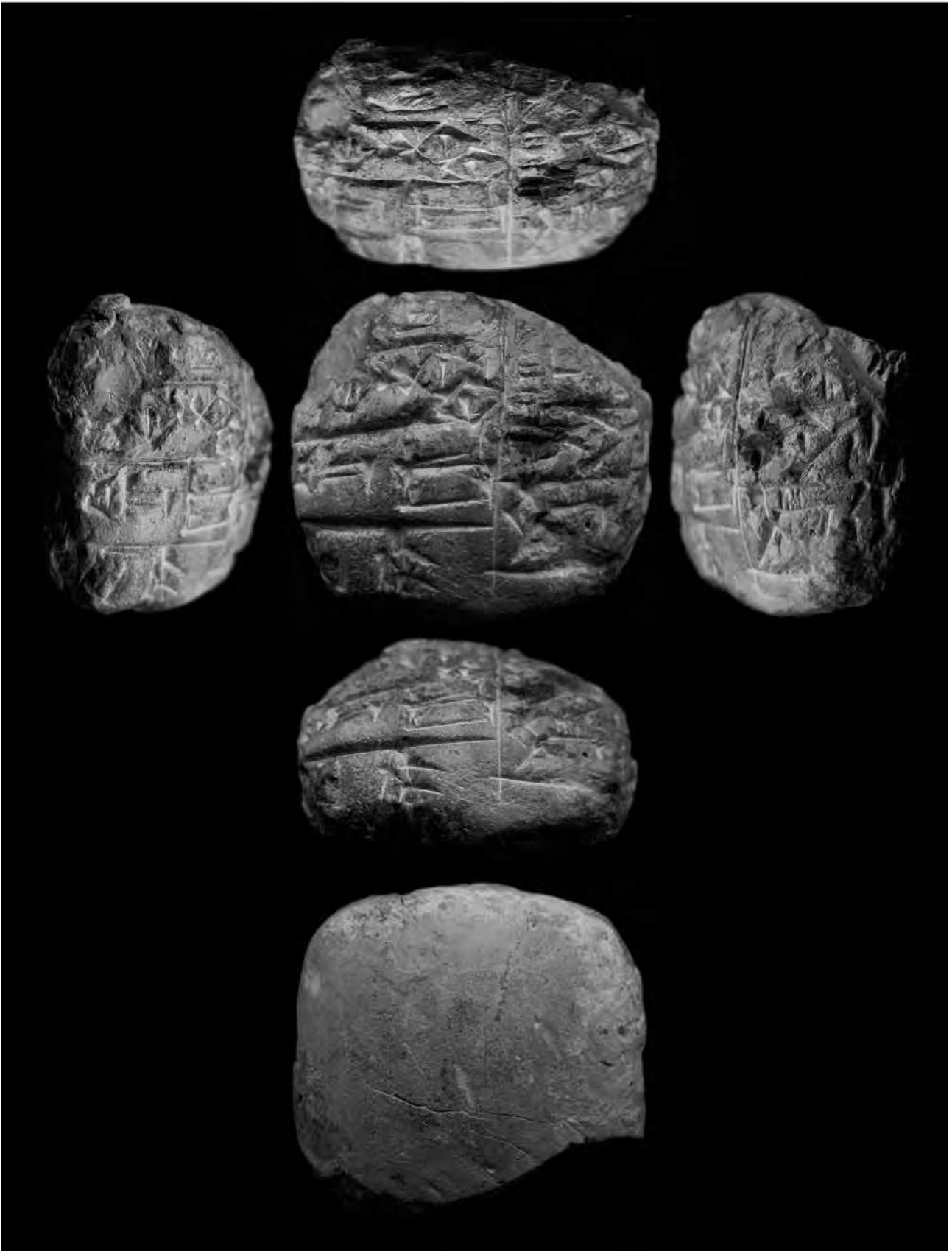
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PLATES







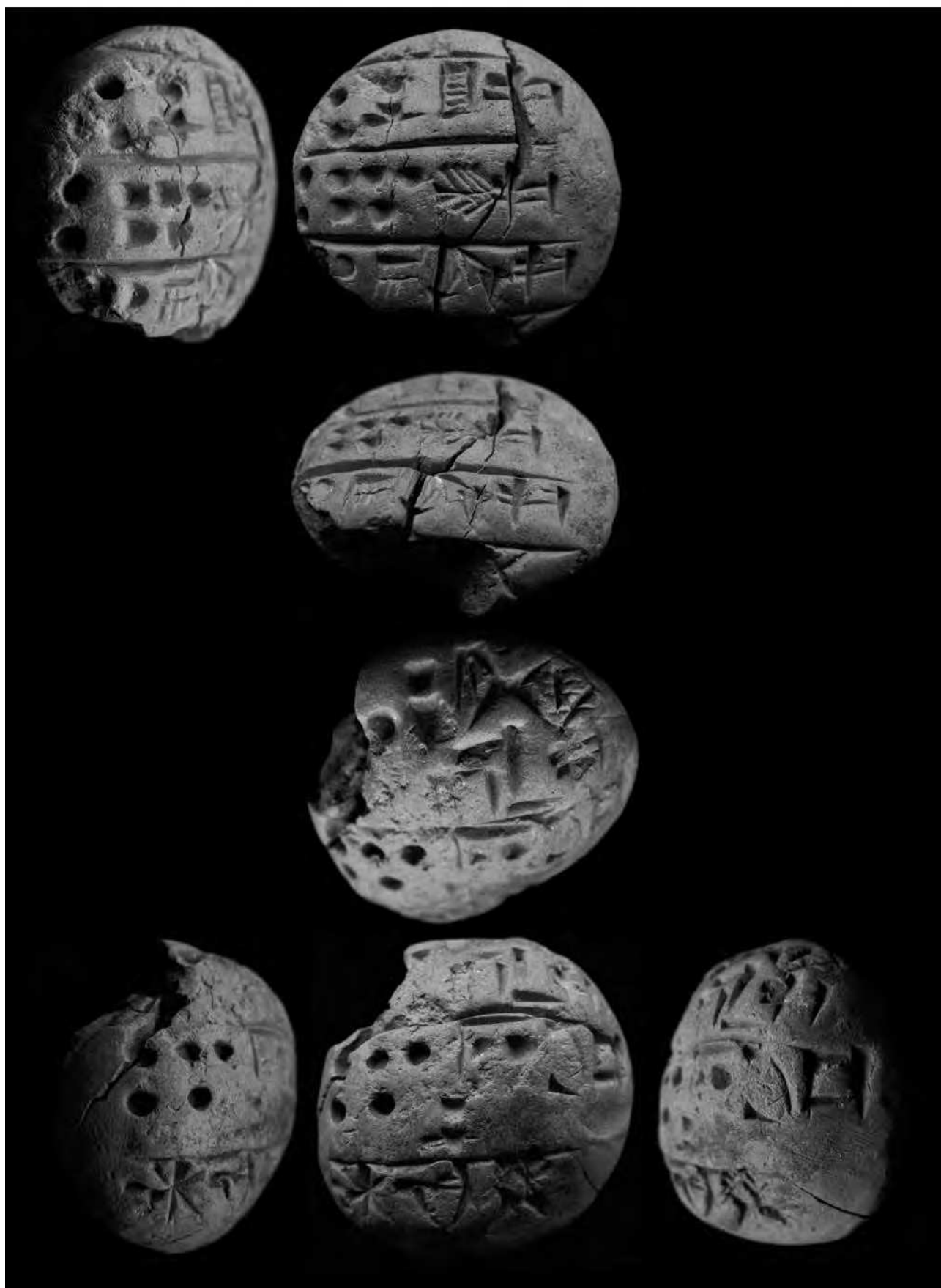


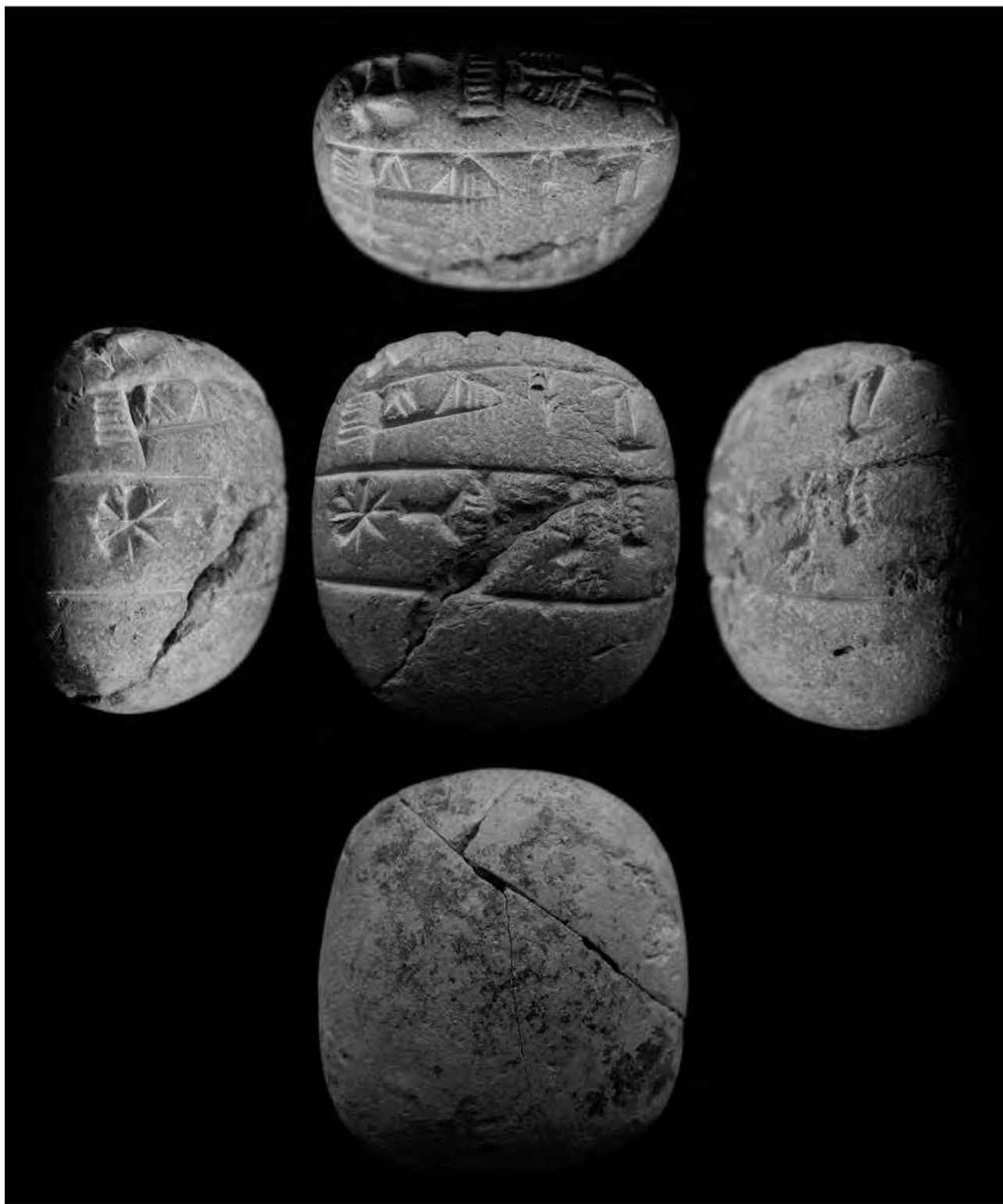




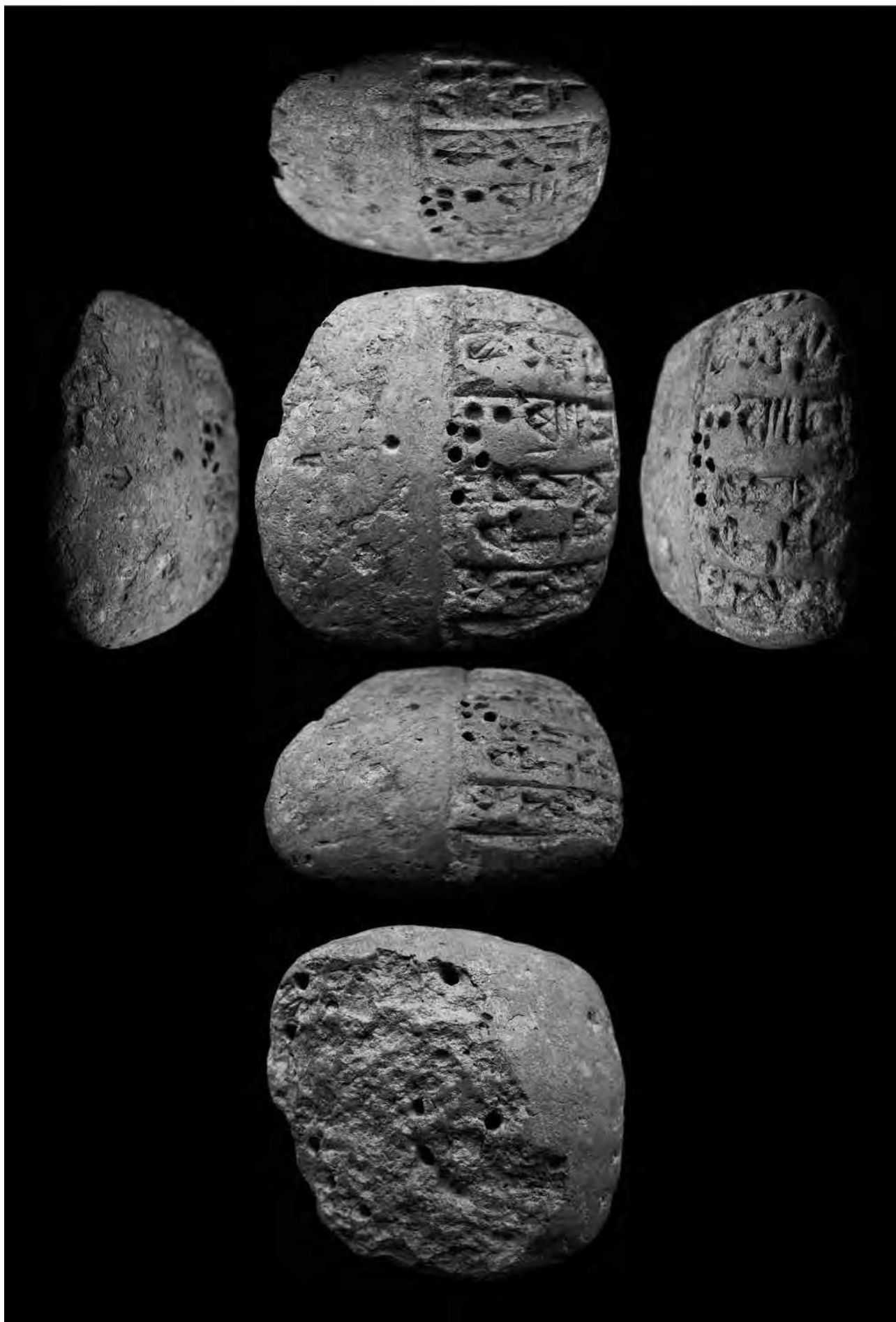


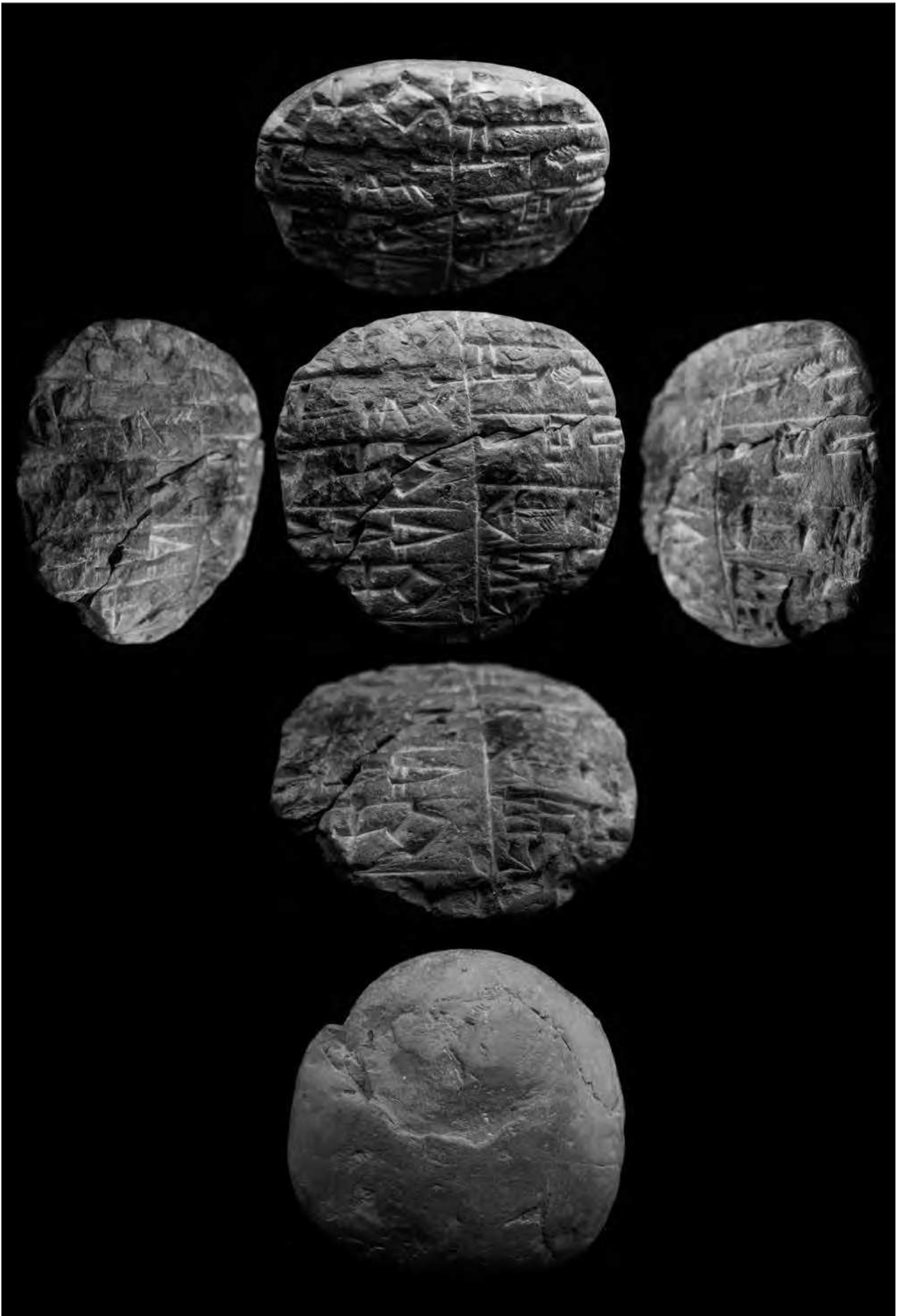


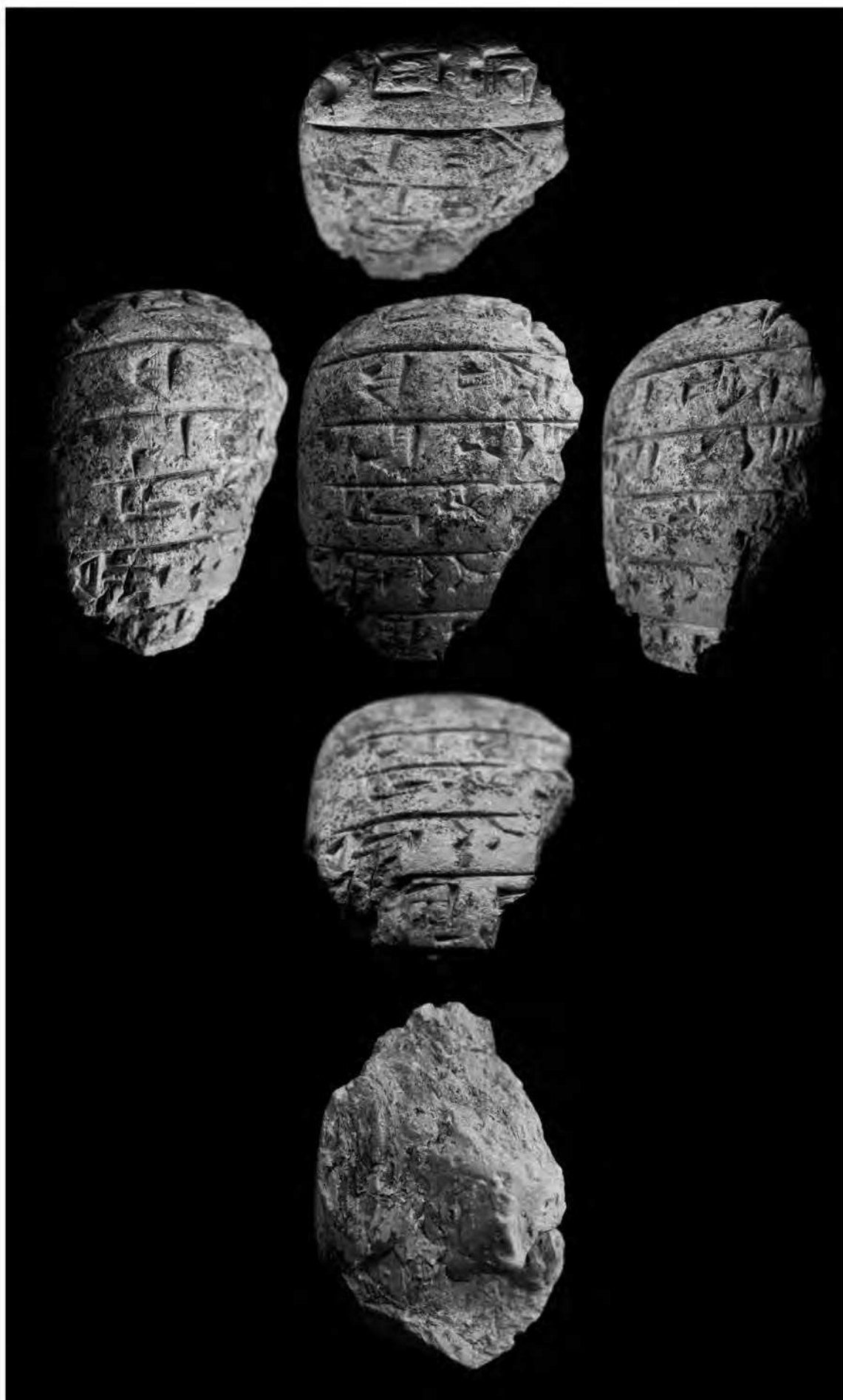


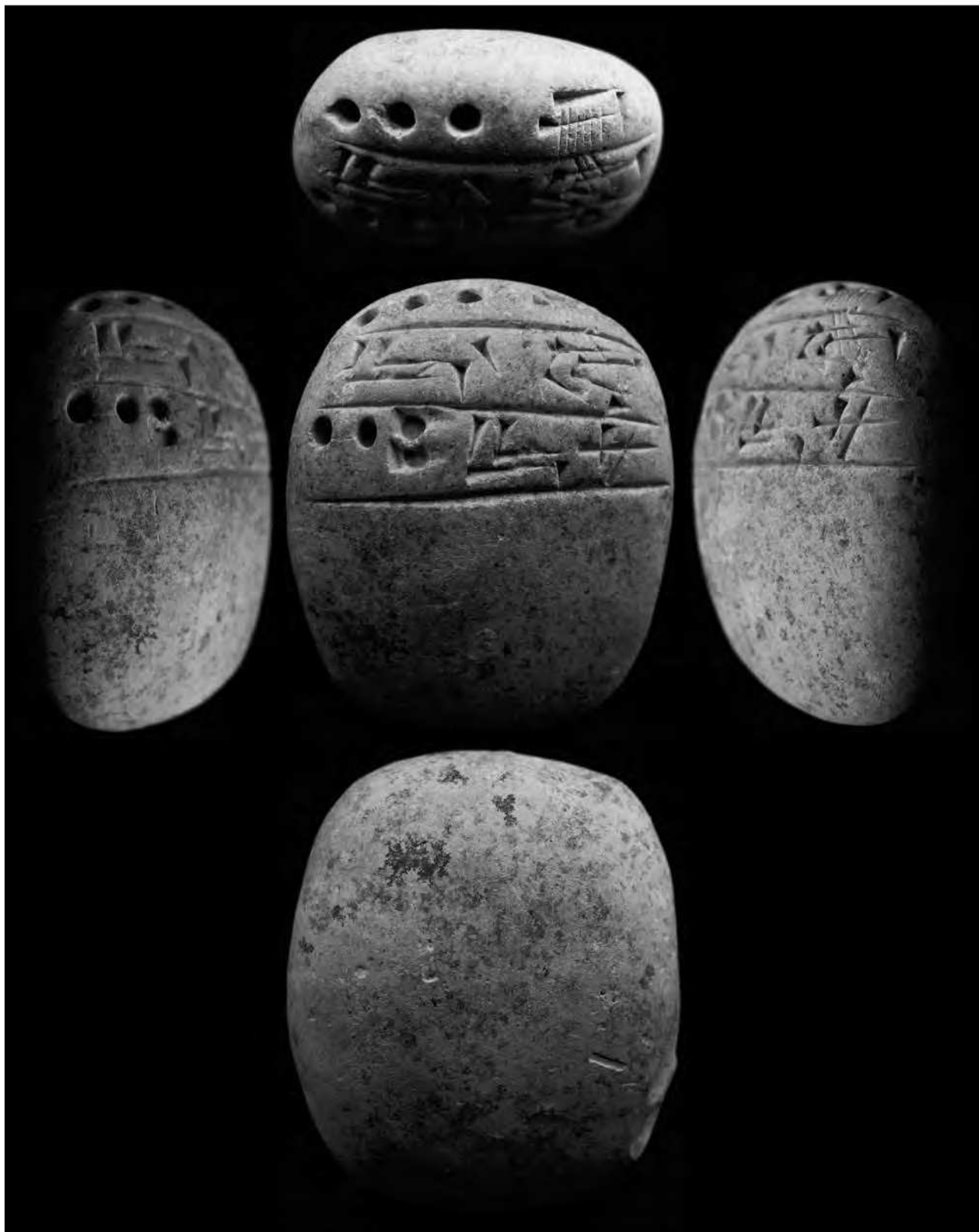


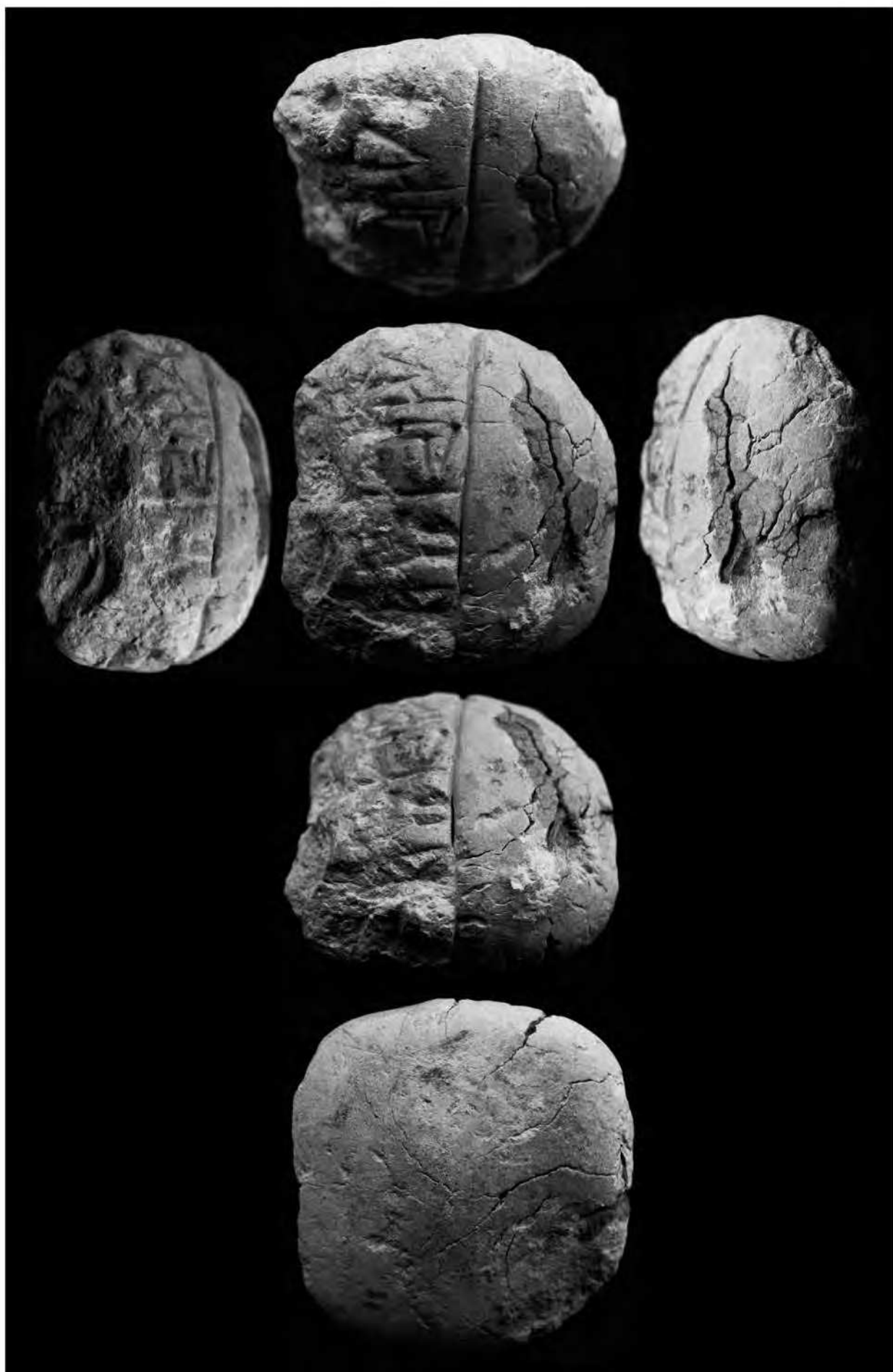




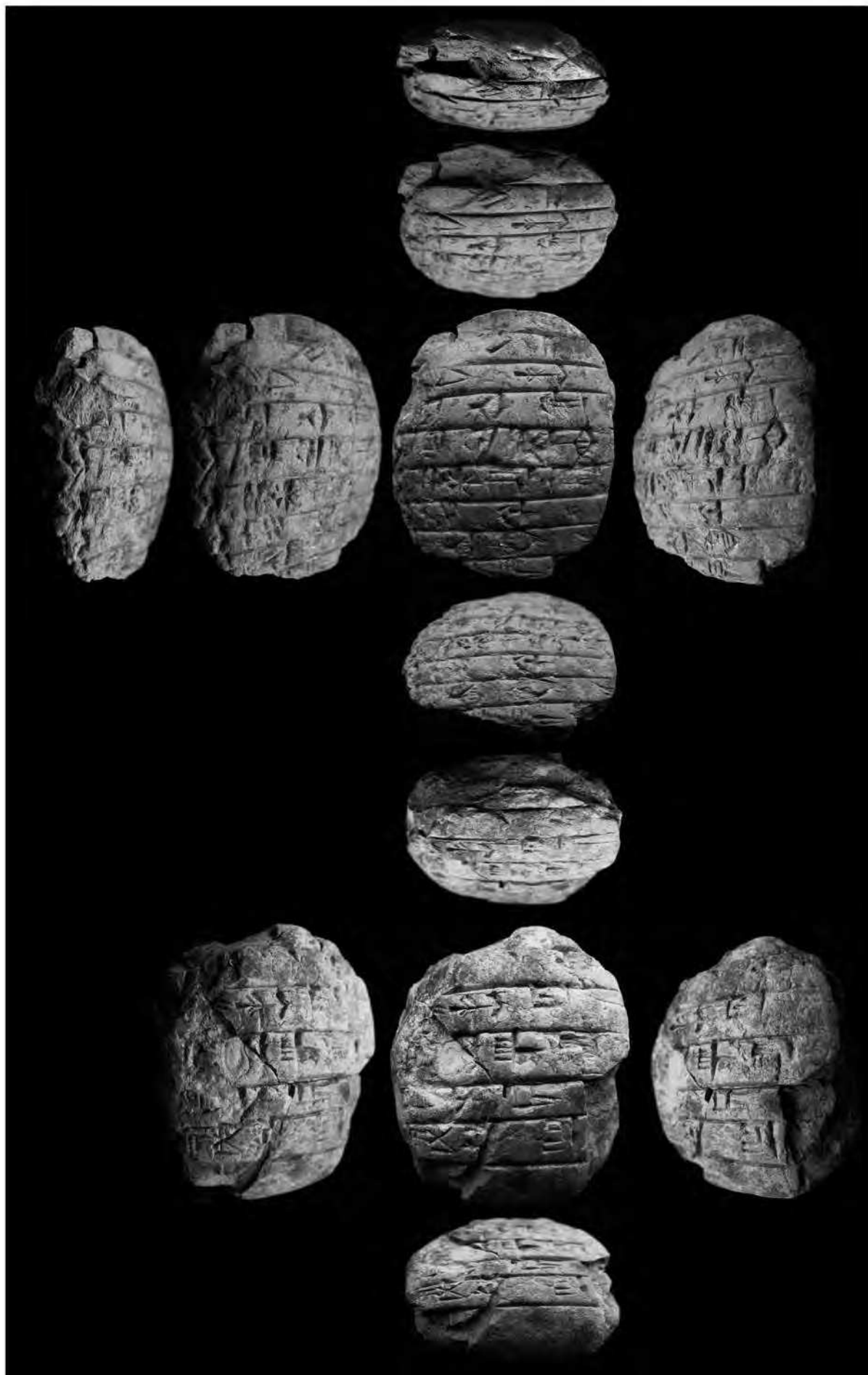




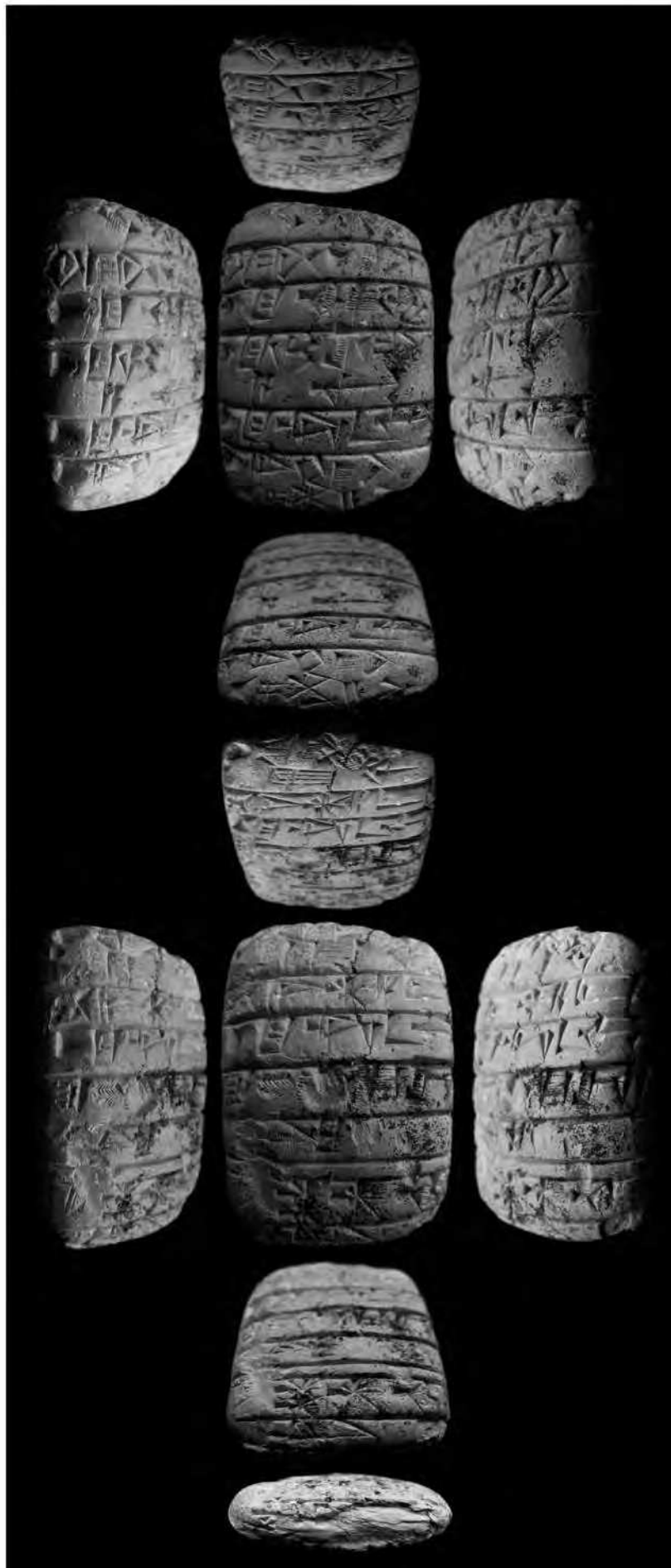


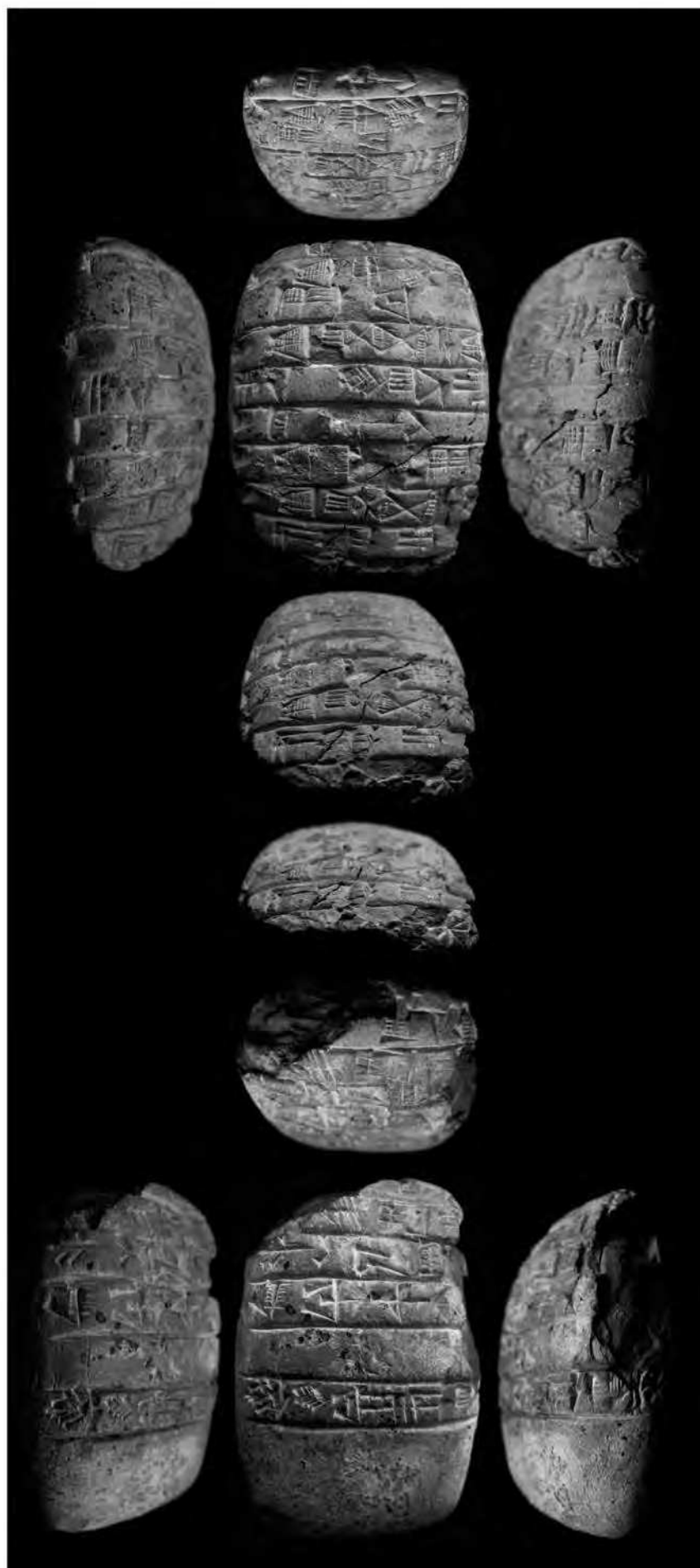


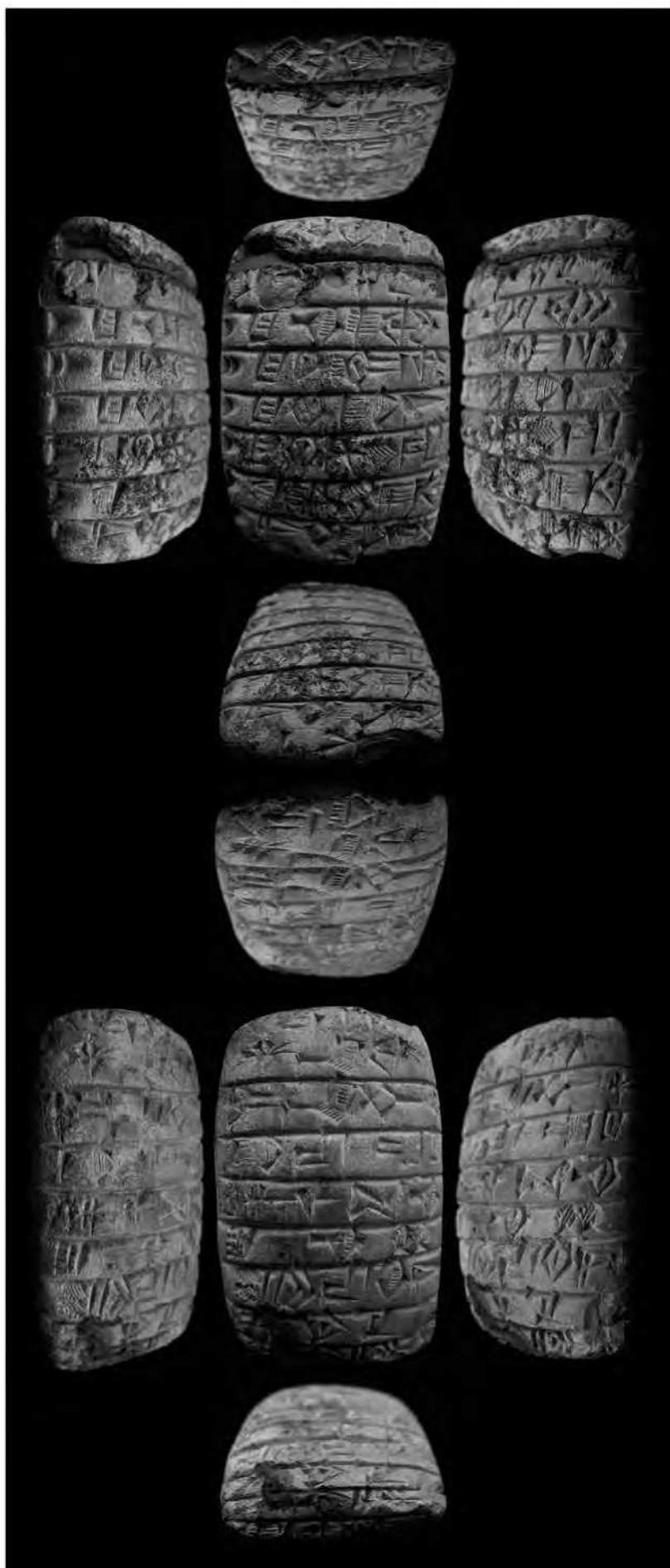


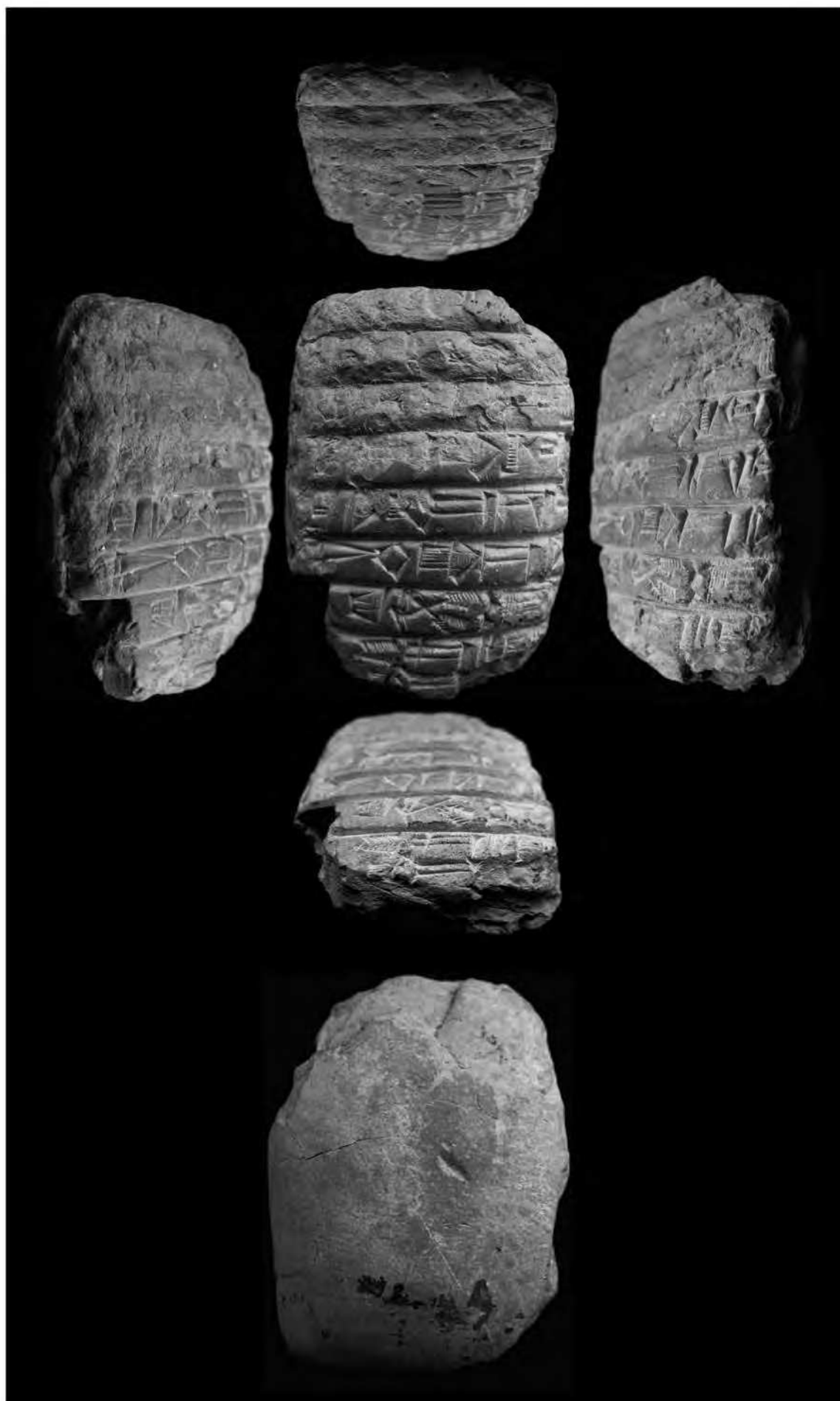


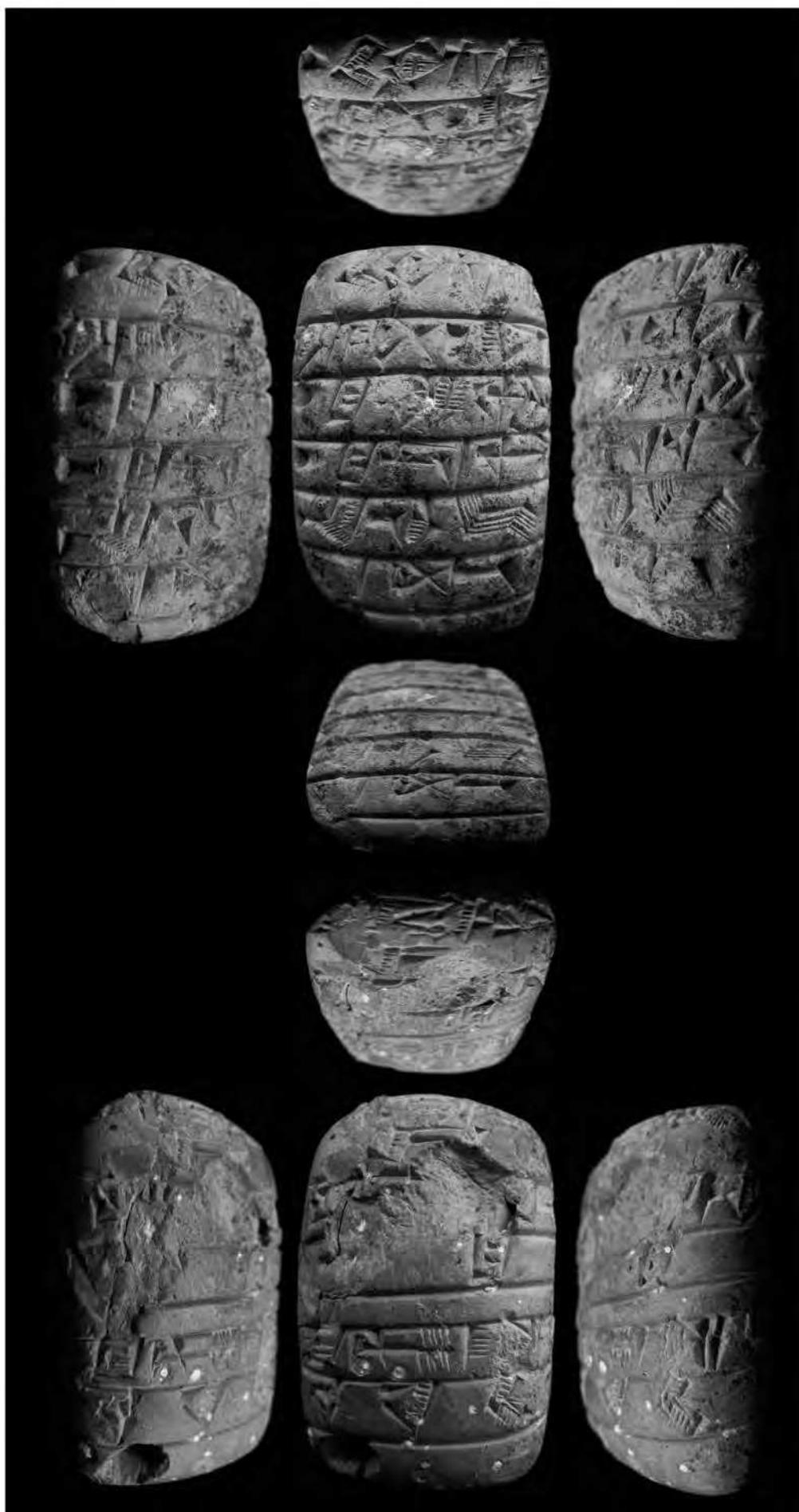






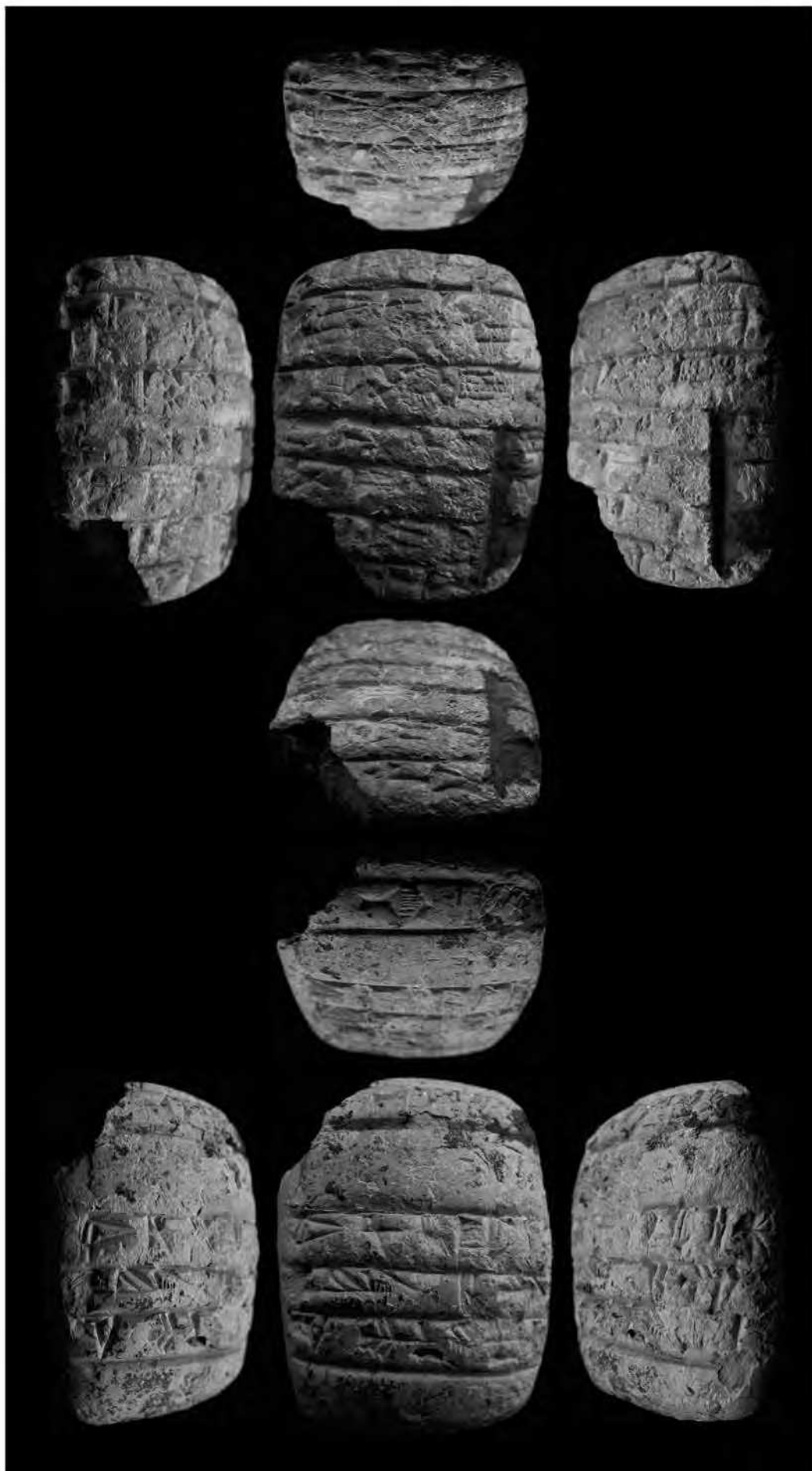


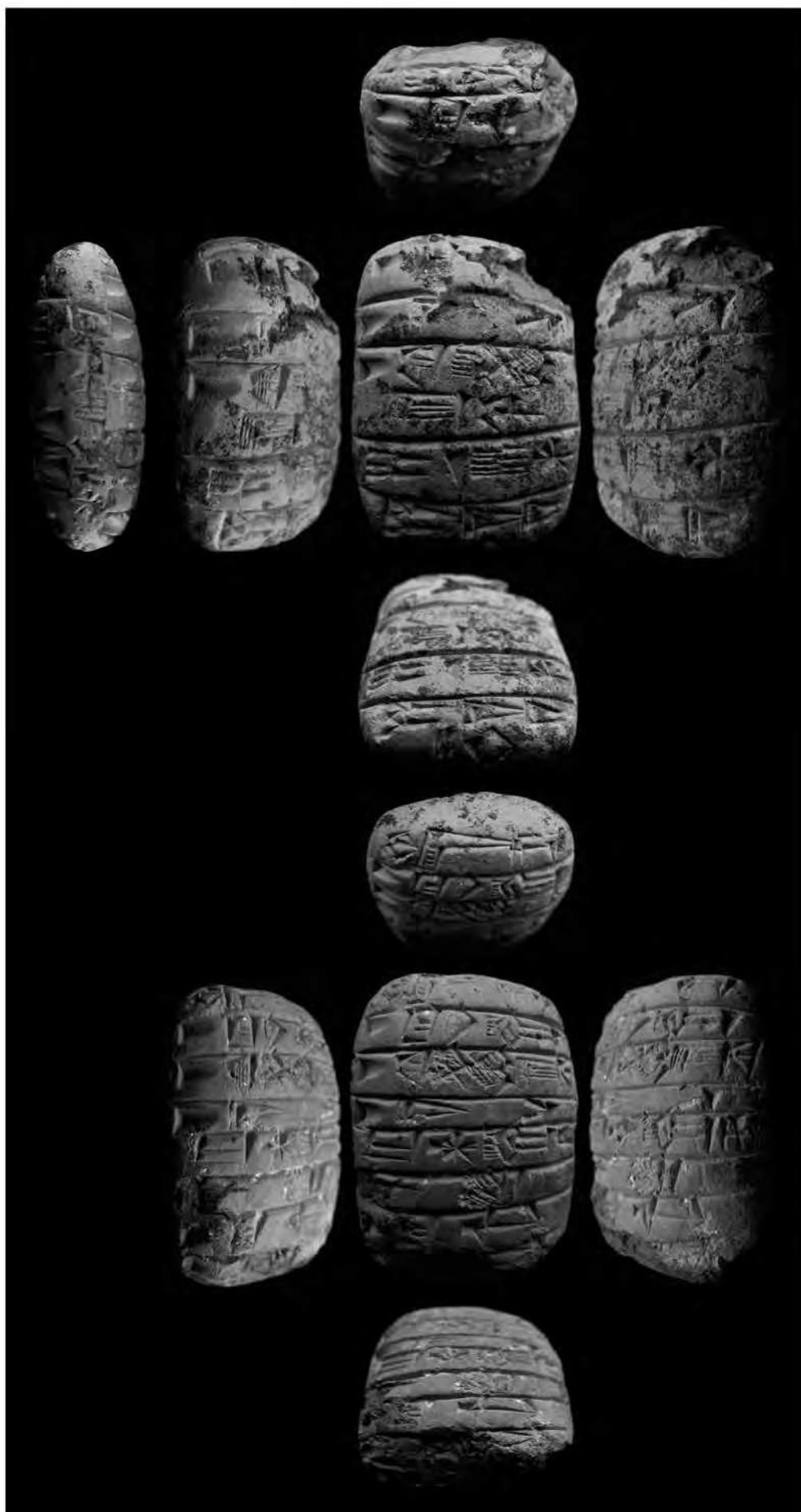






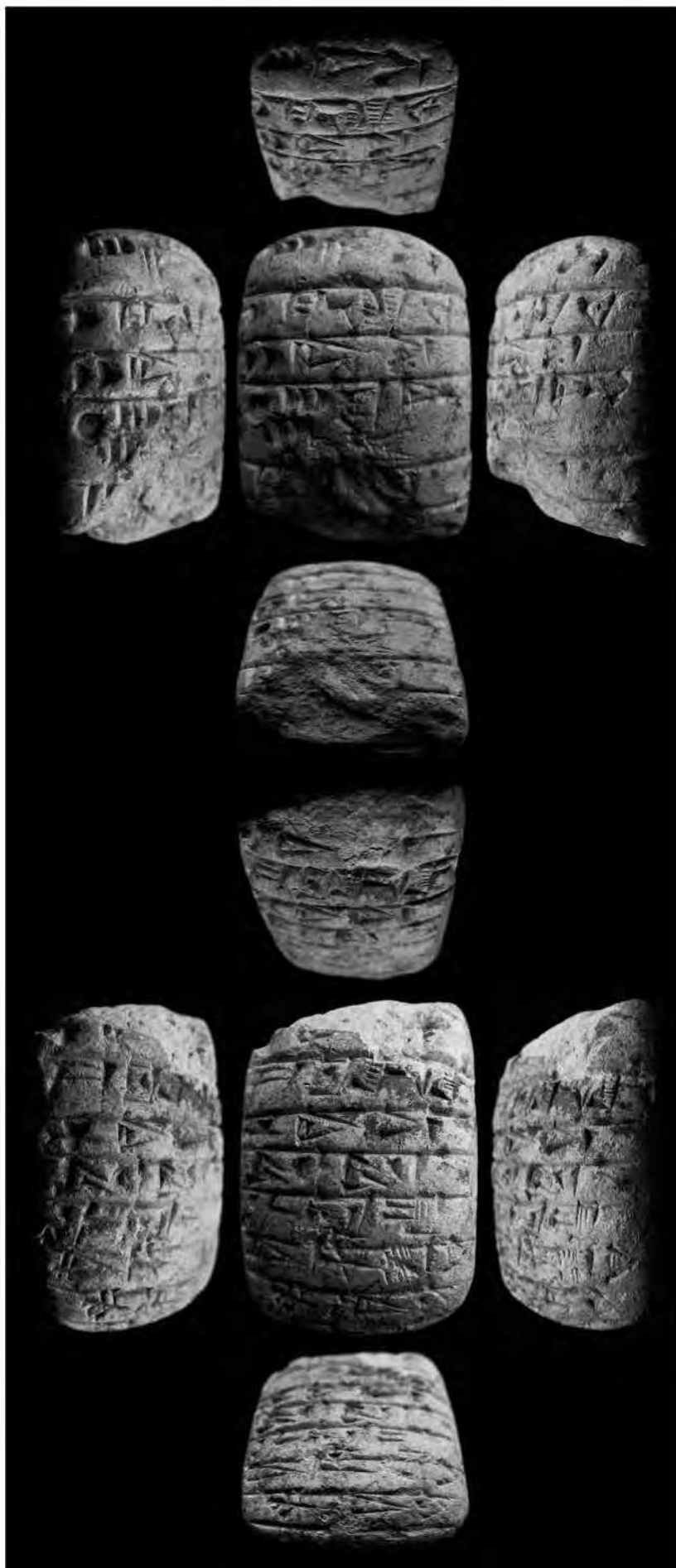


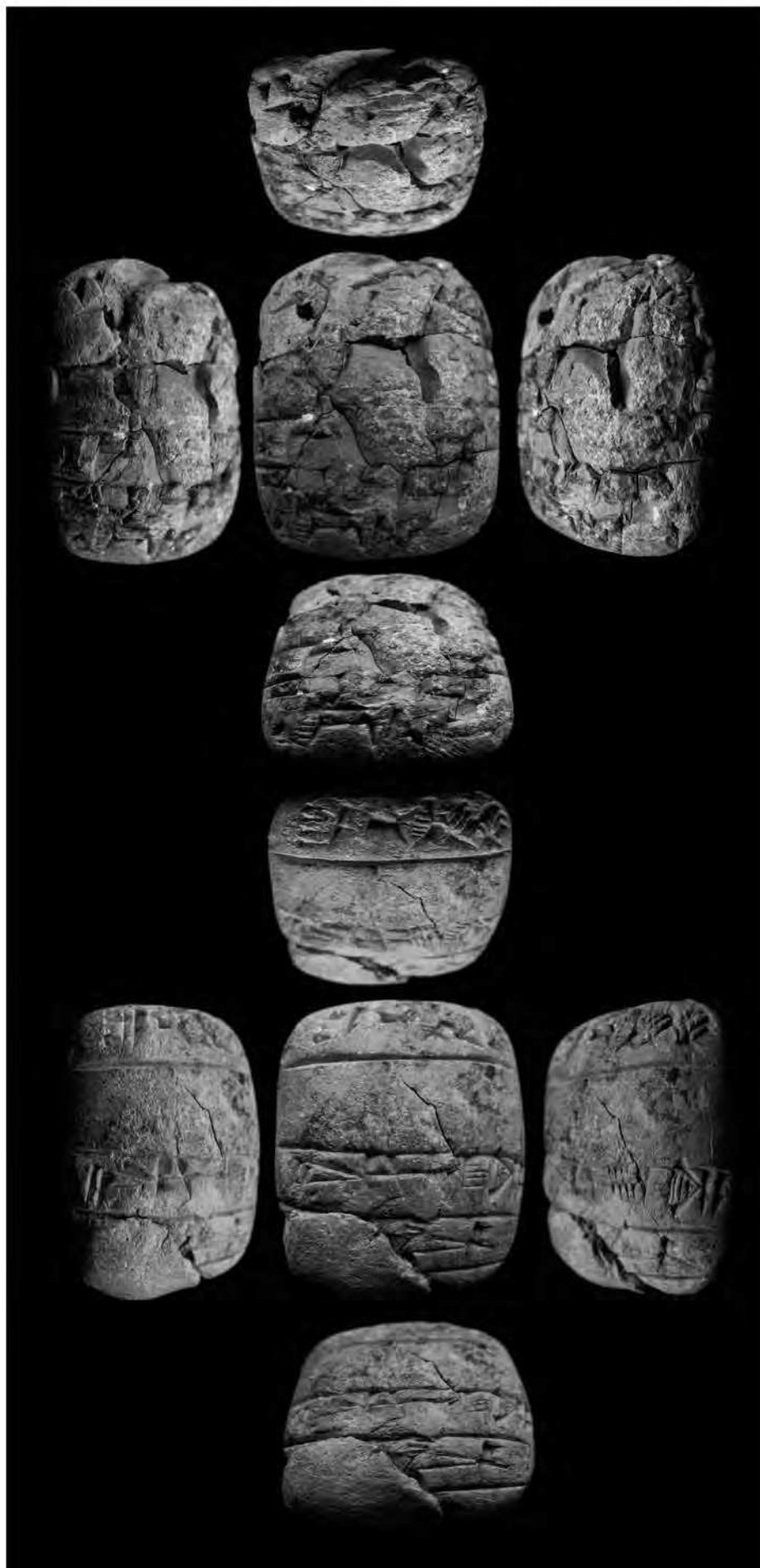


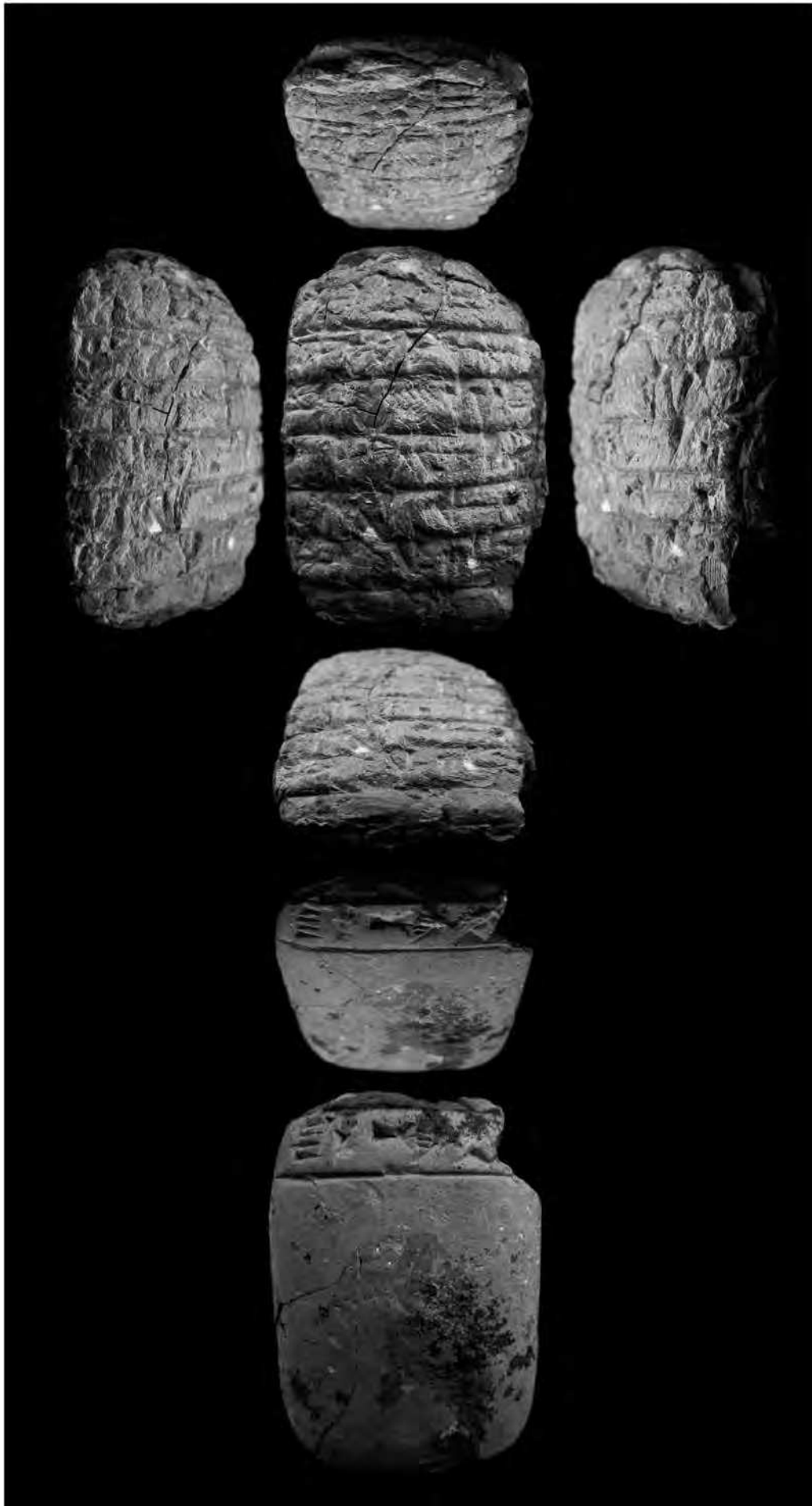


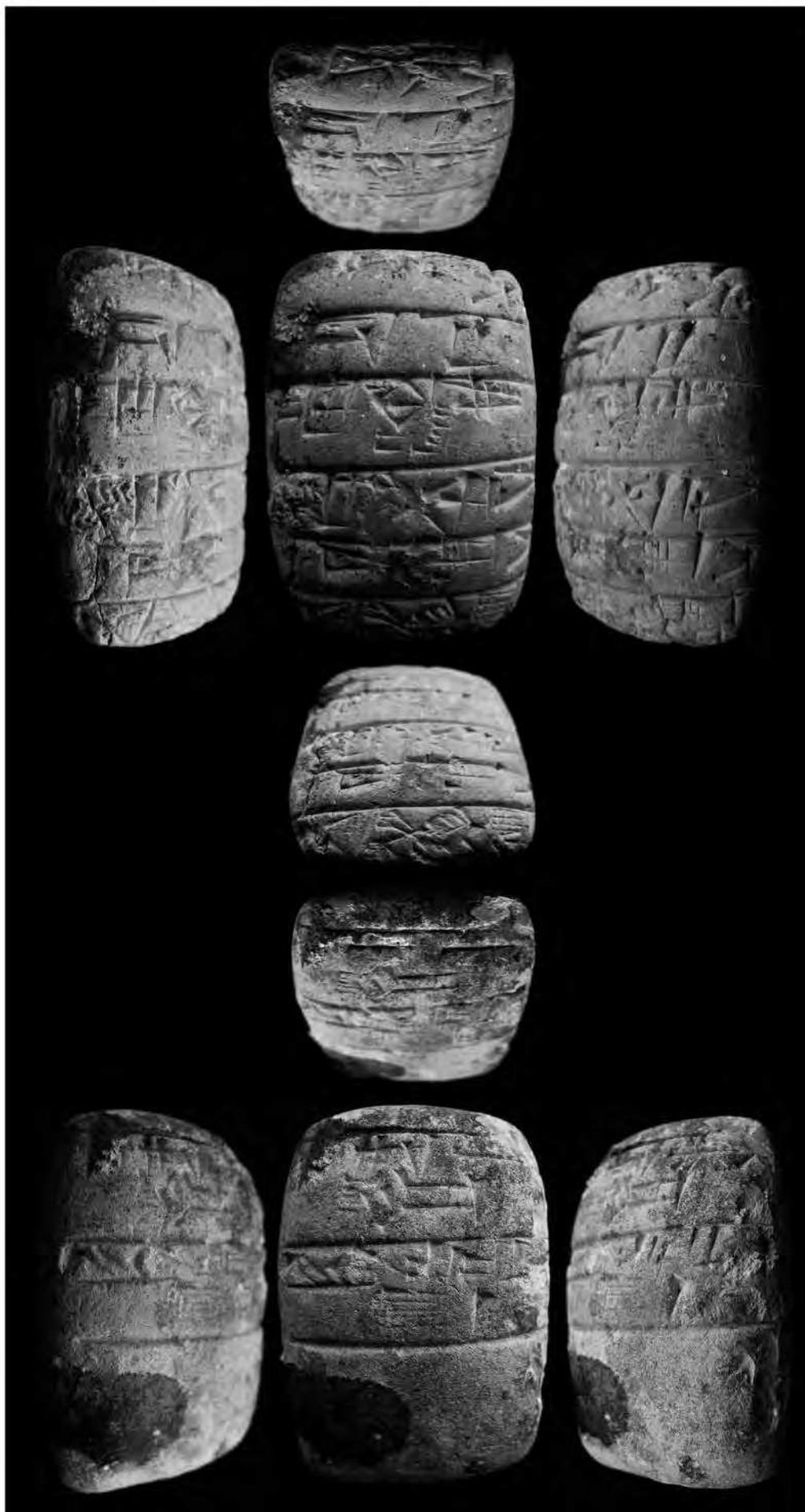


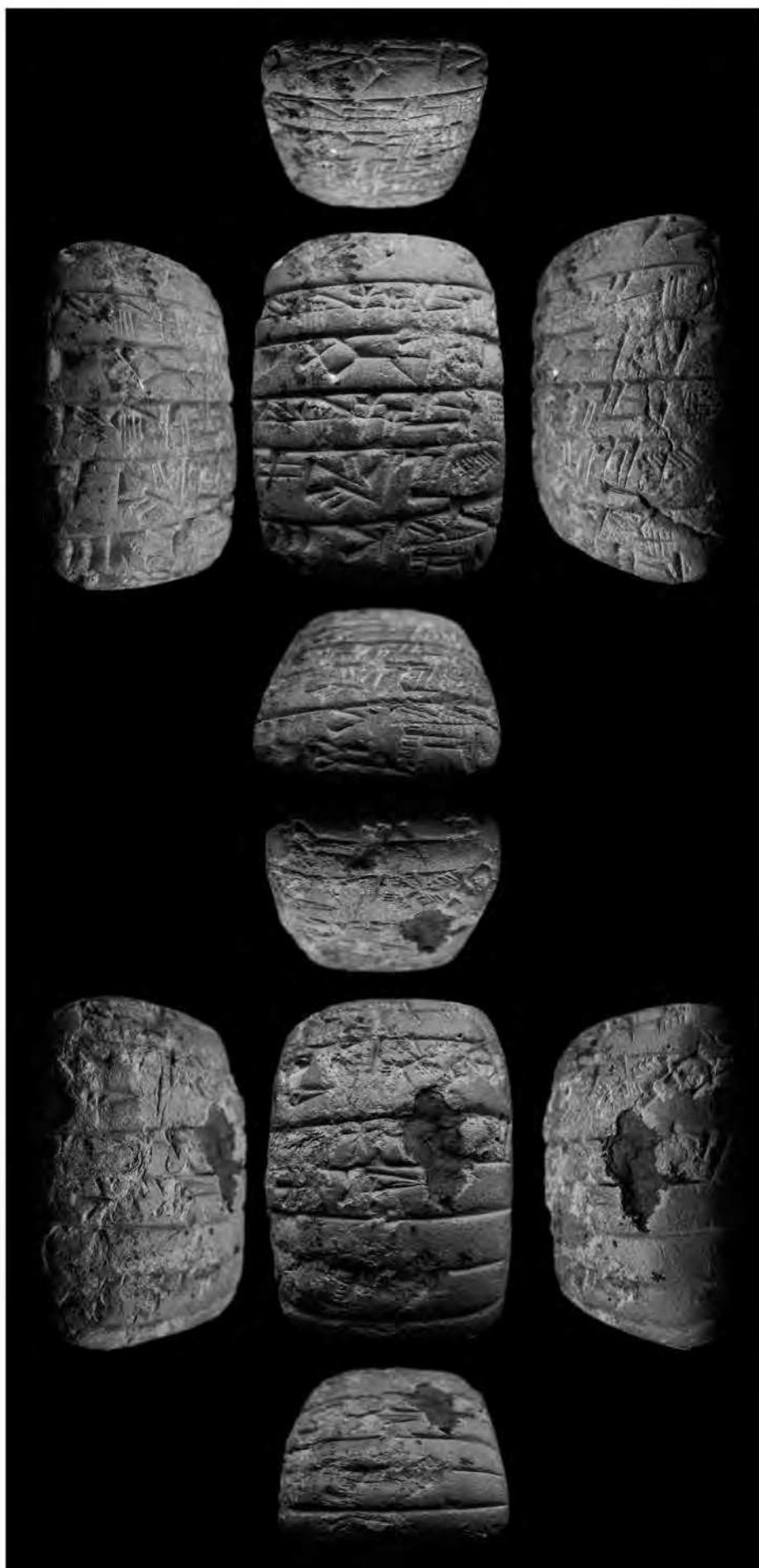




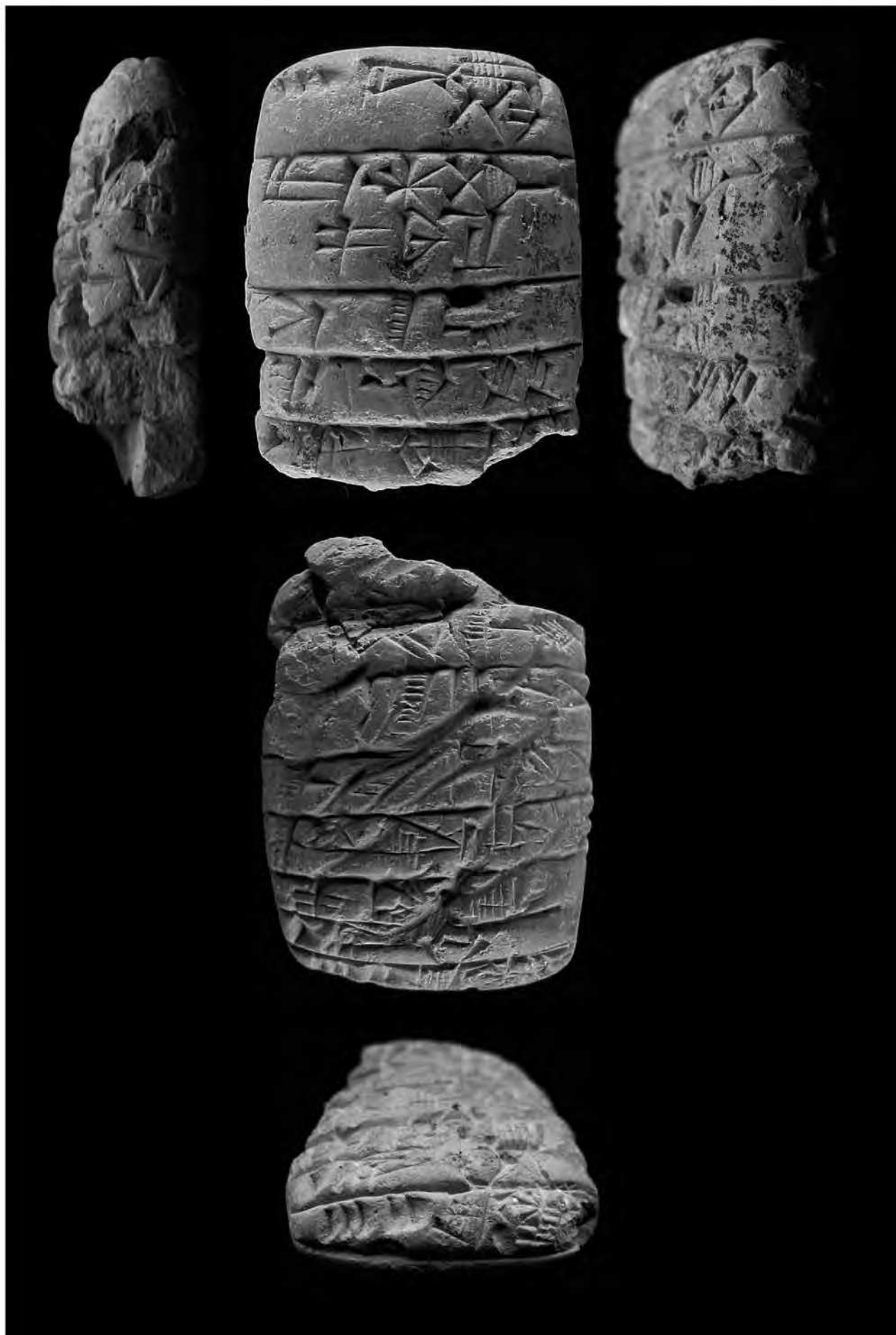




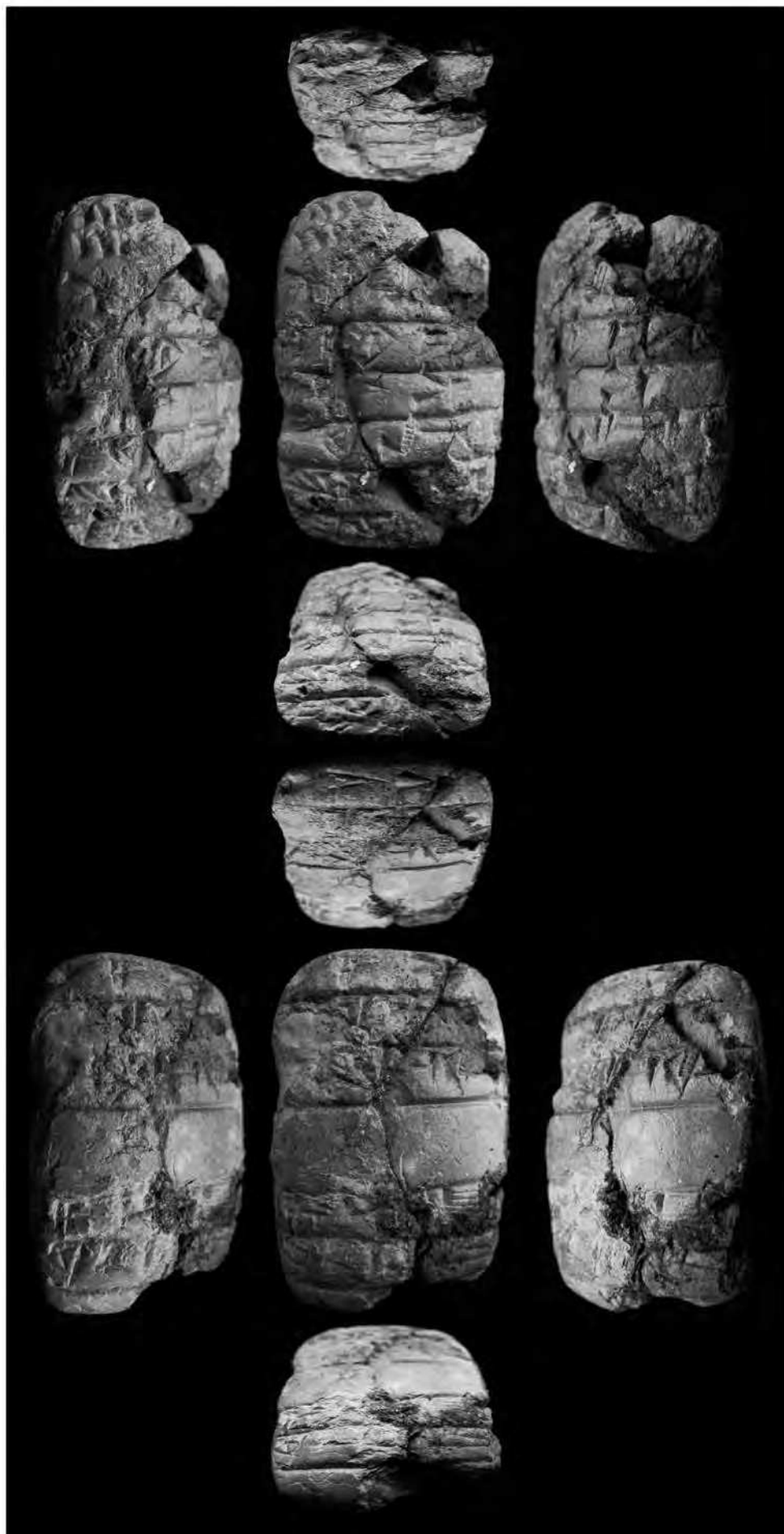


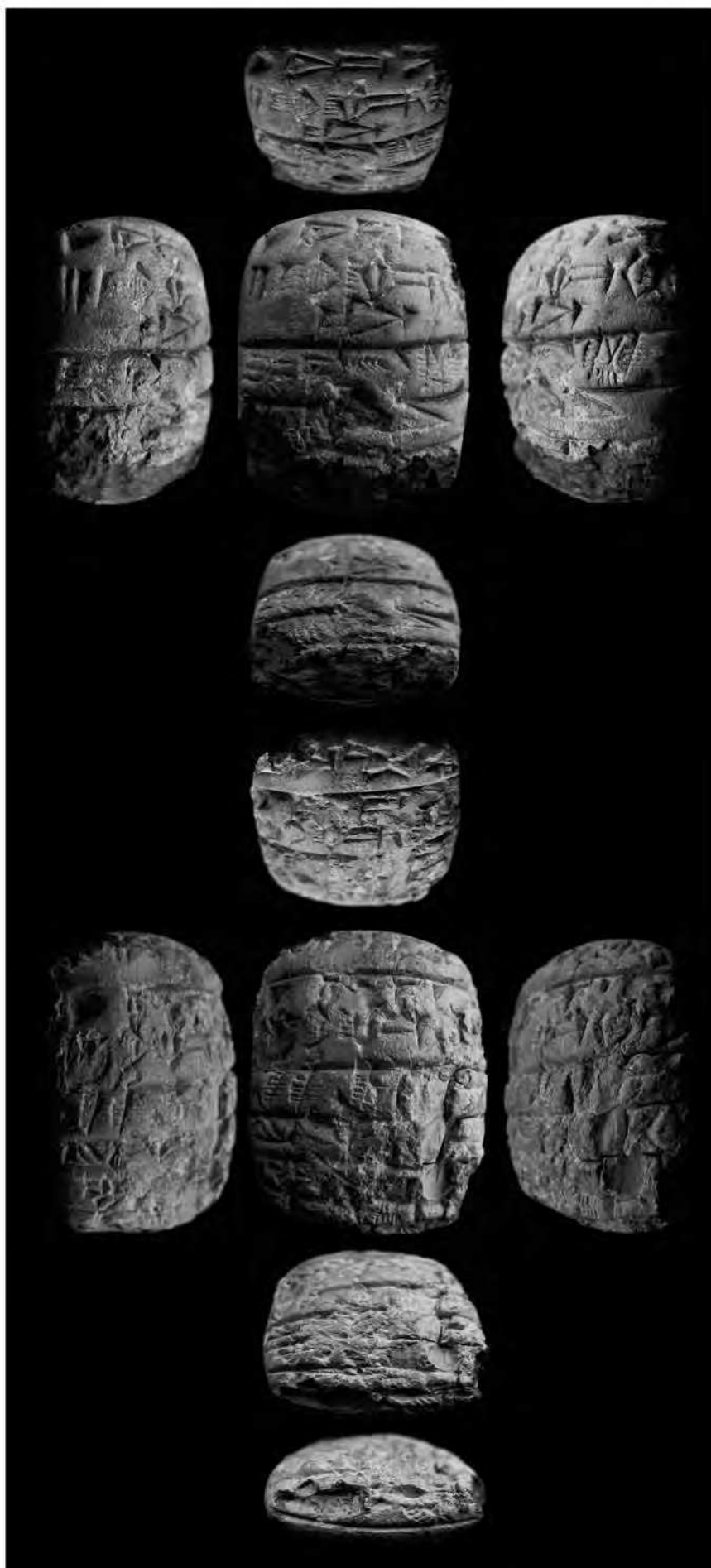






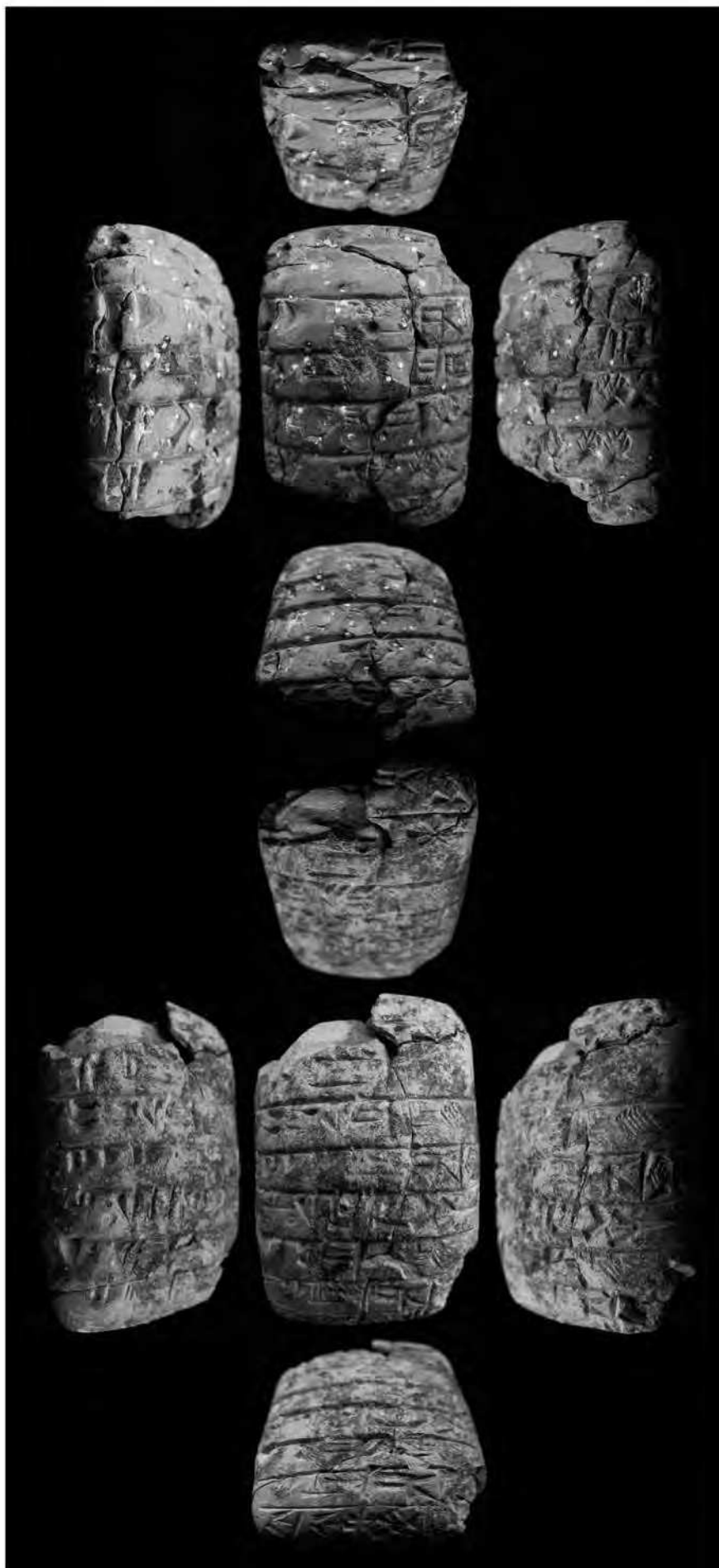








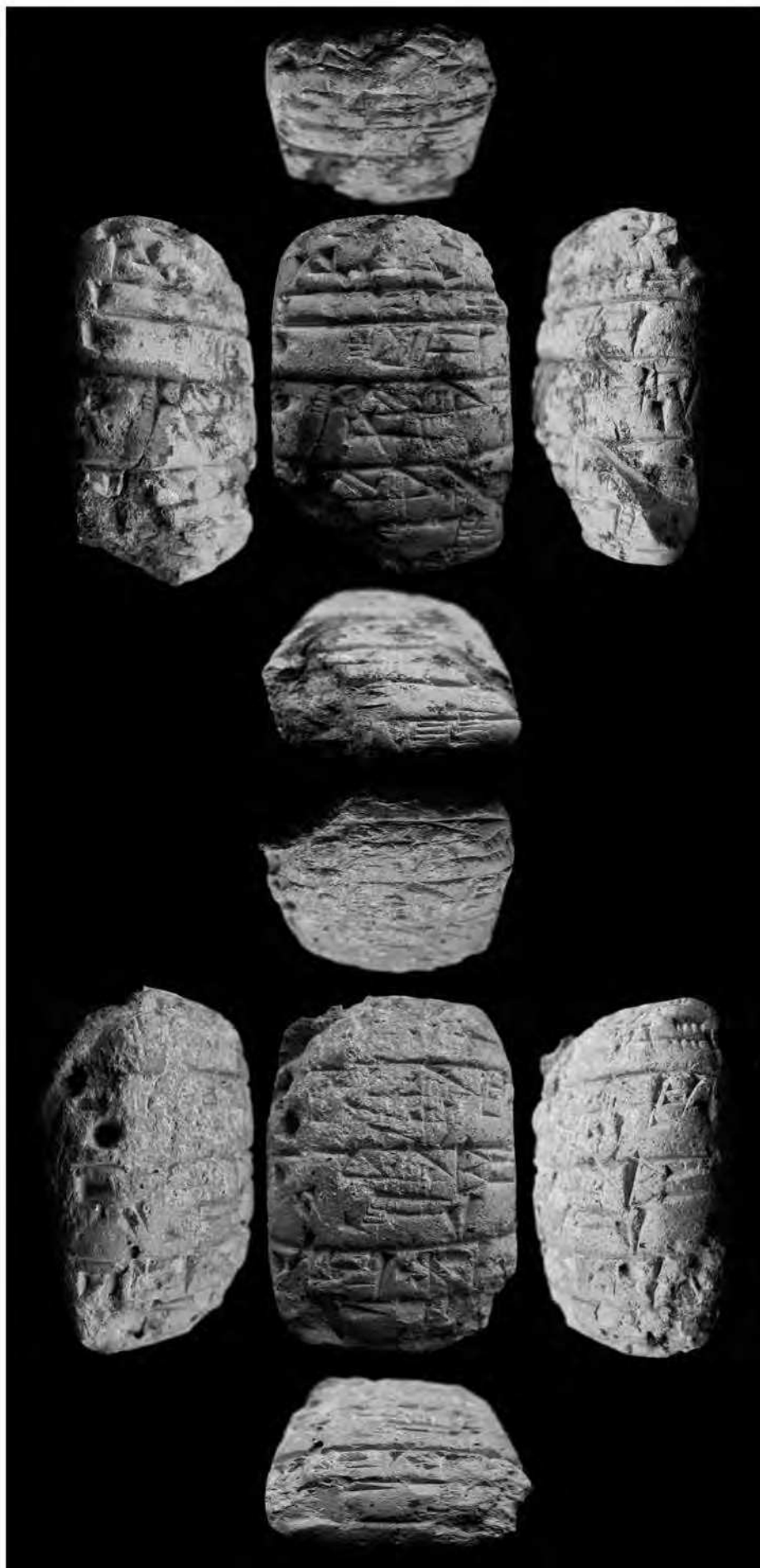


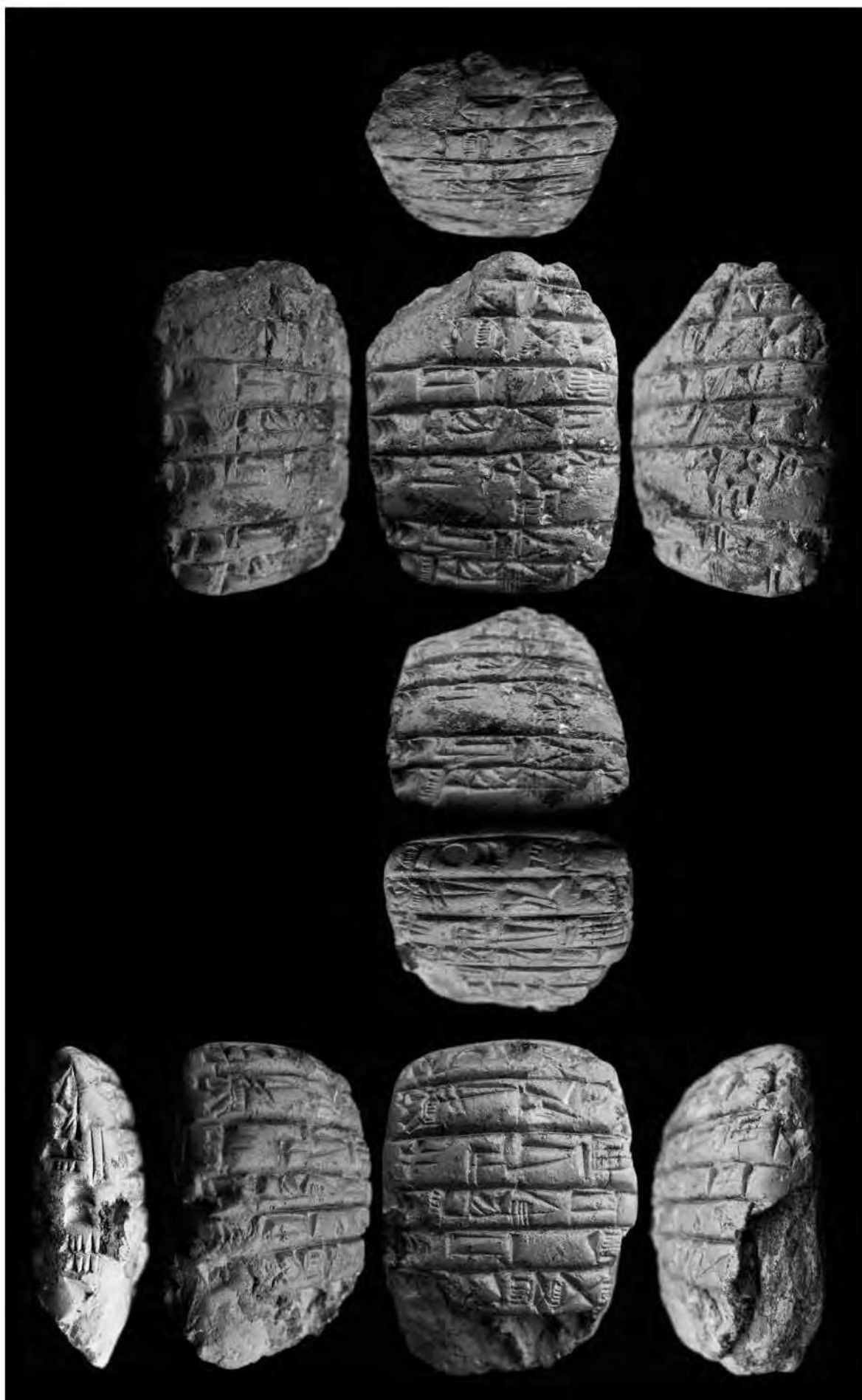


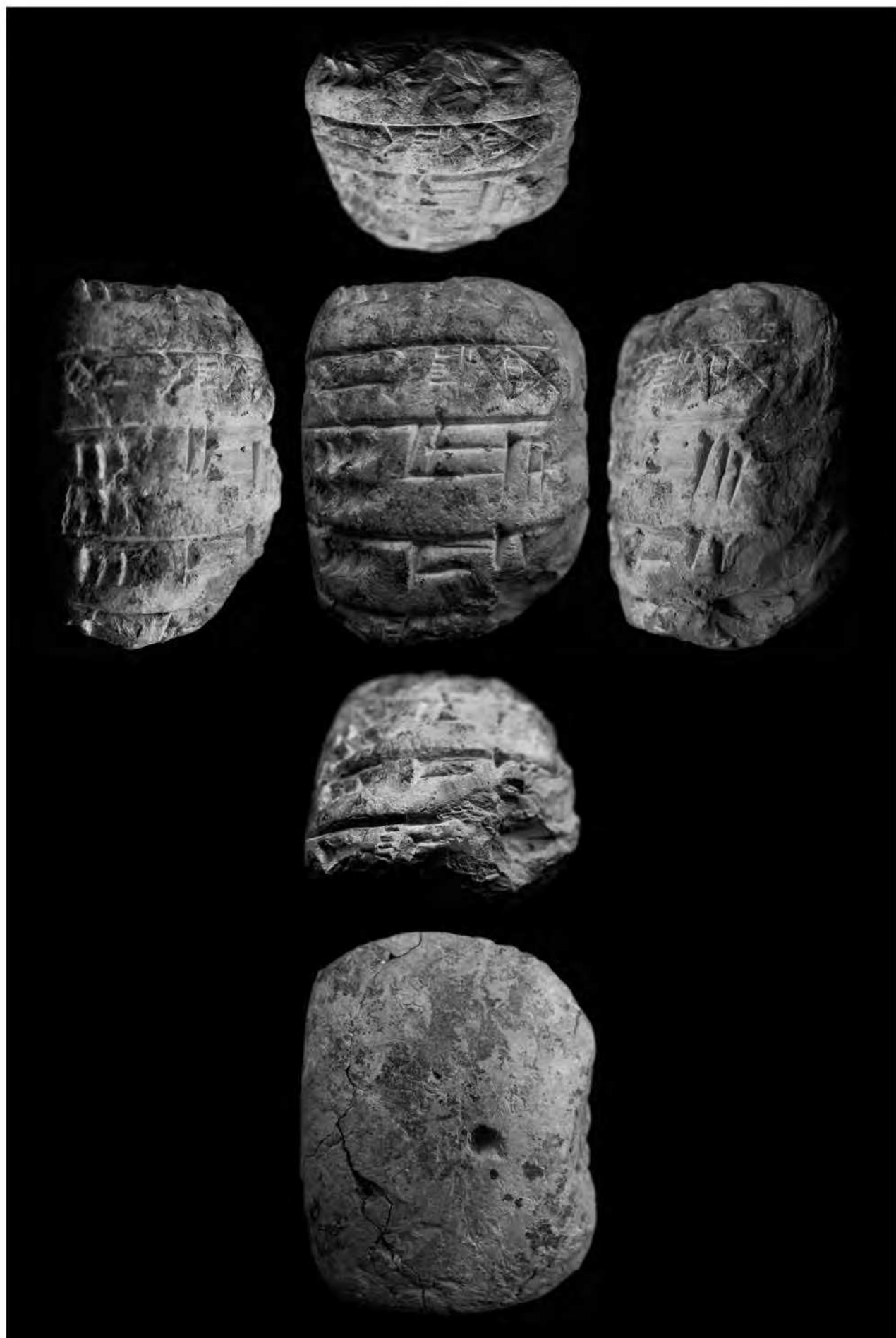






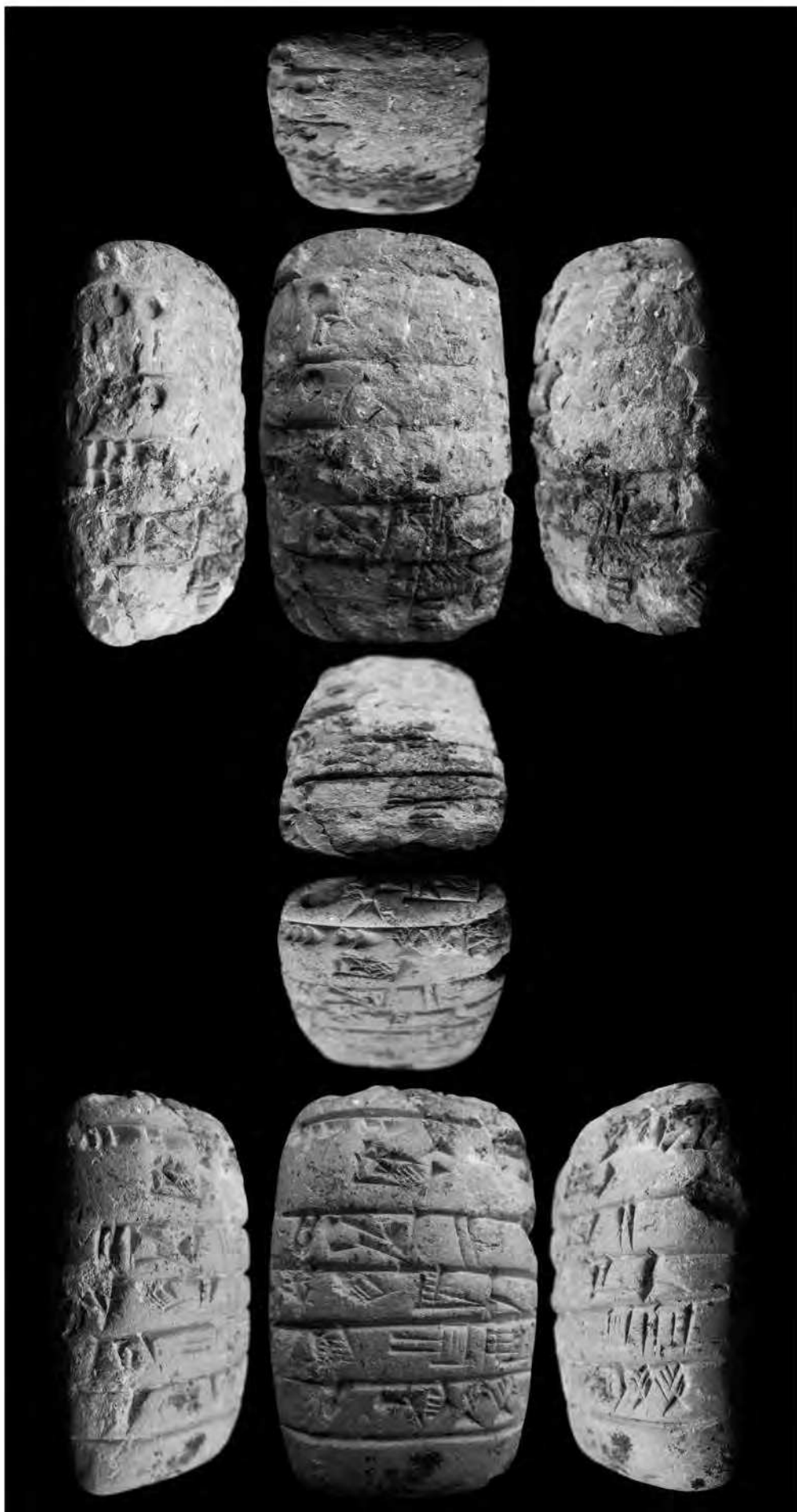


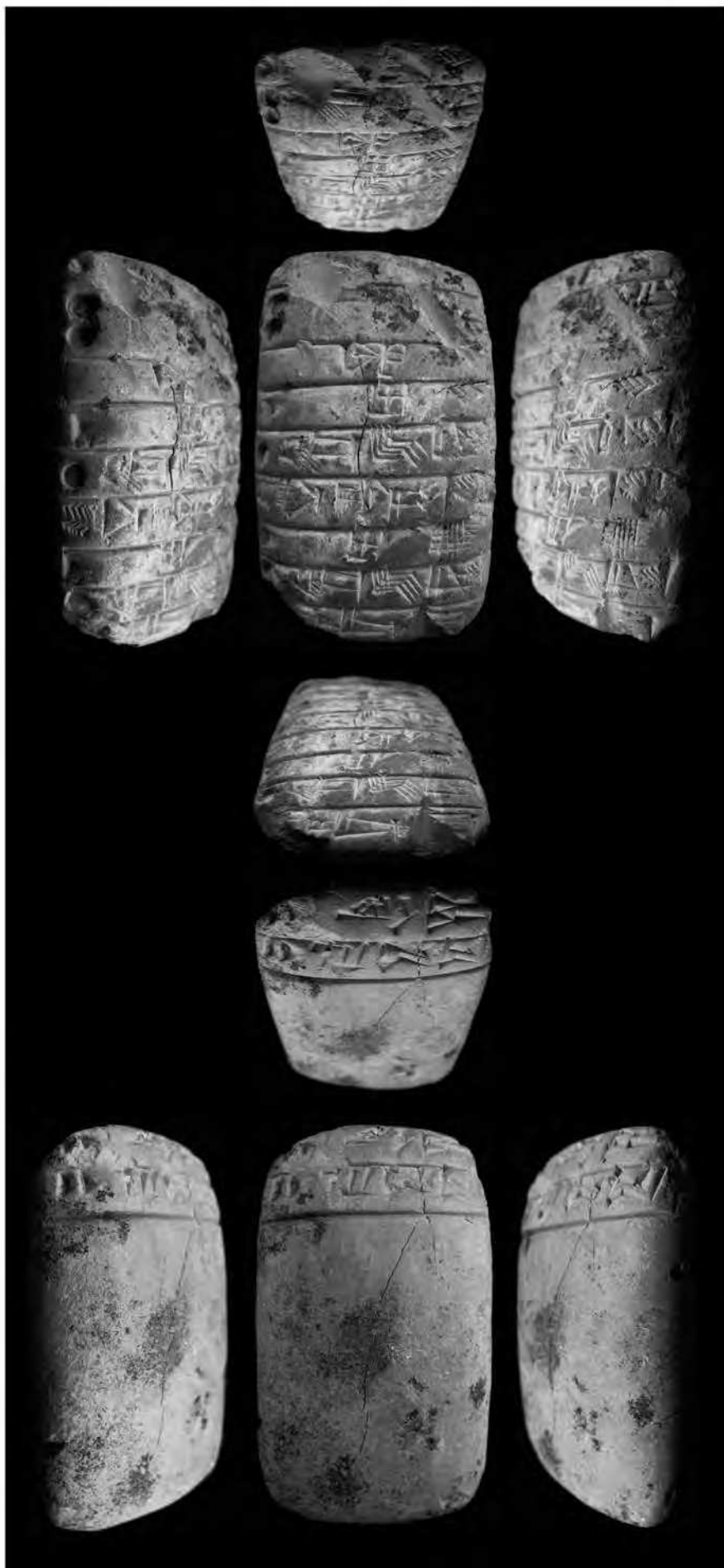


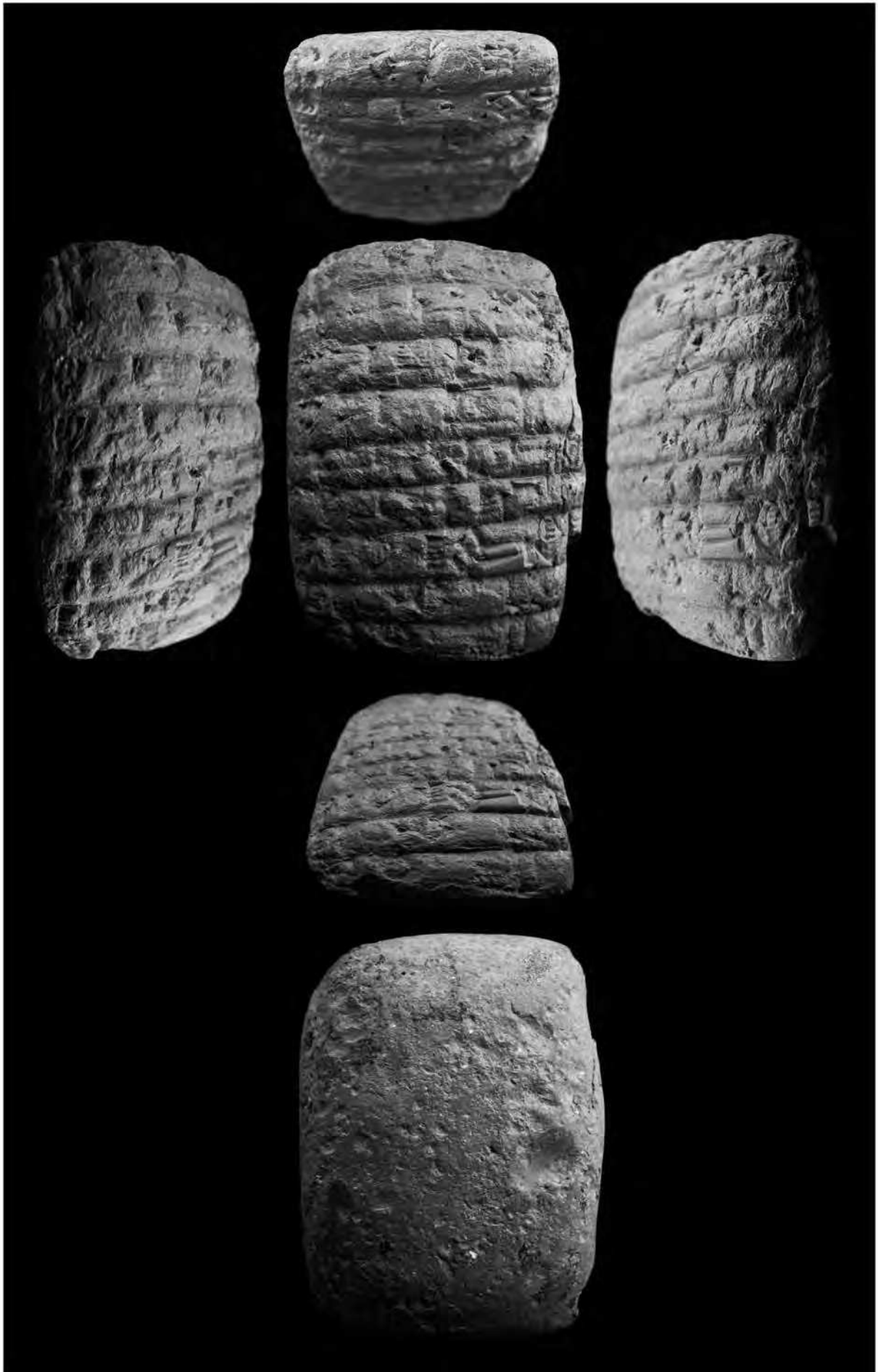




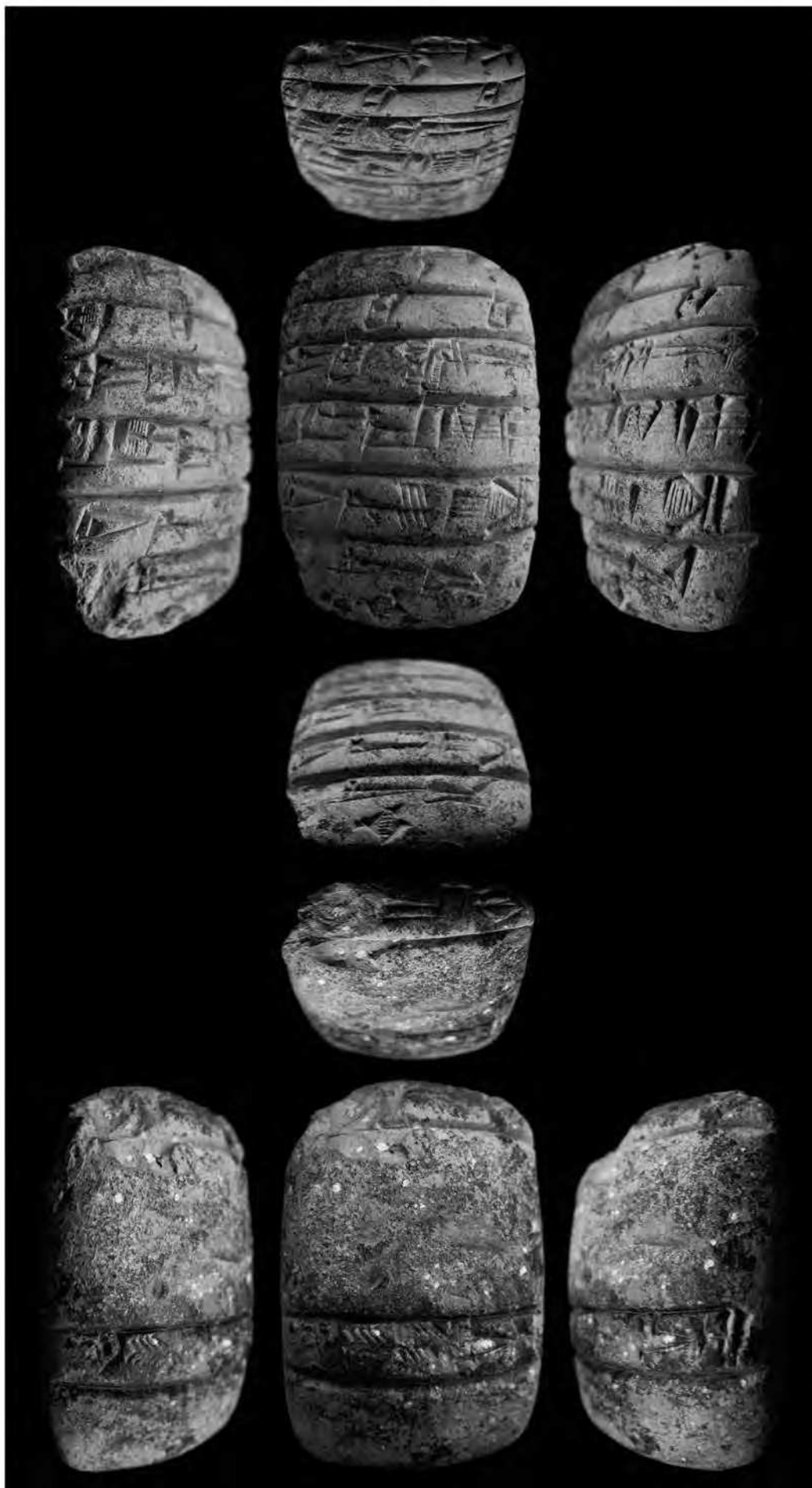


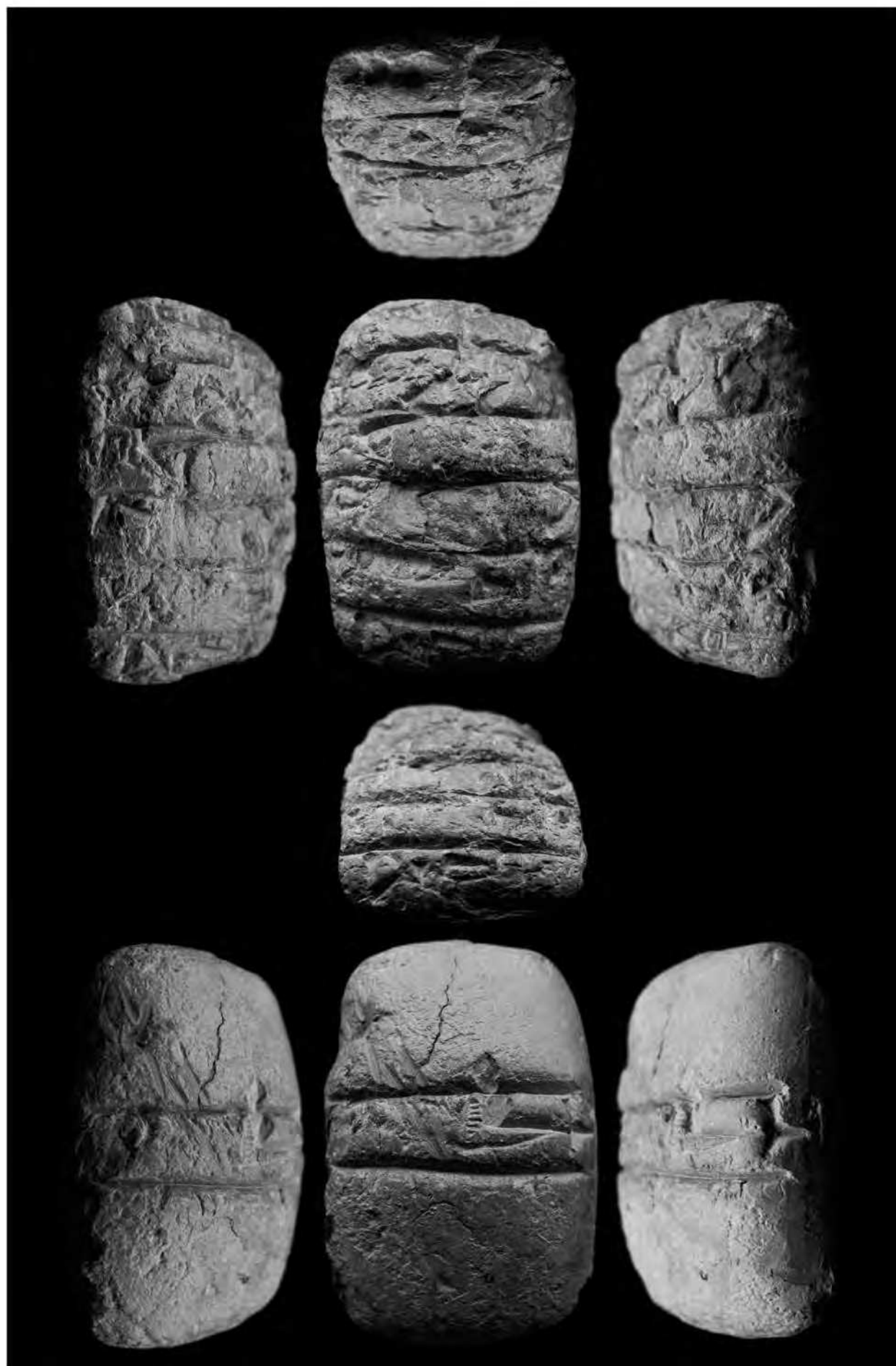


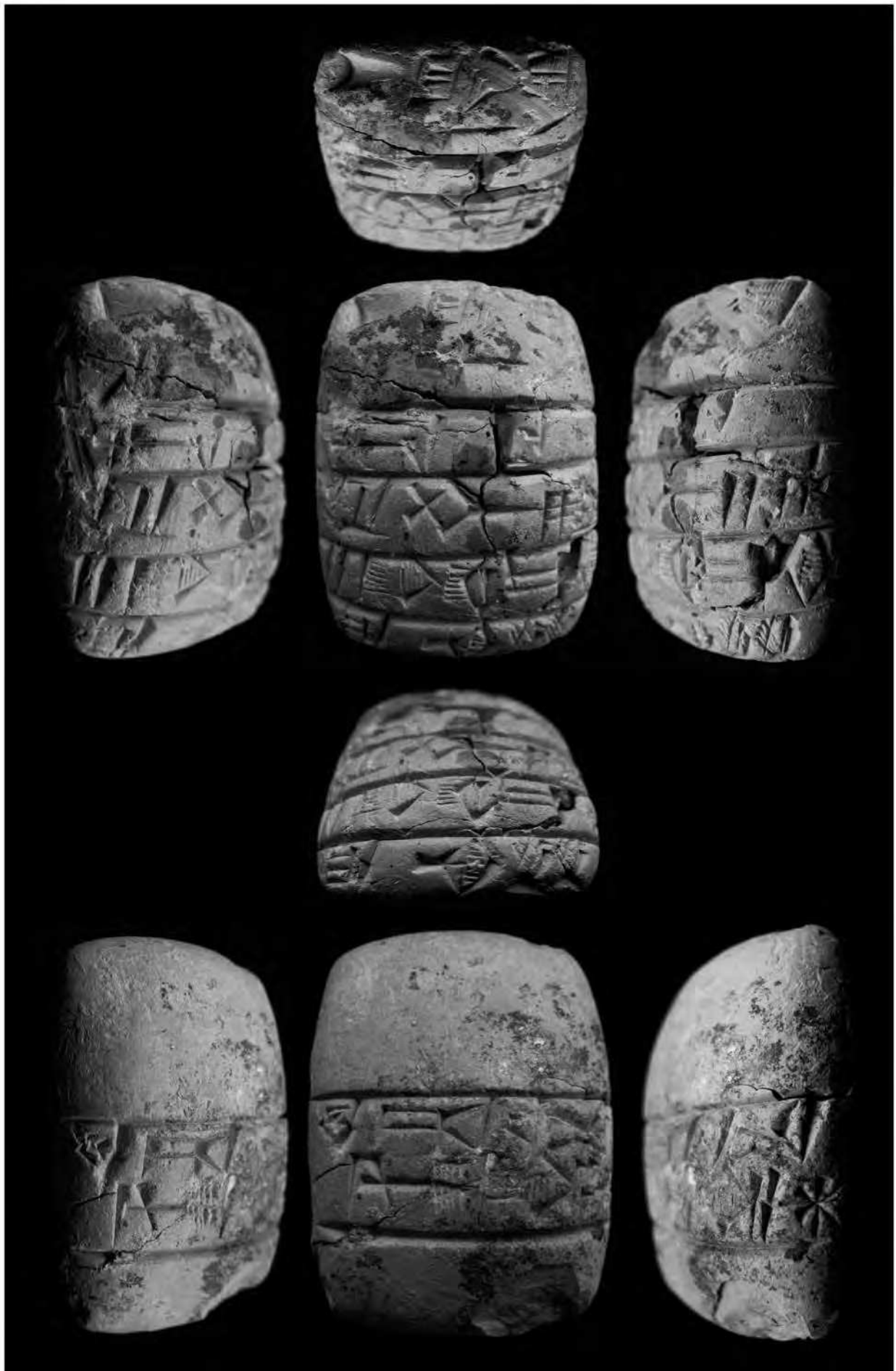


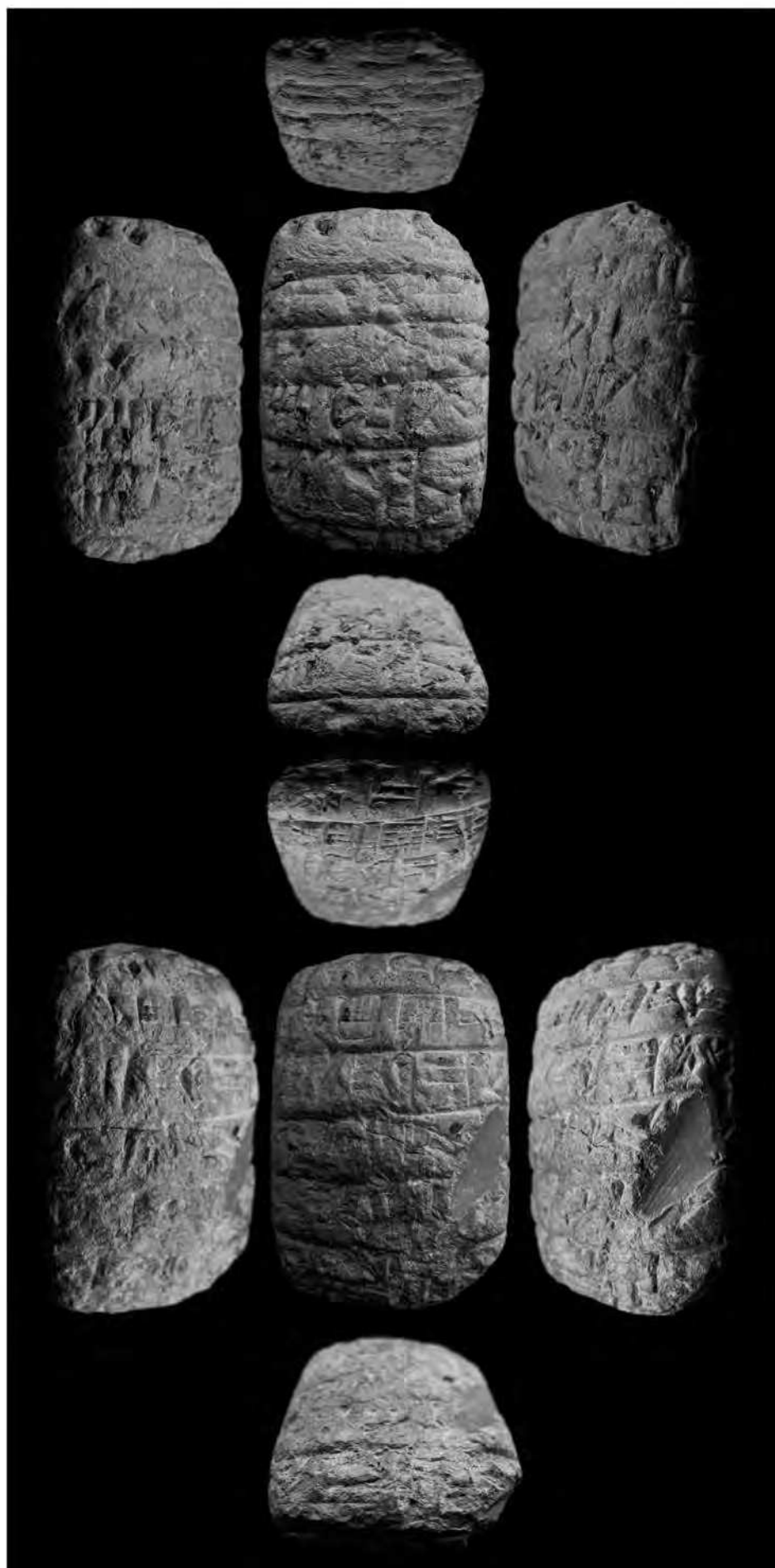


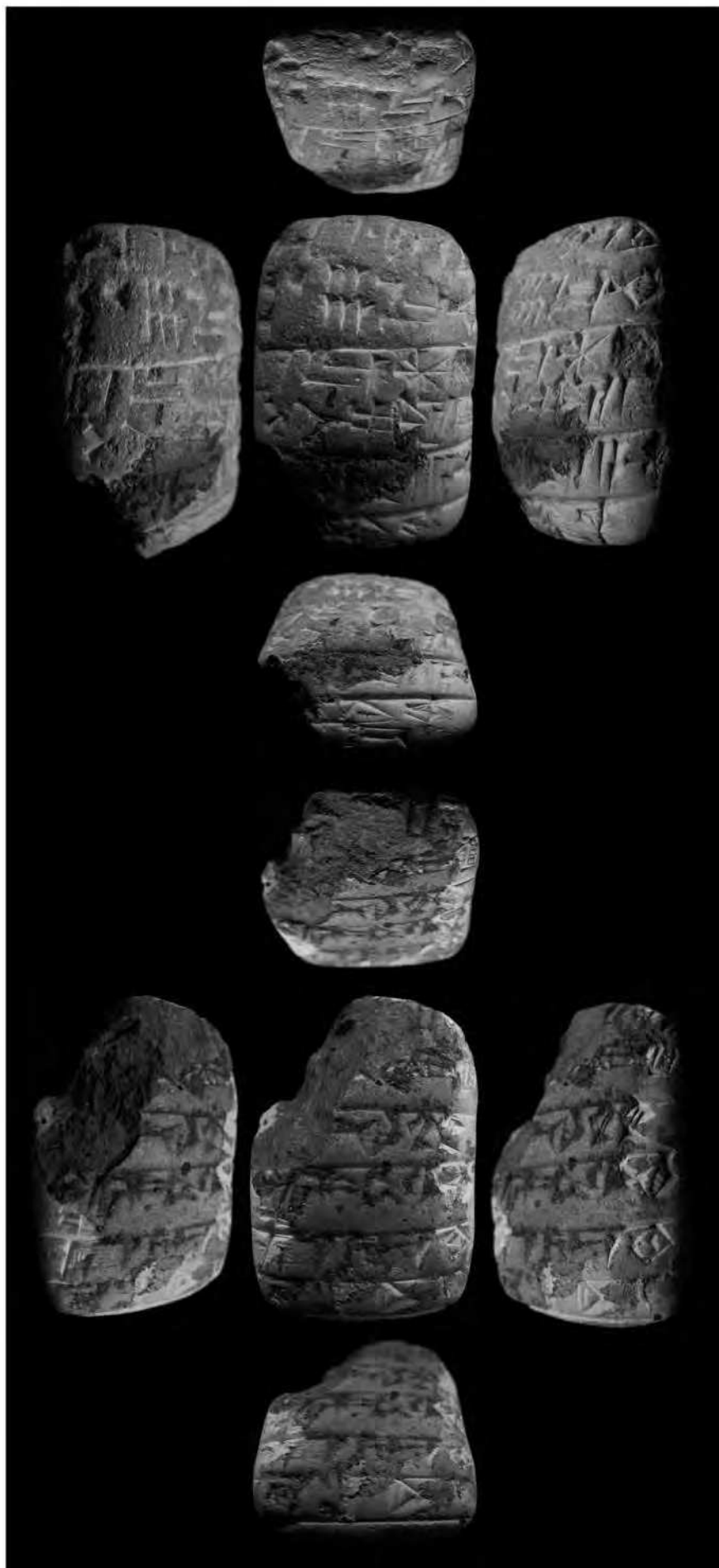


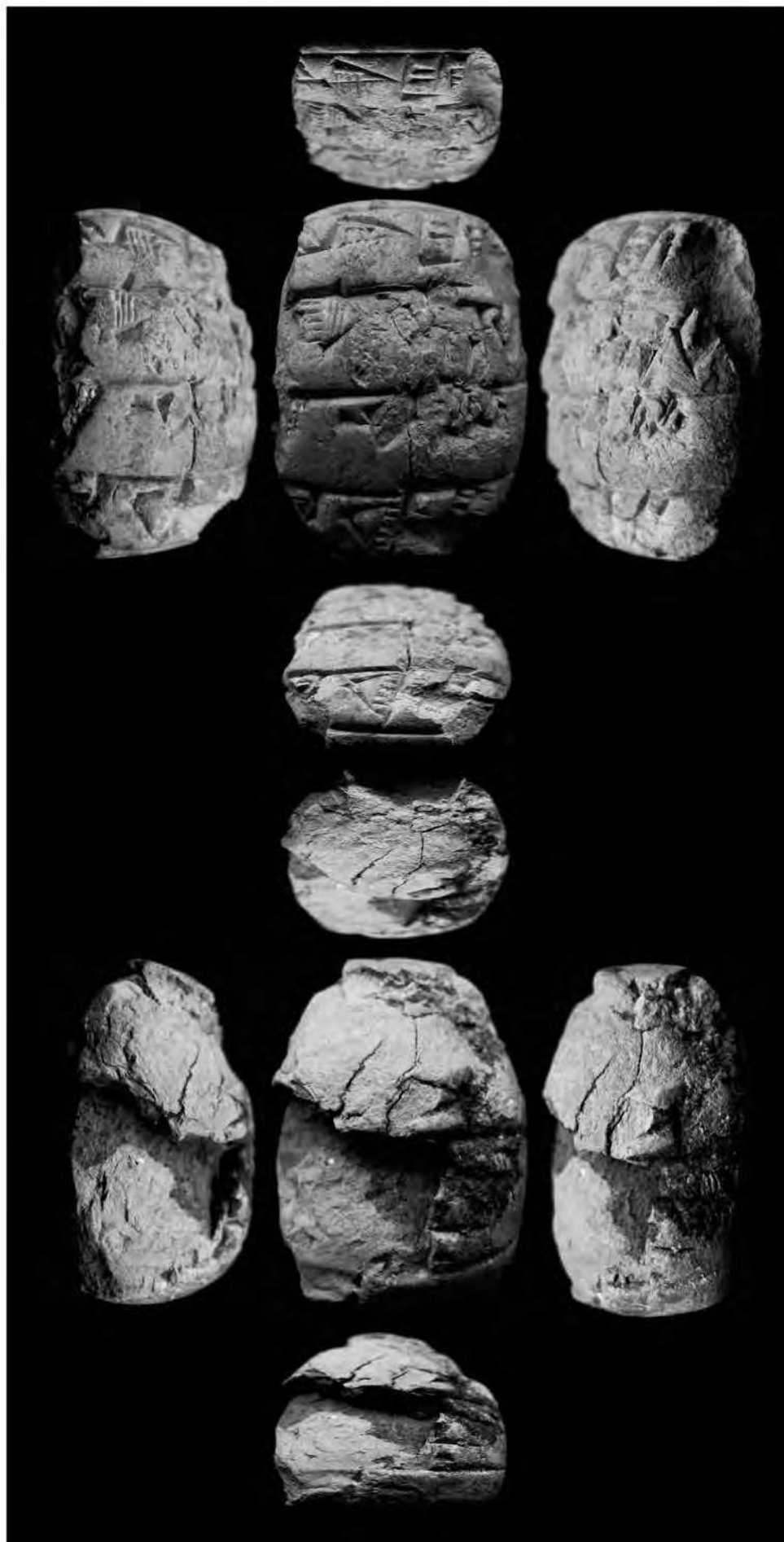




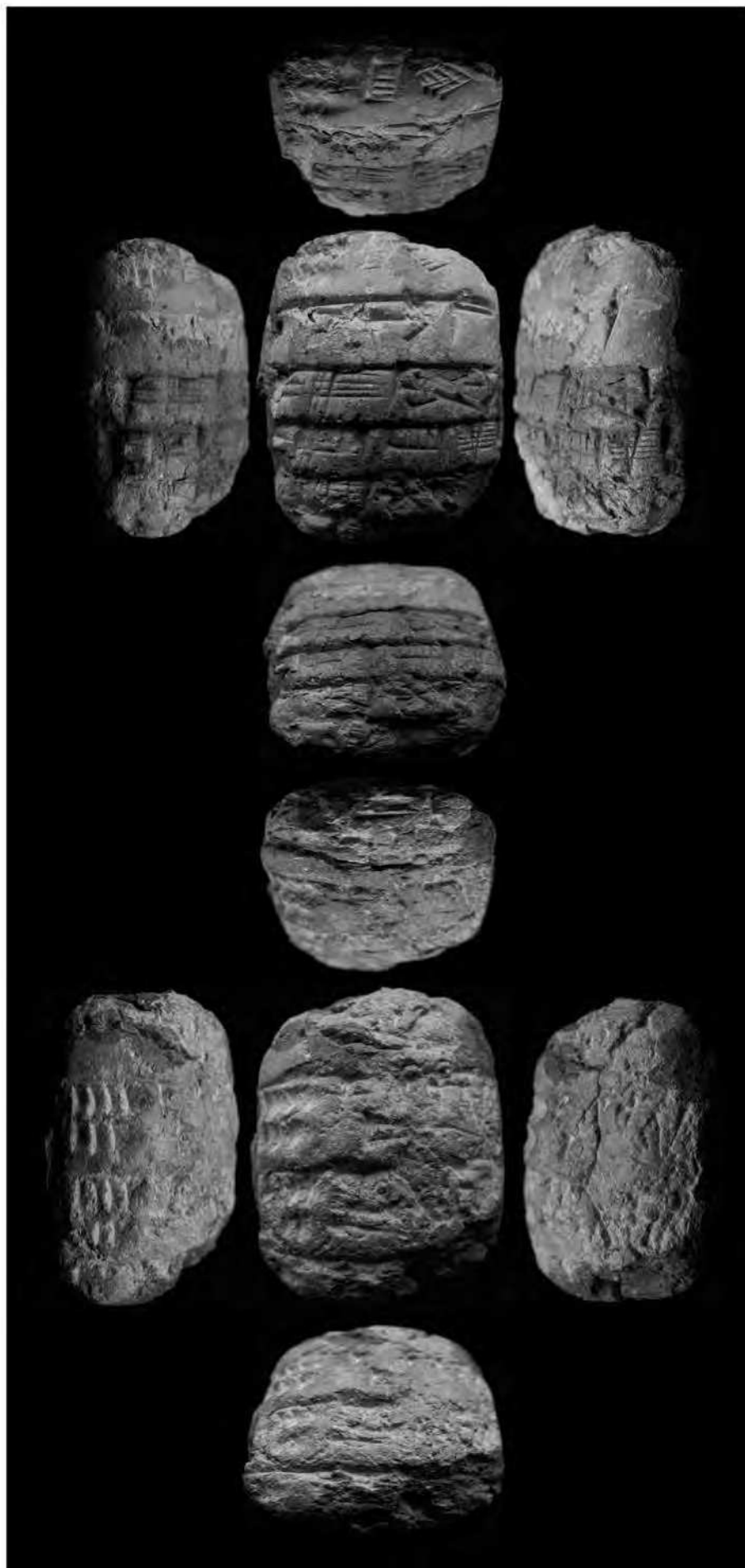












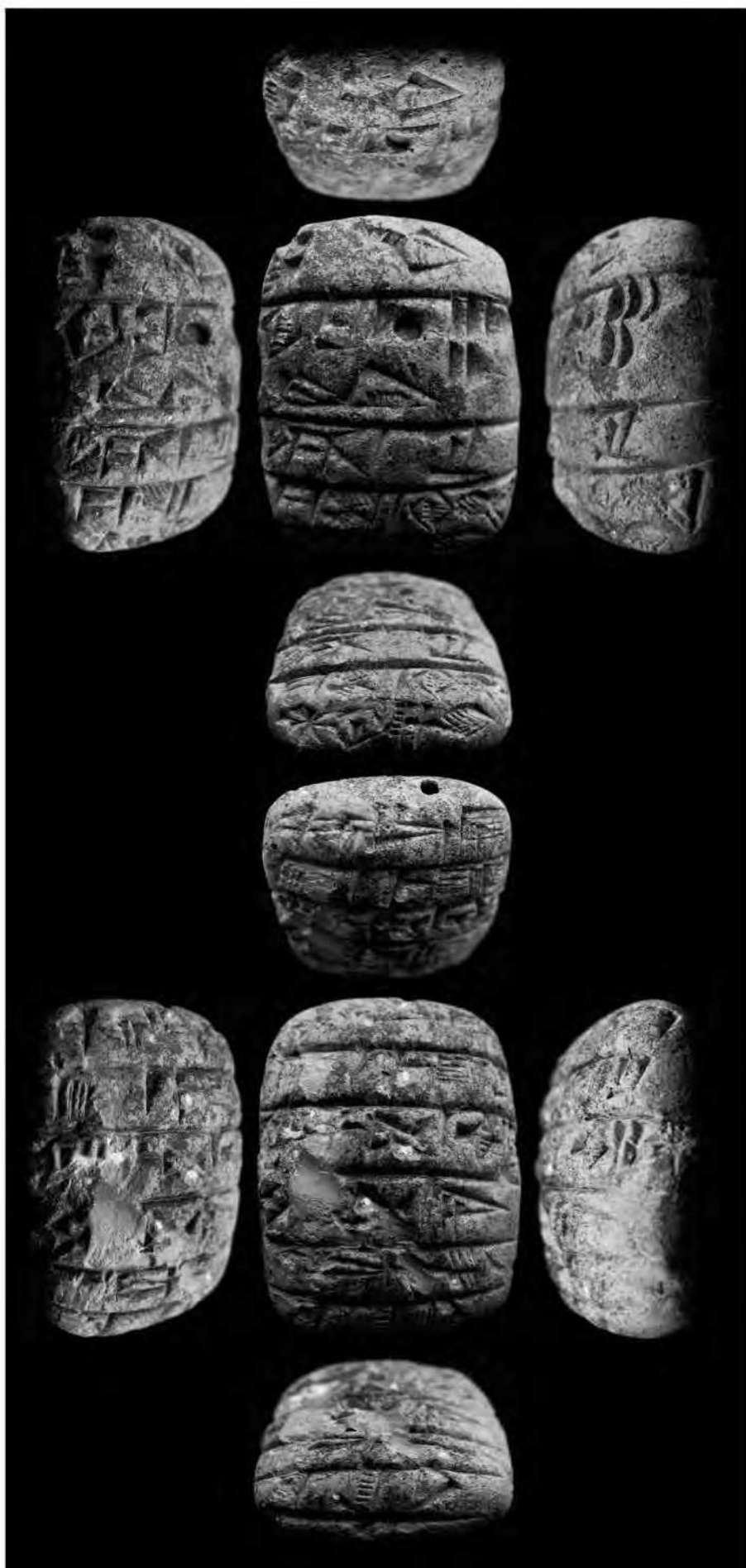






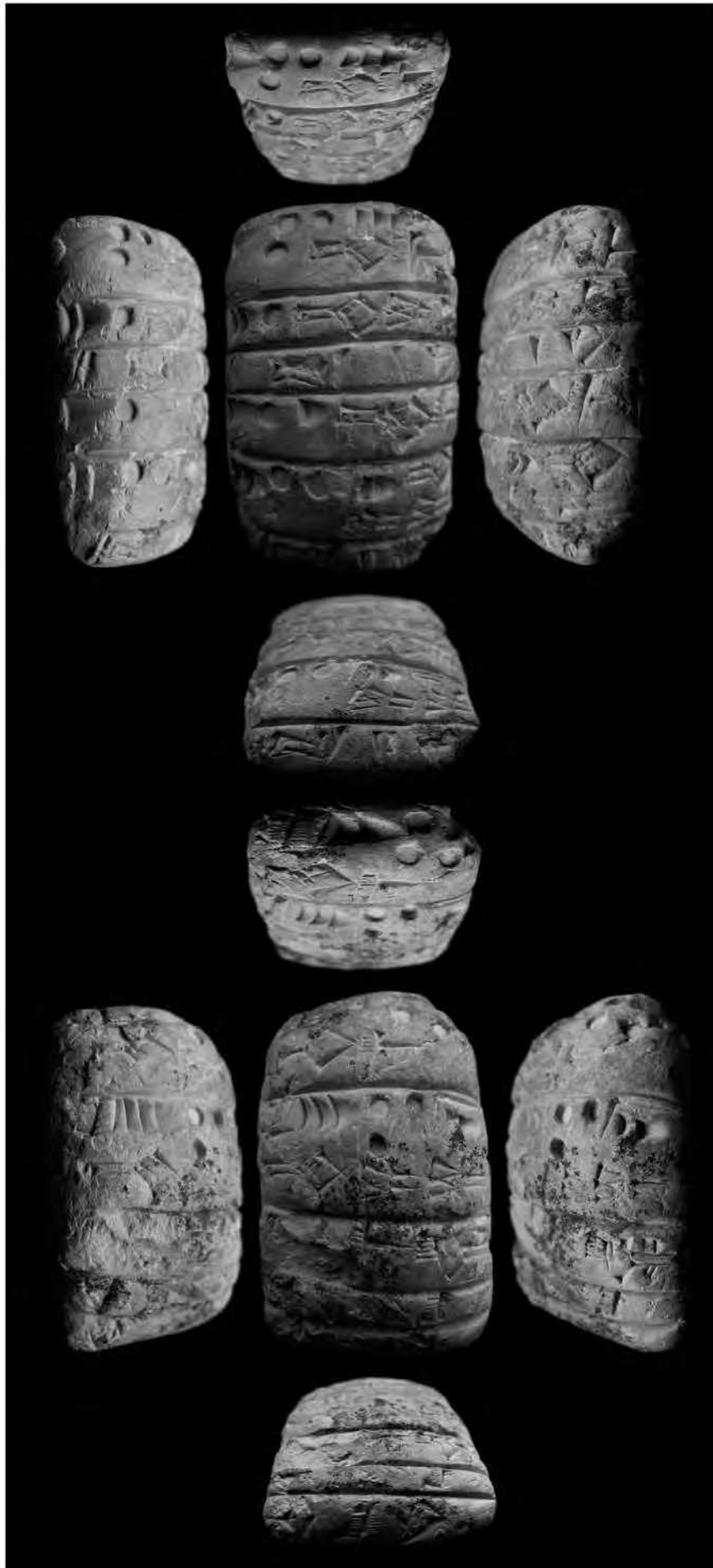


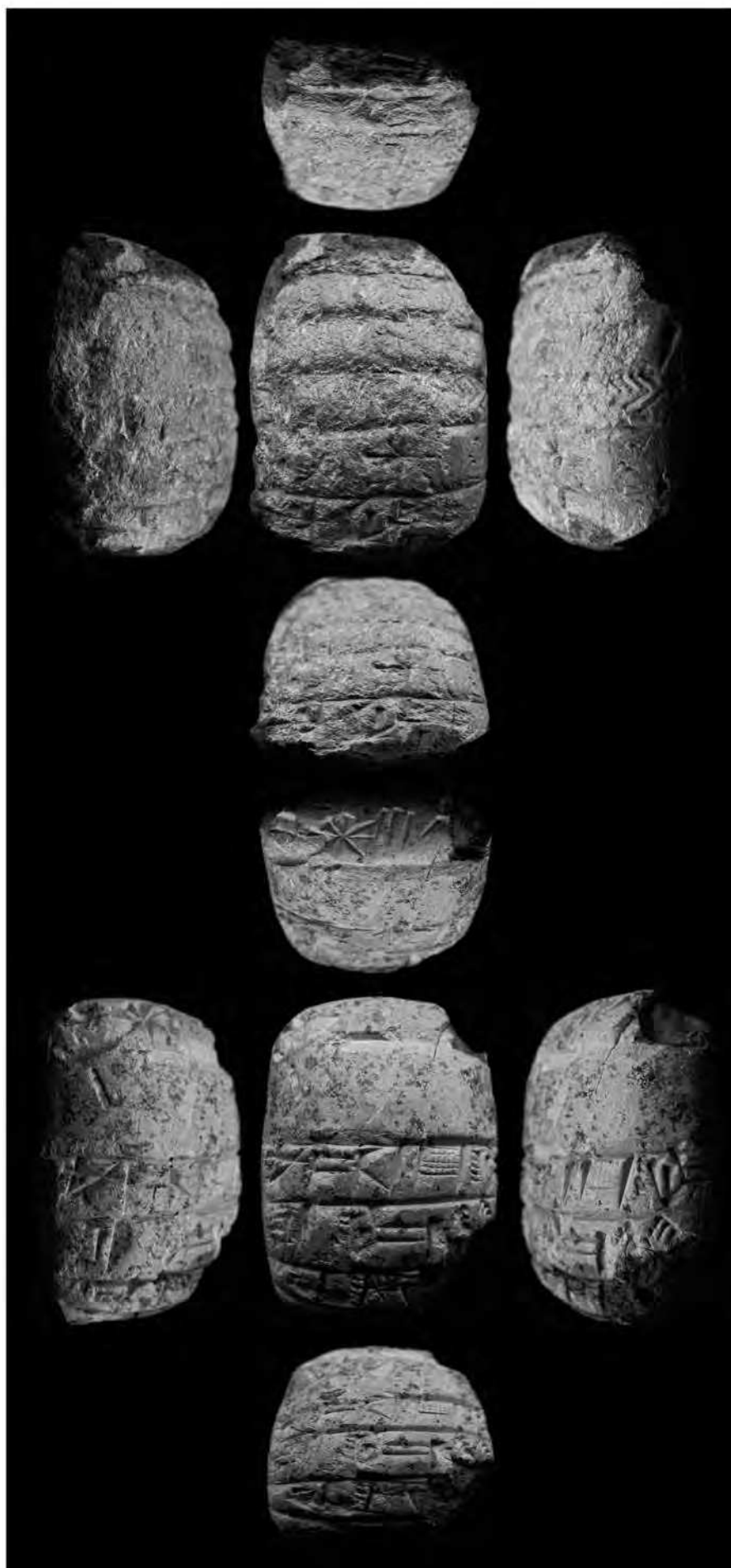




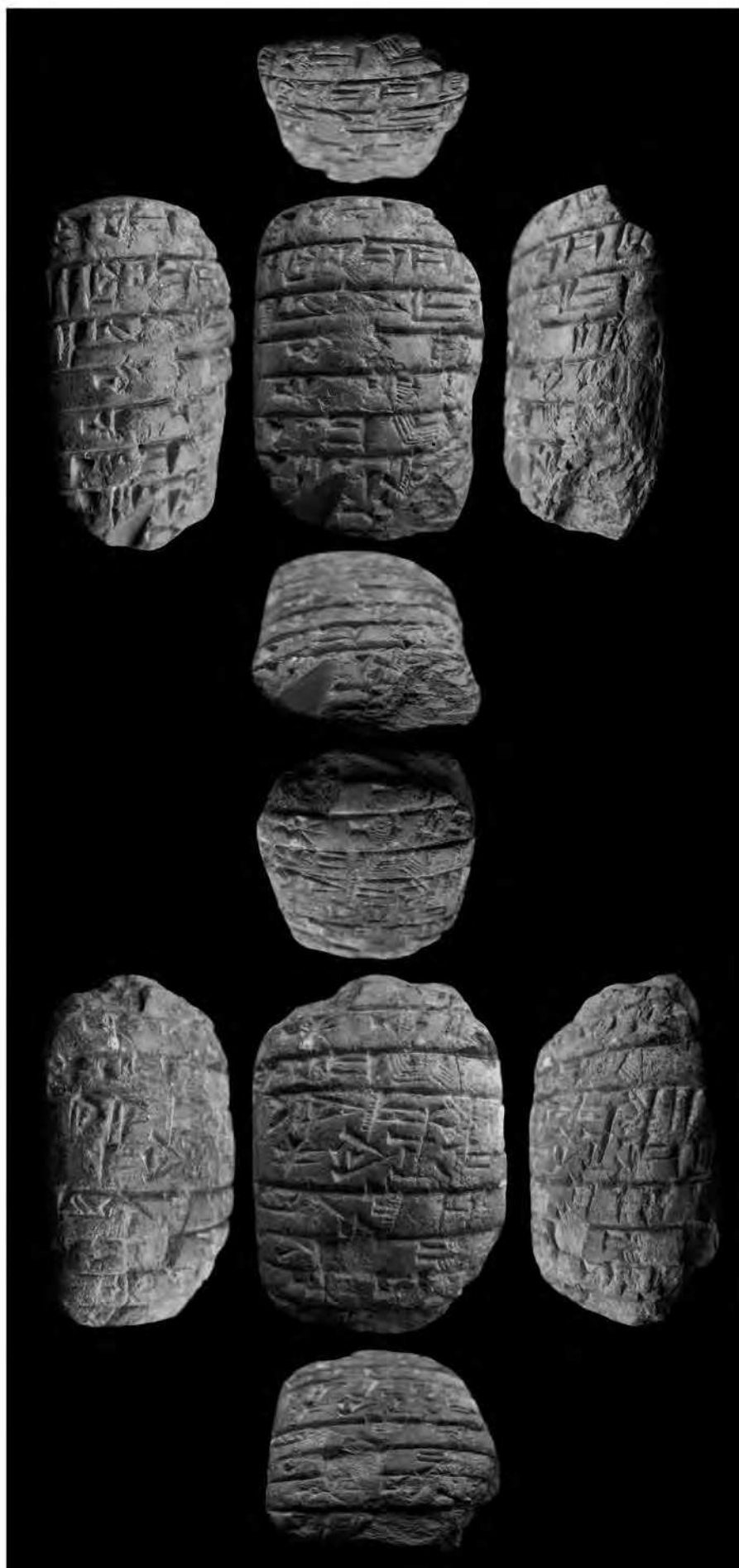




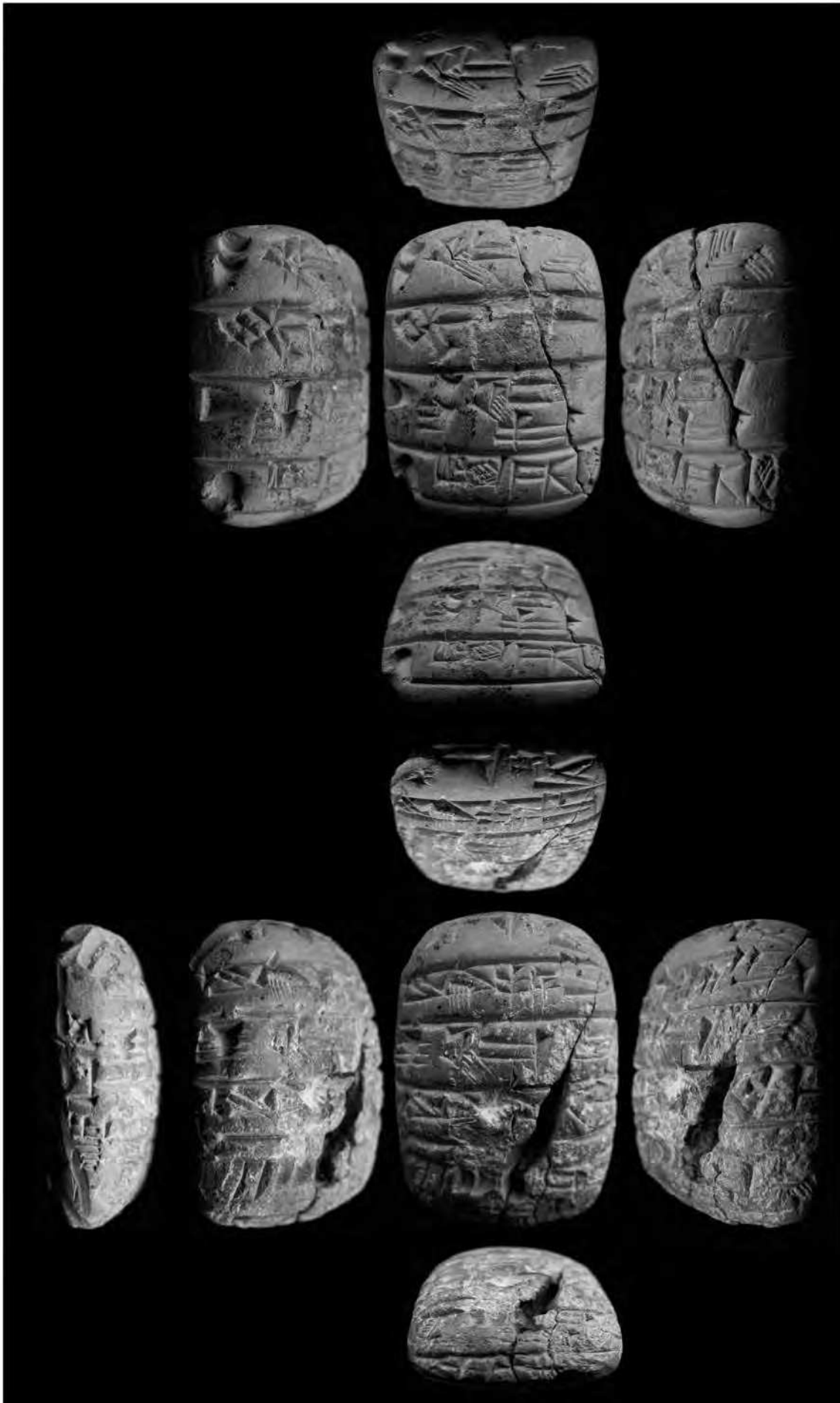






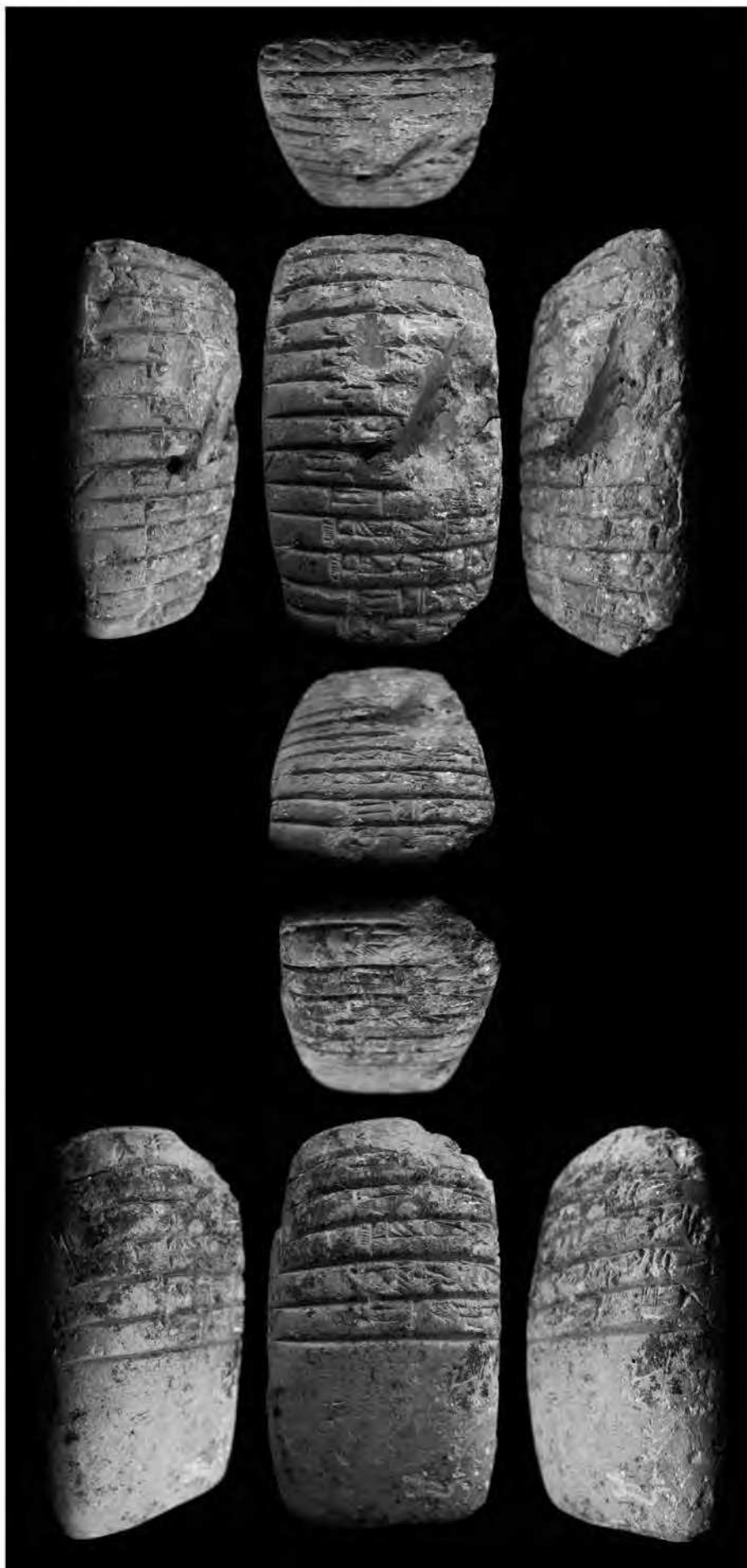












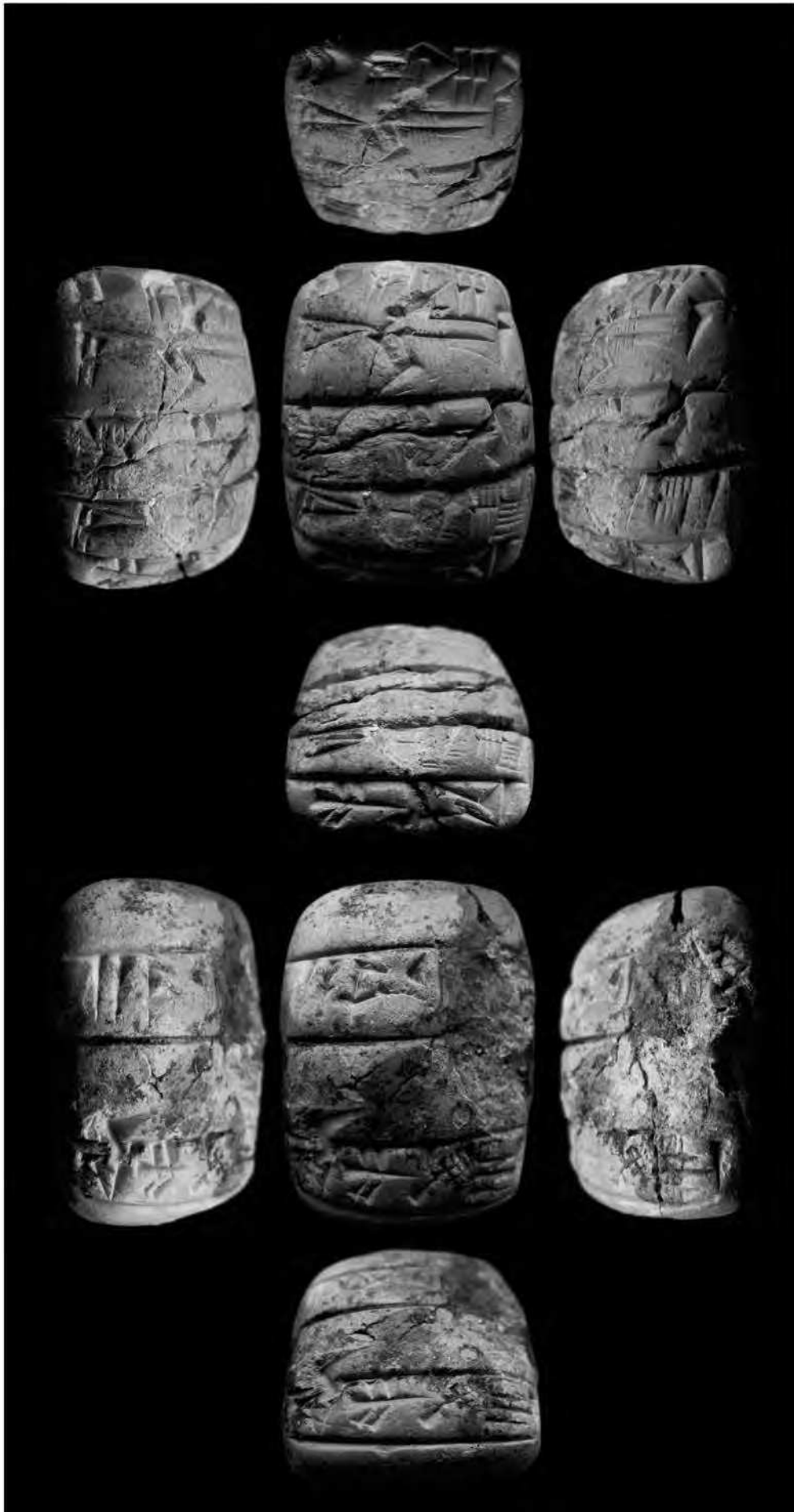


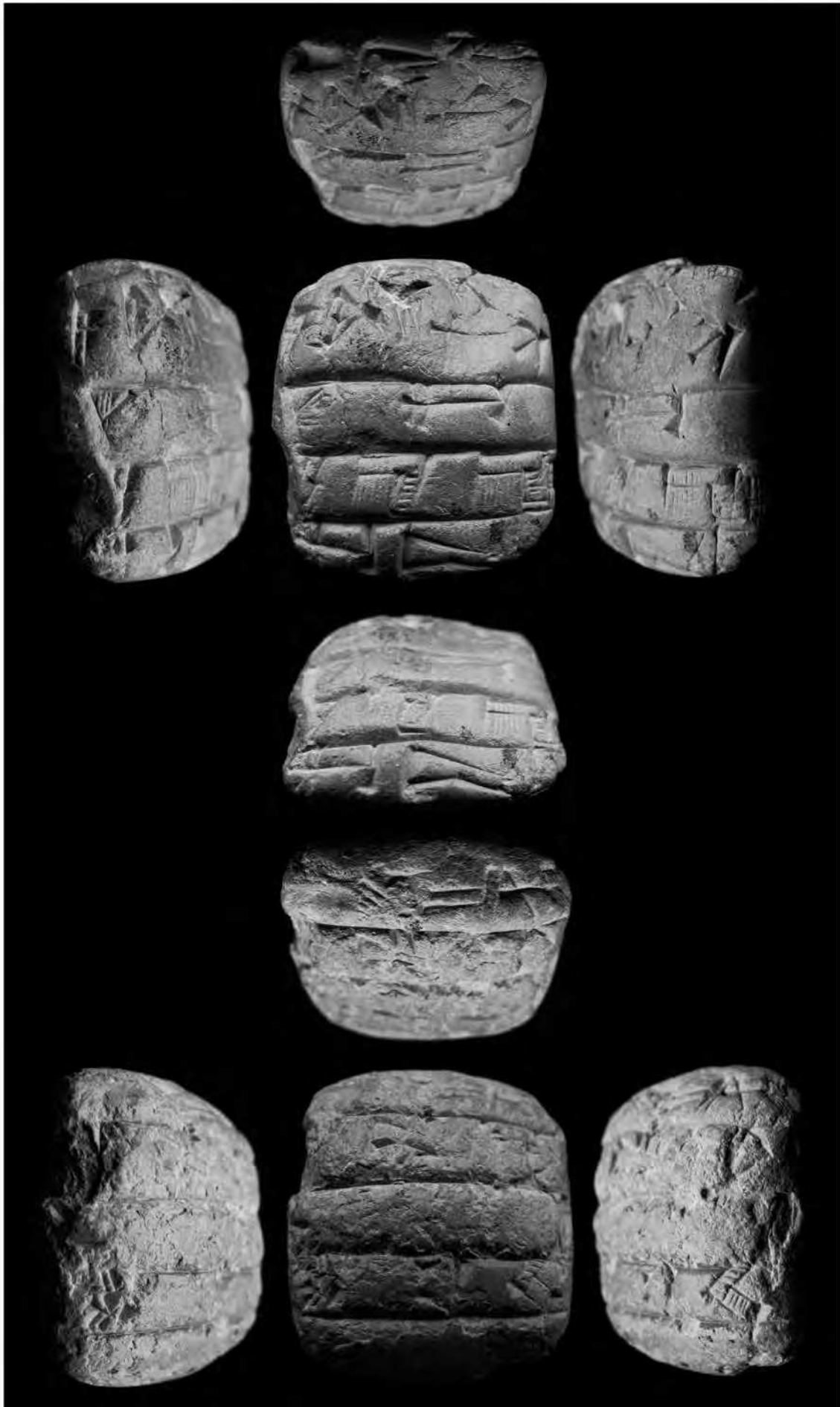


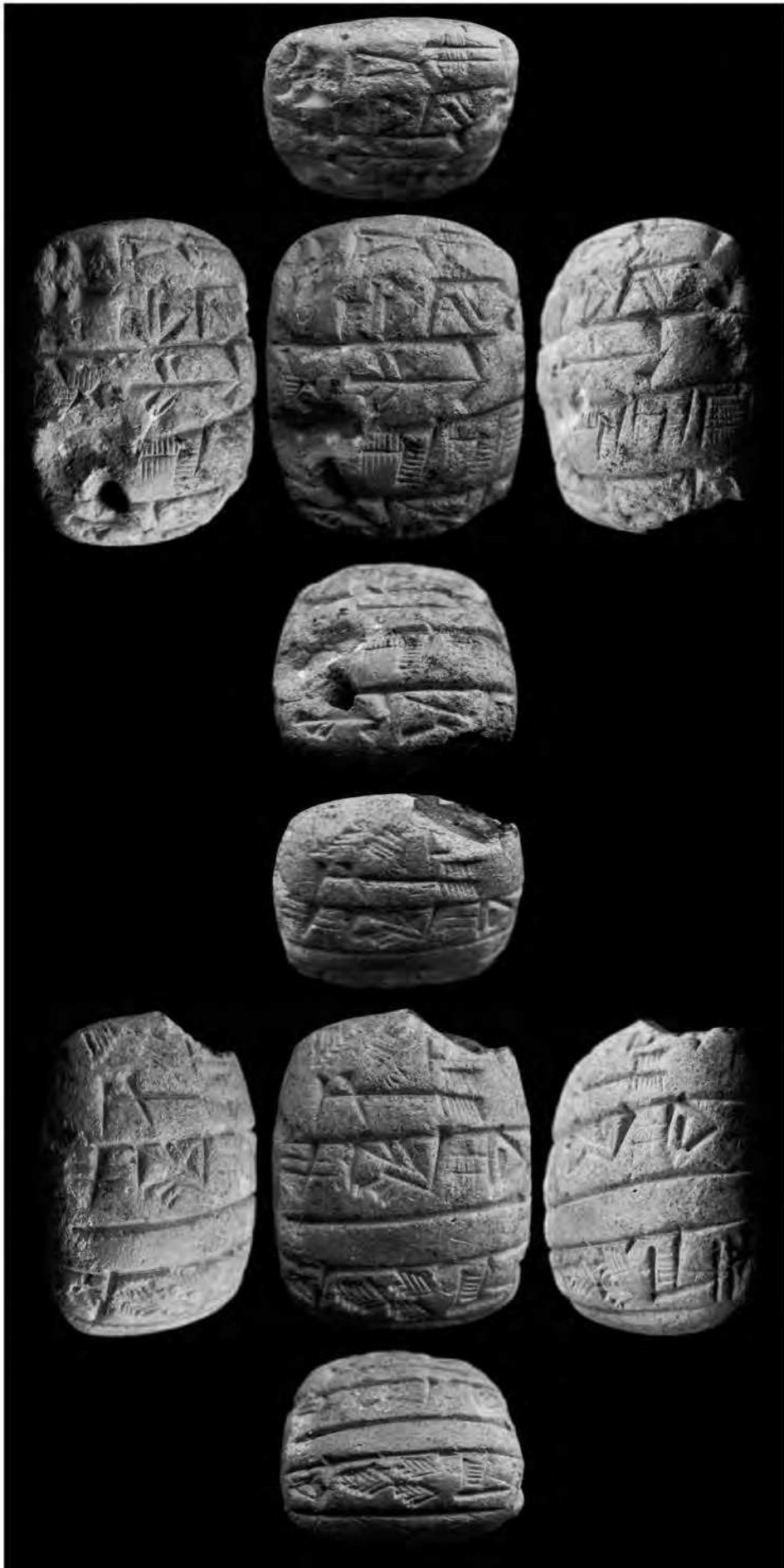


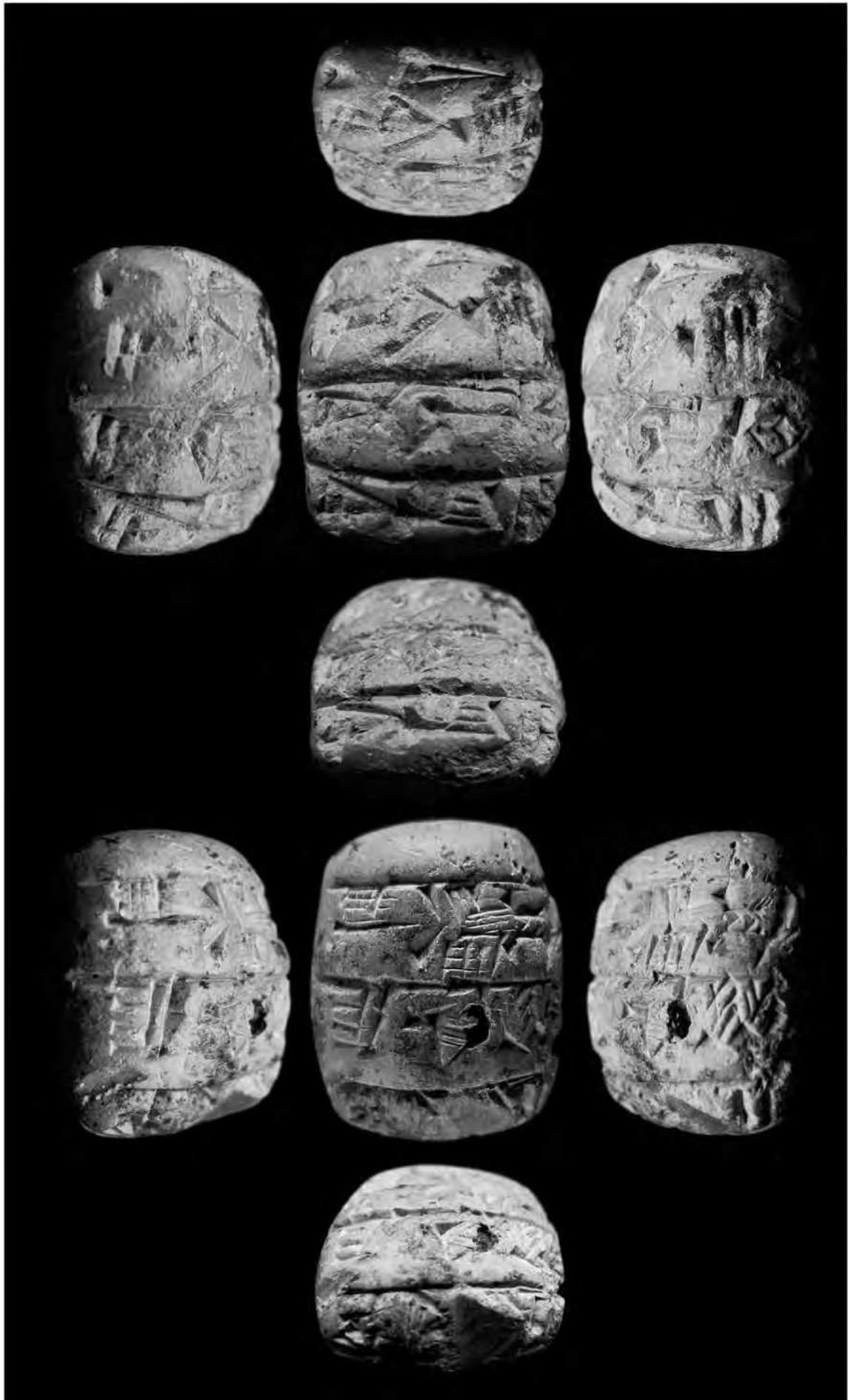












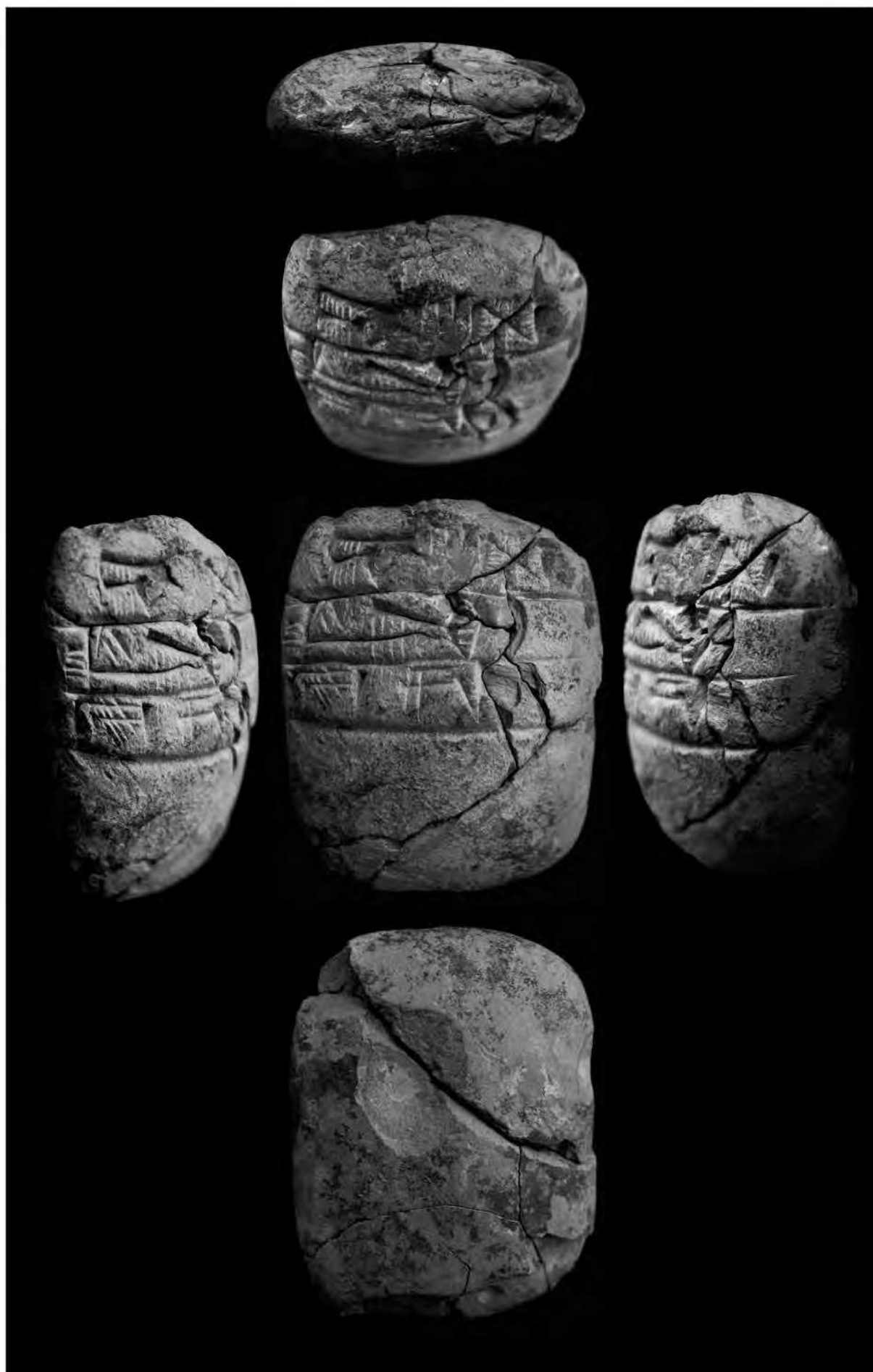


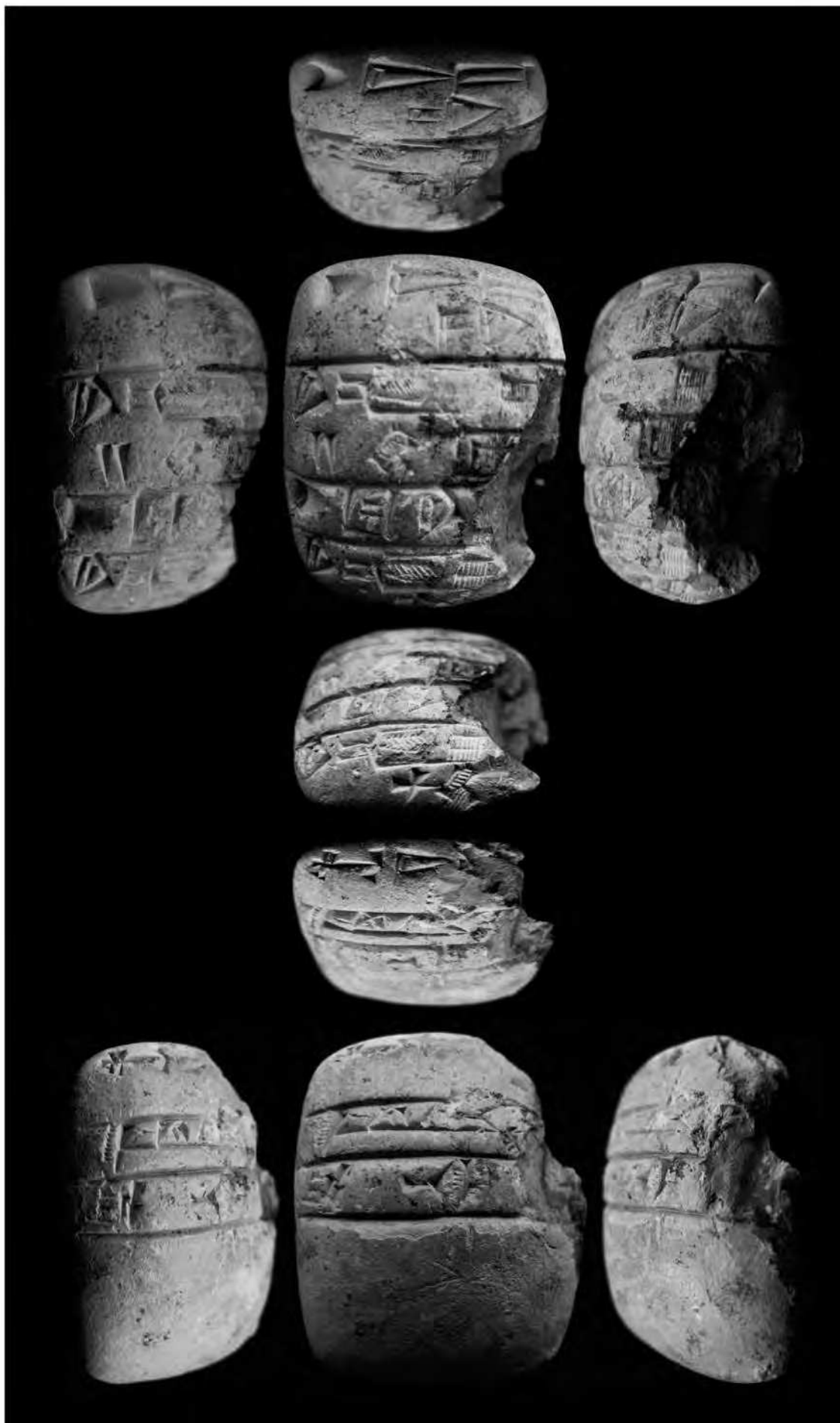


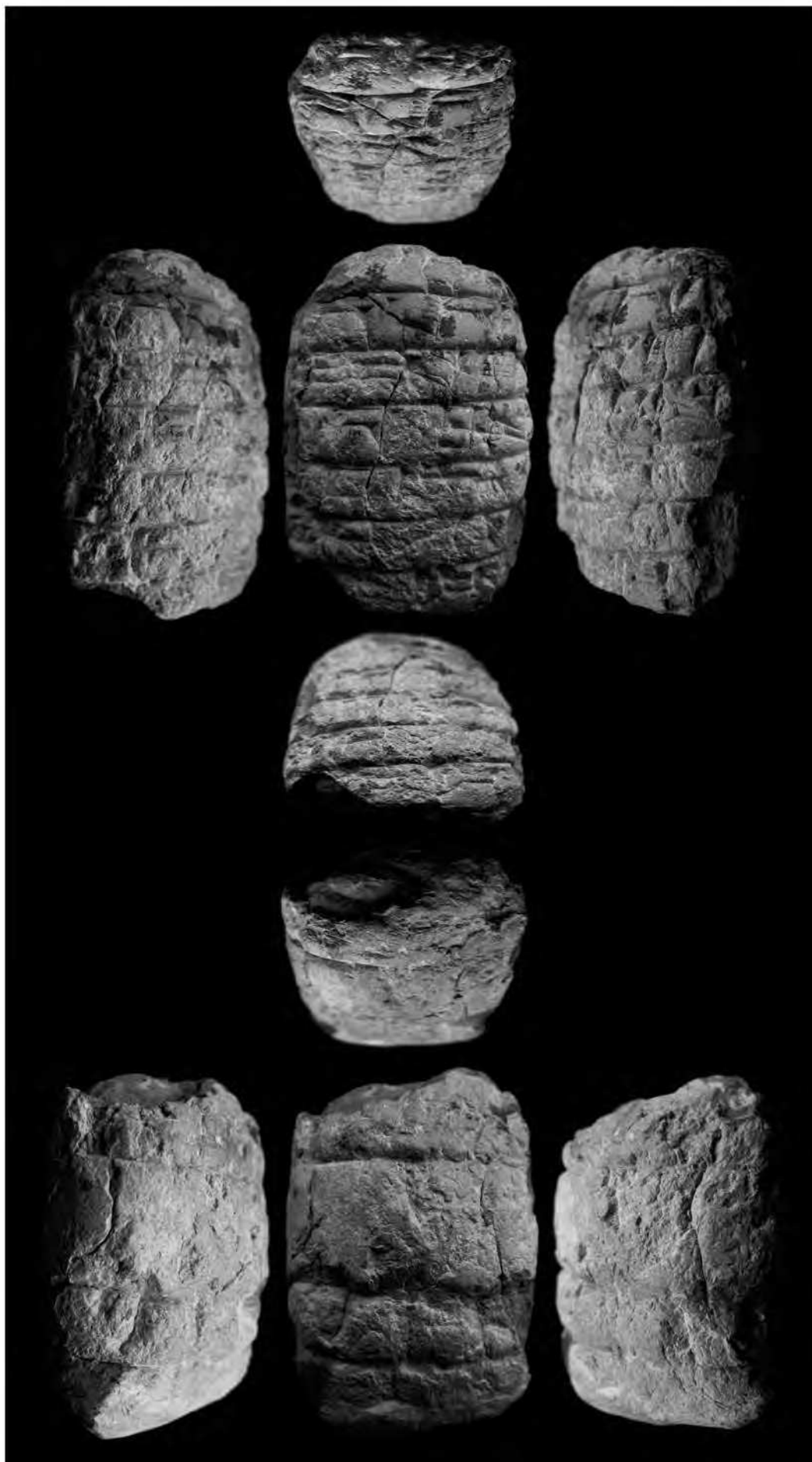


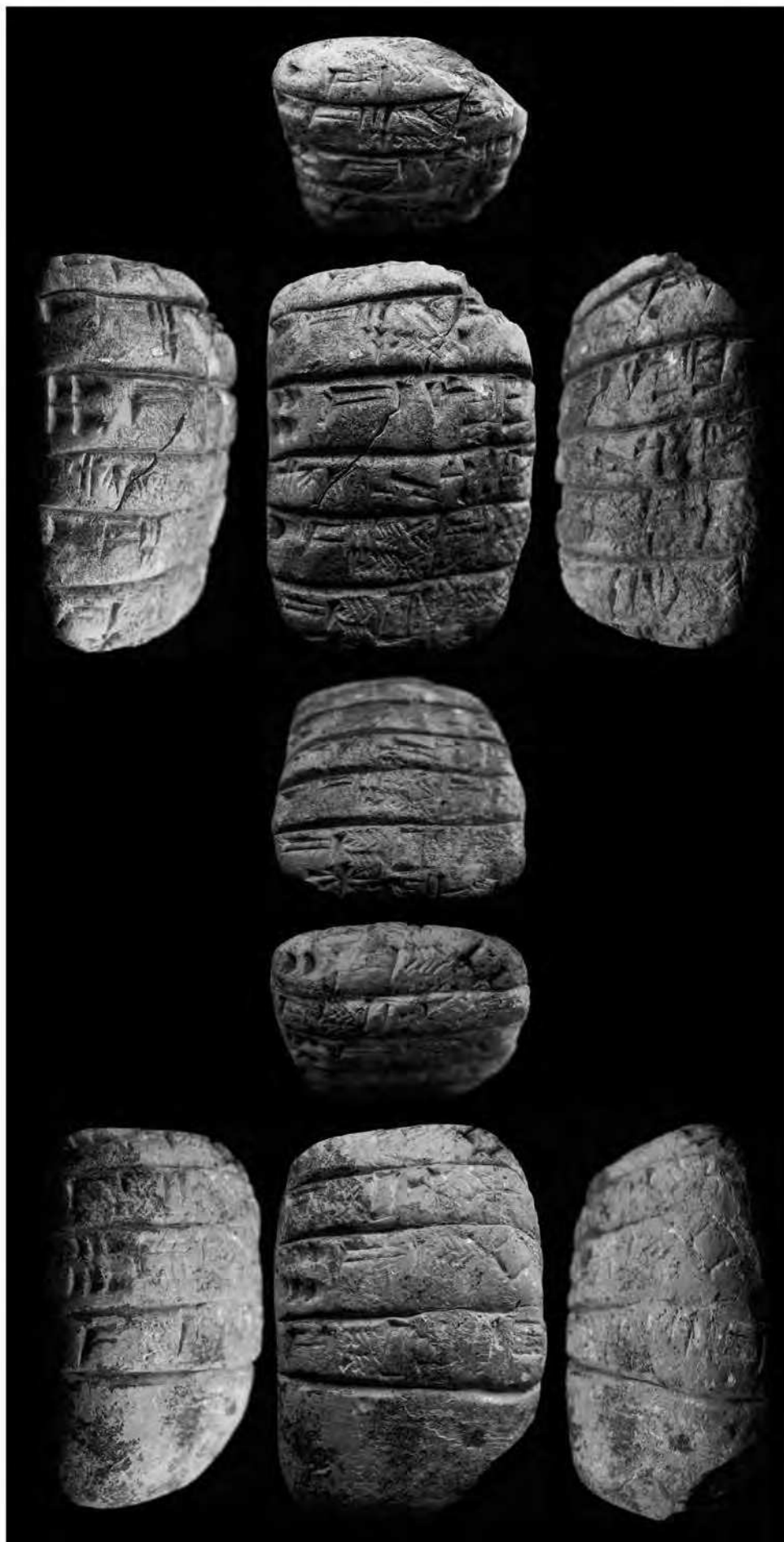




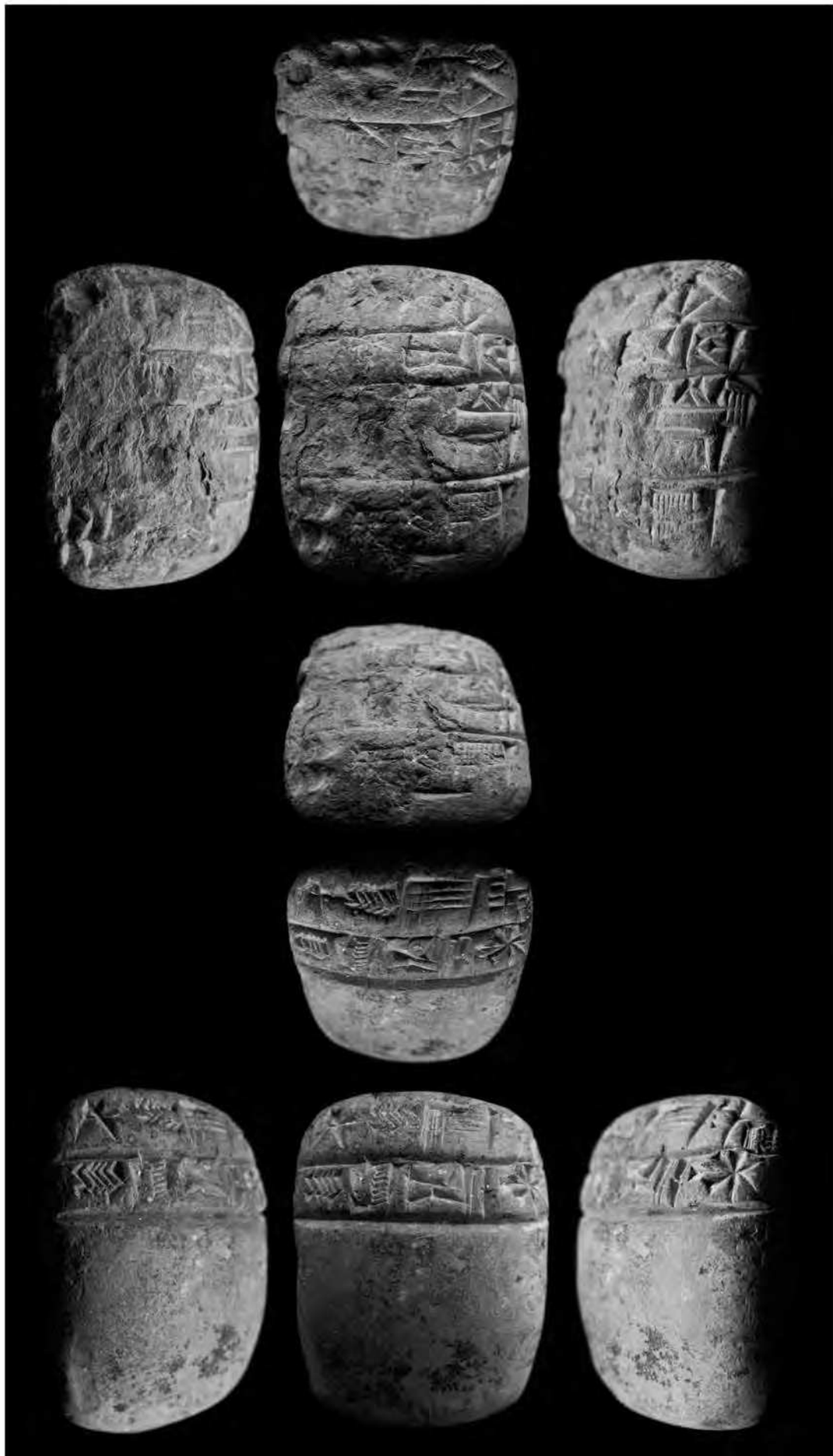










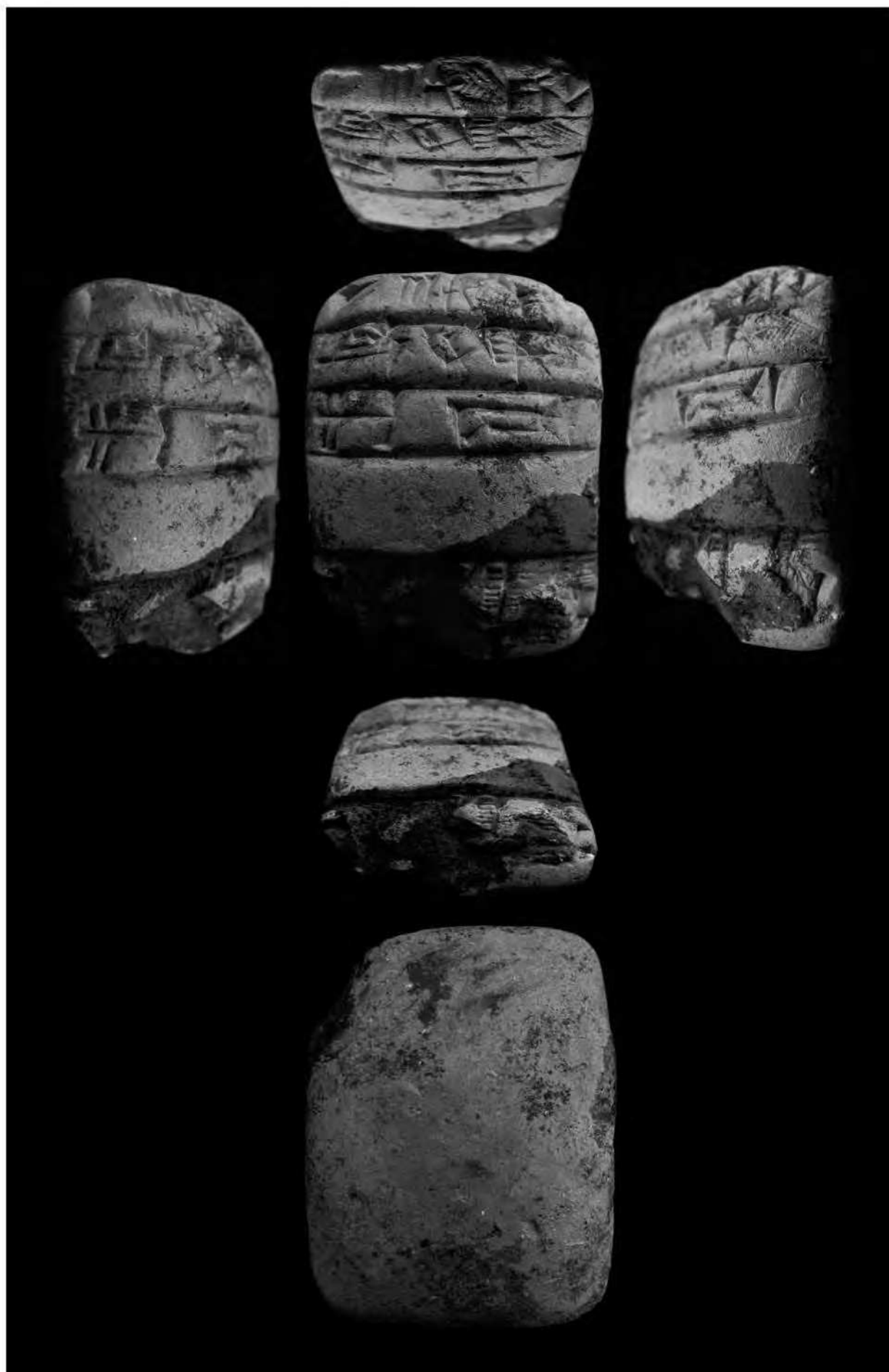


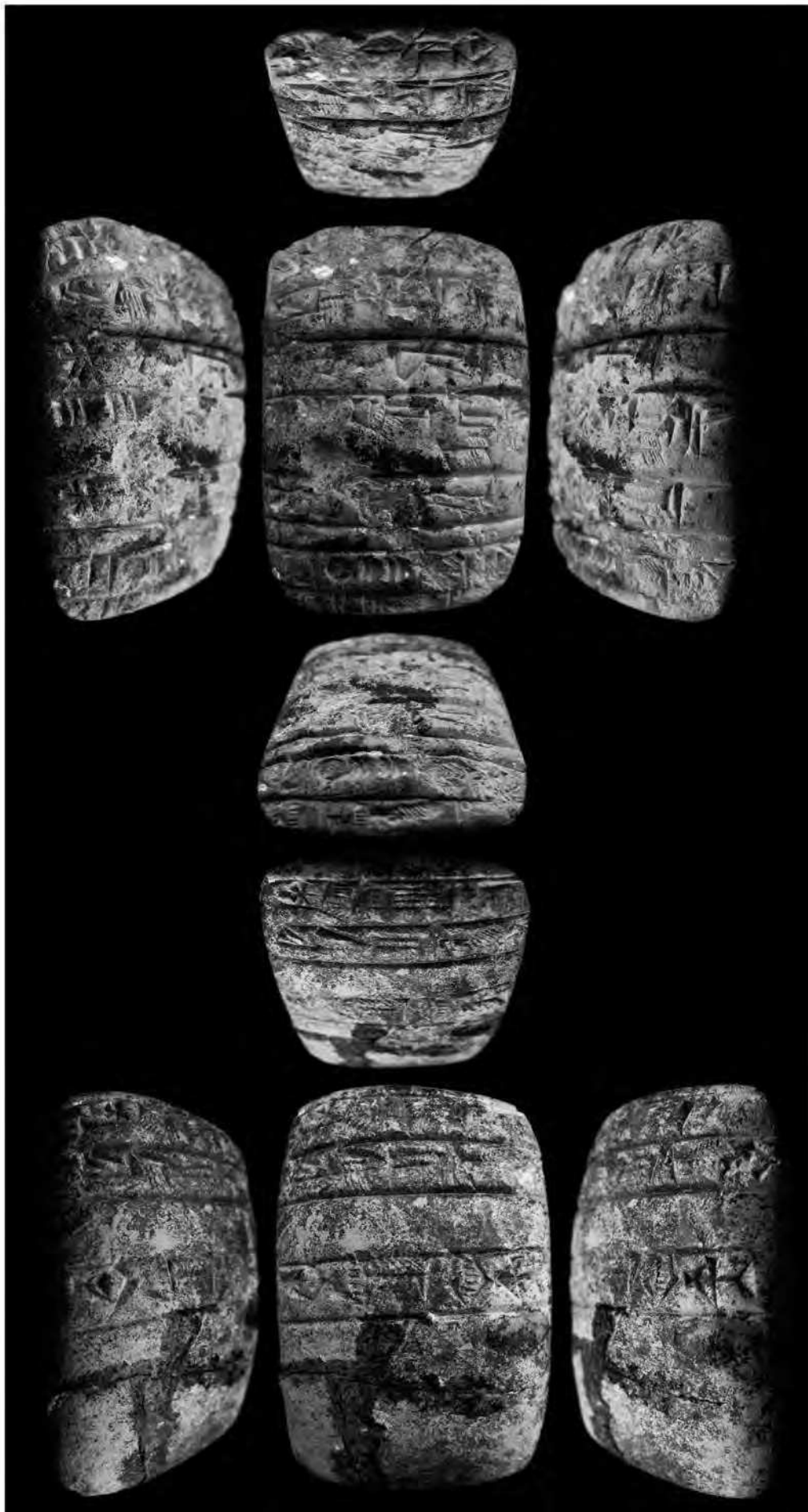




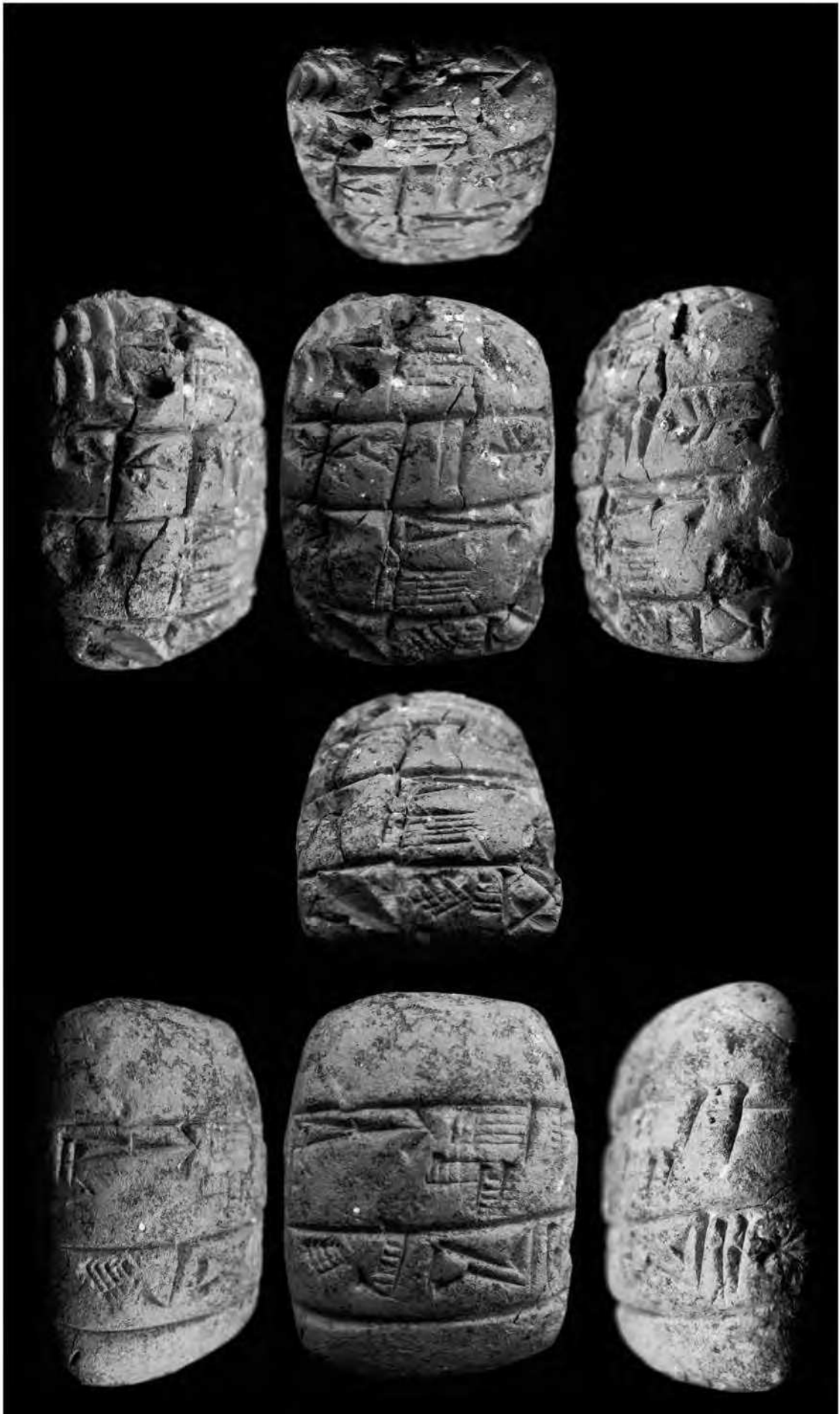






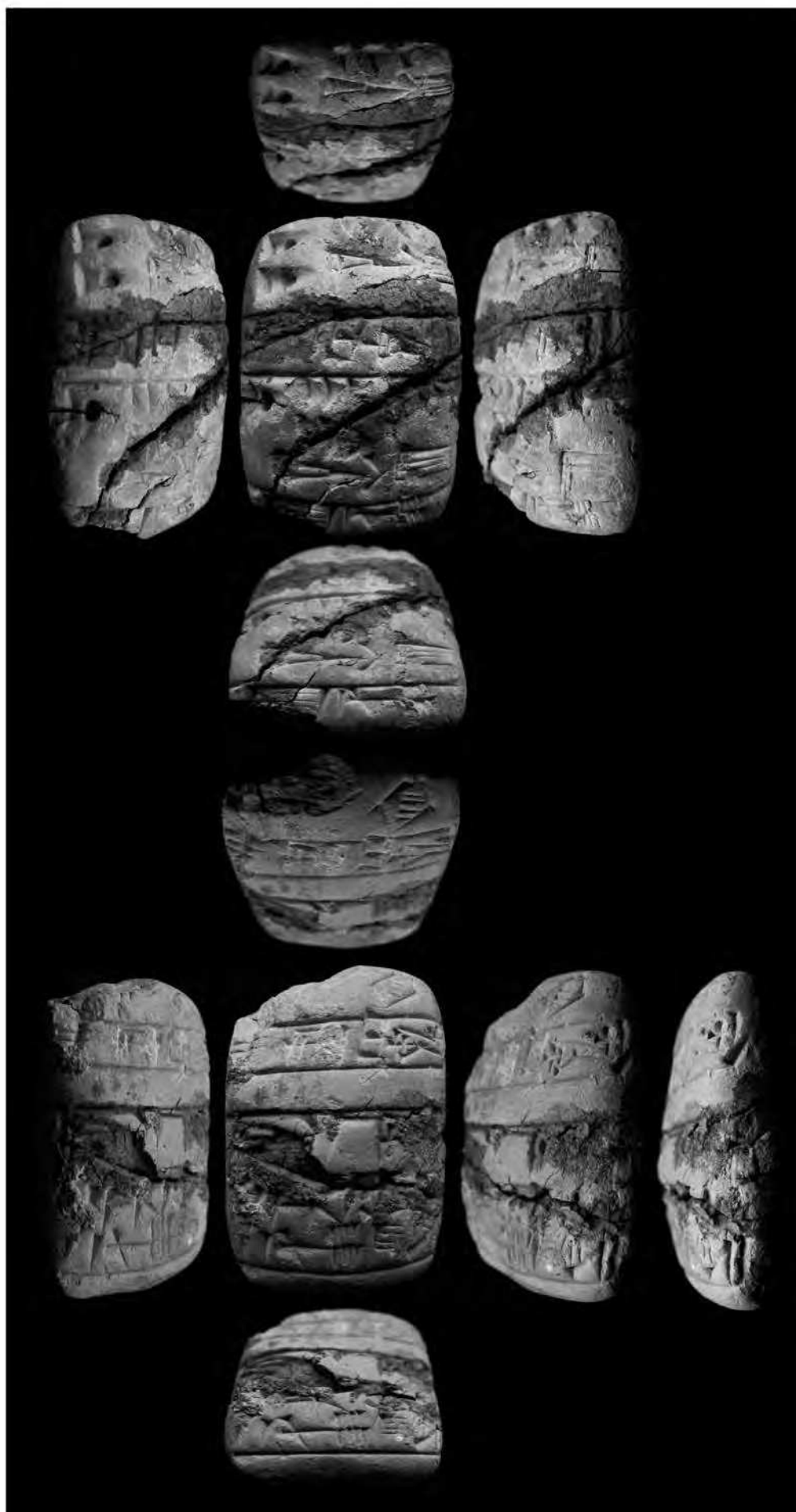


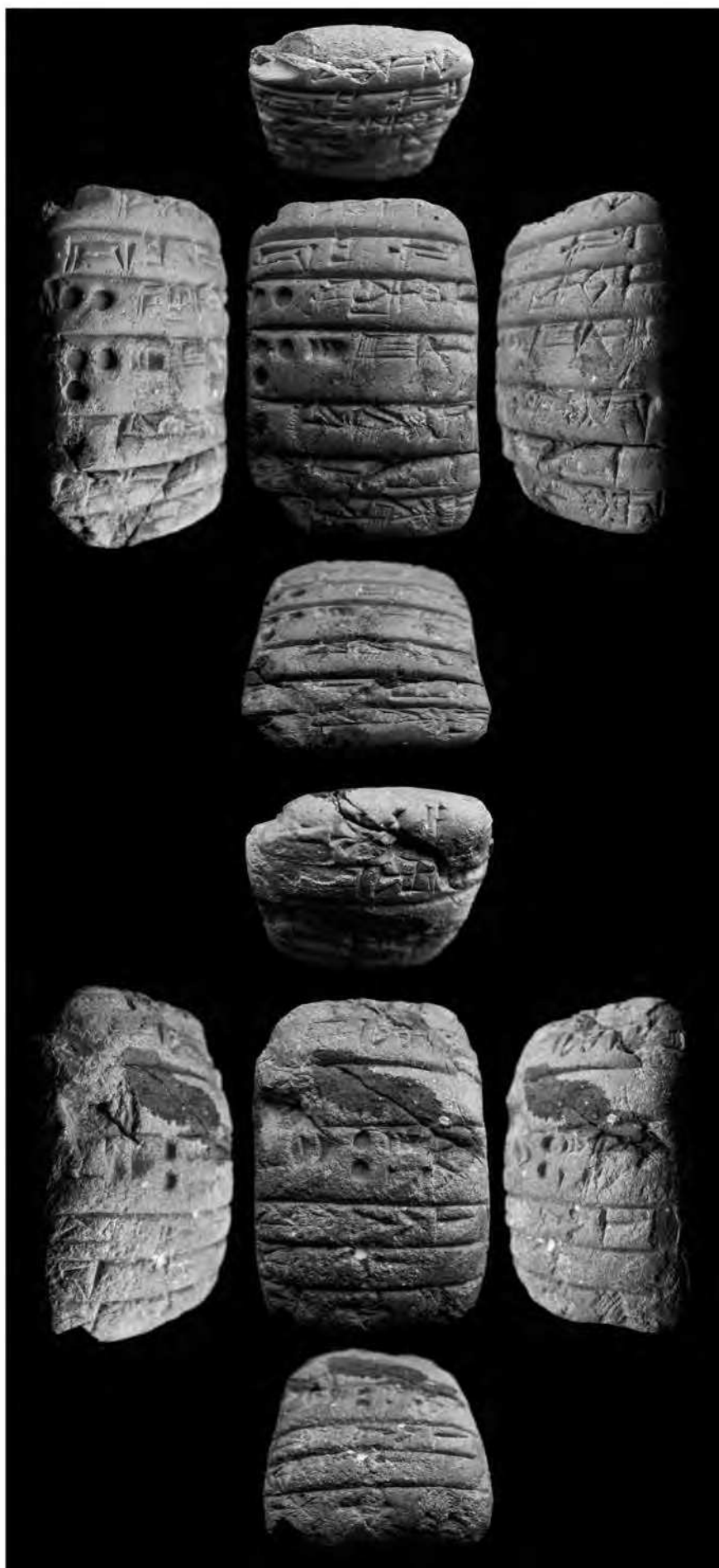








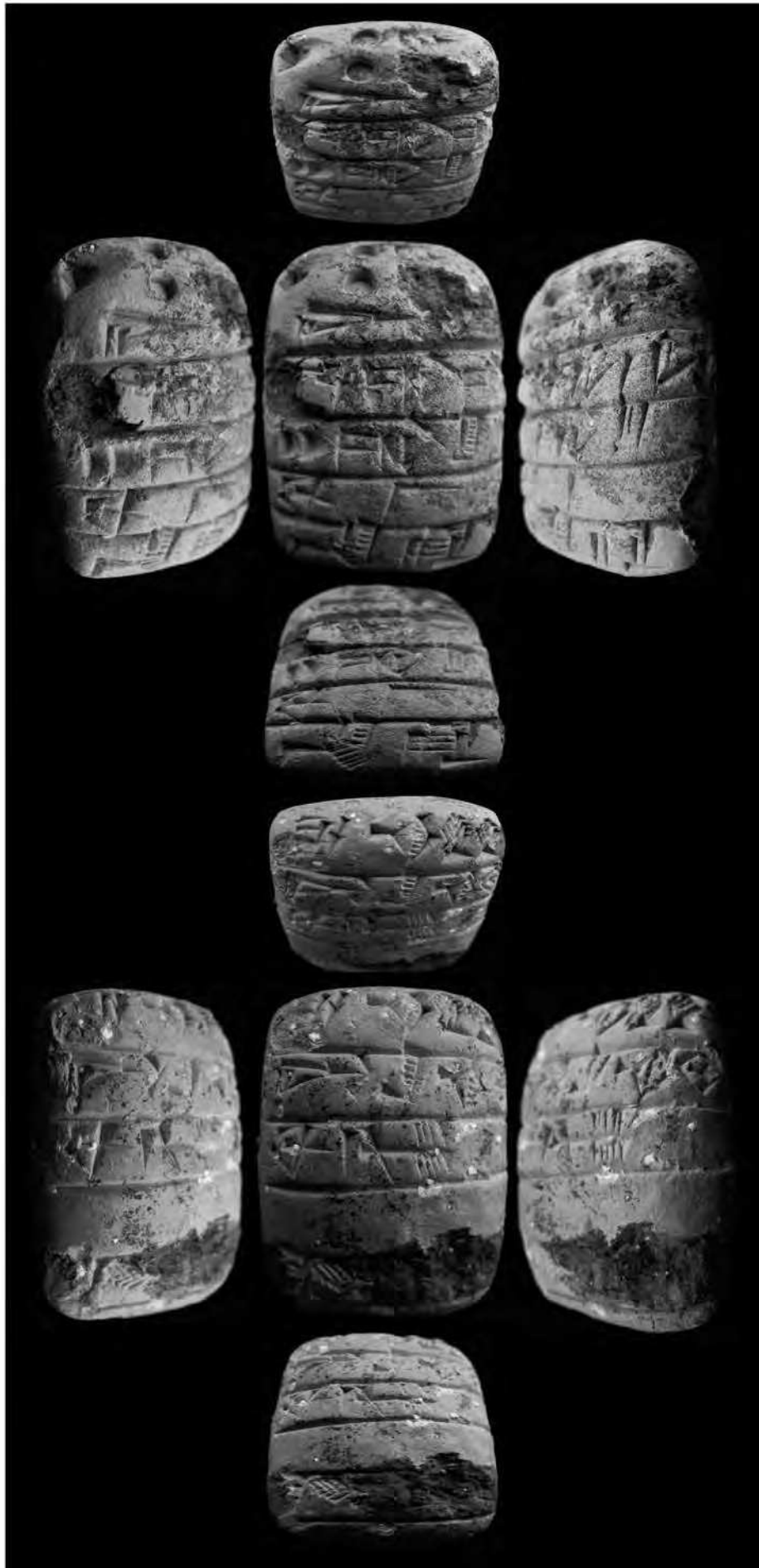


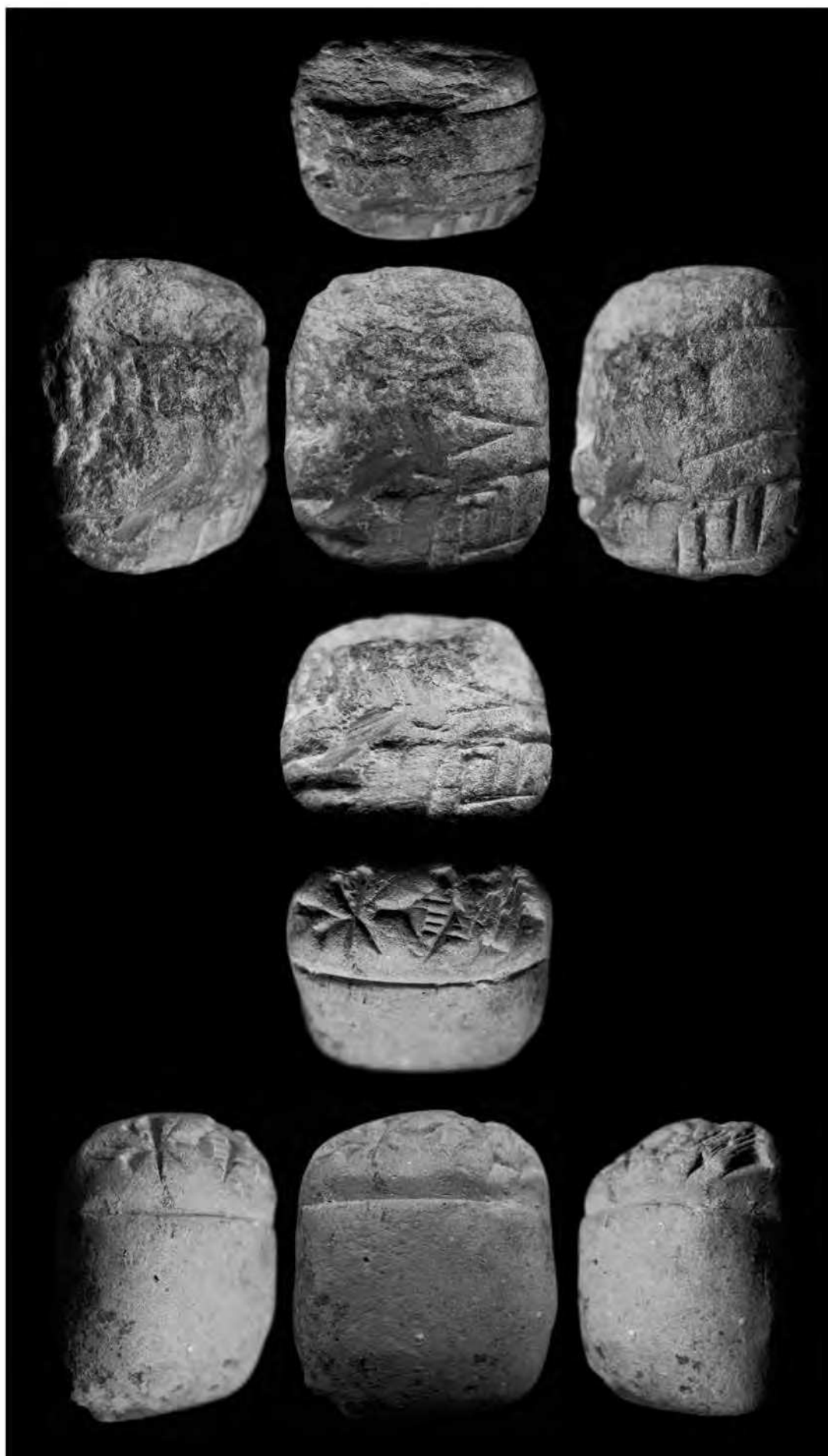






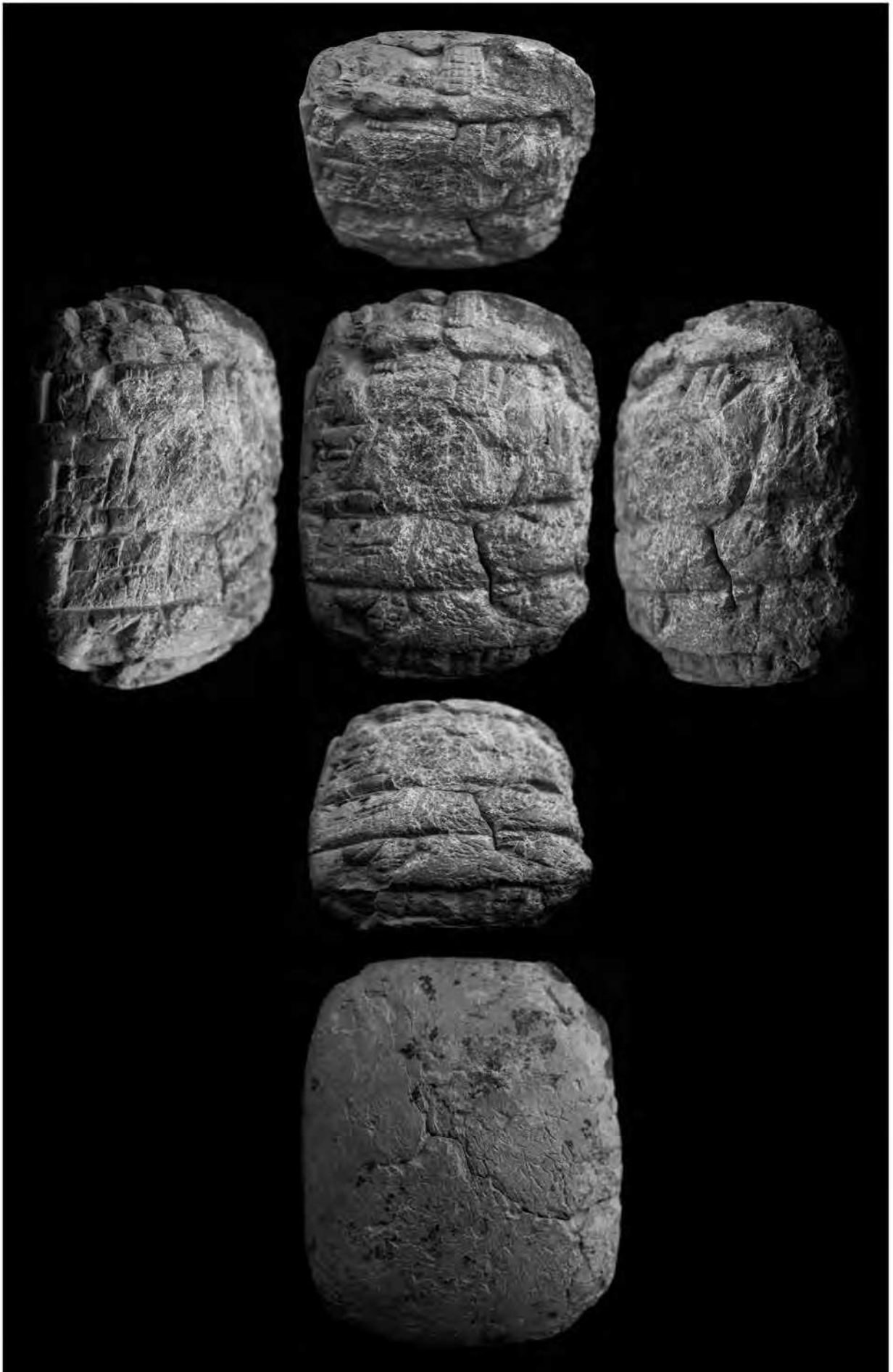




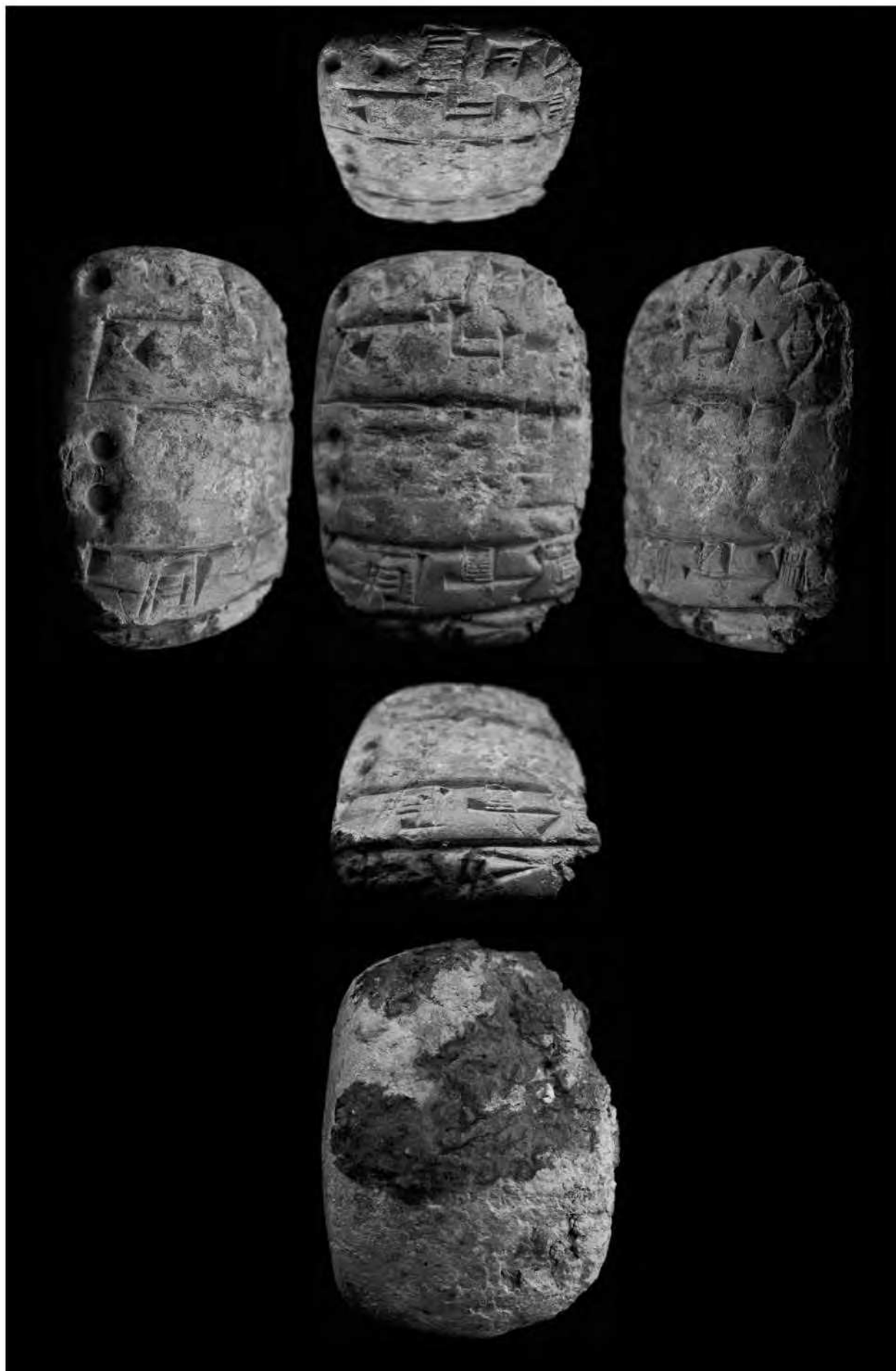


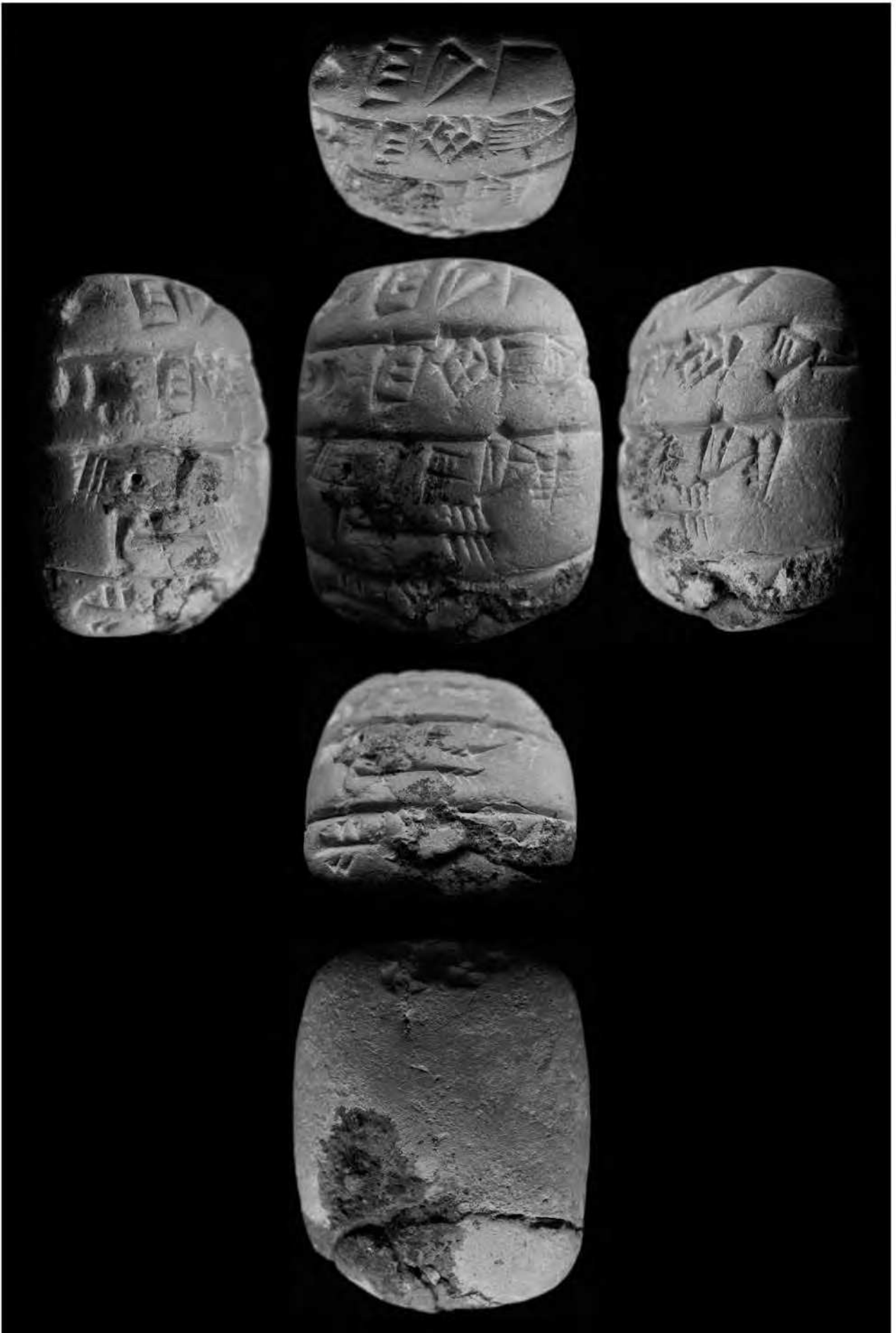


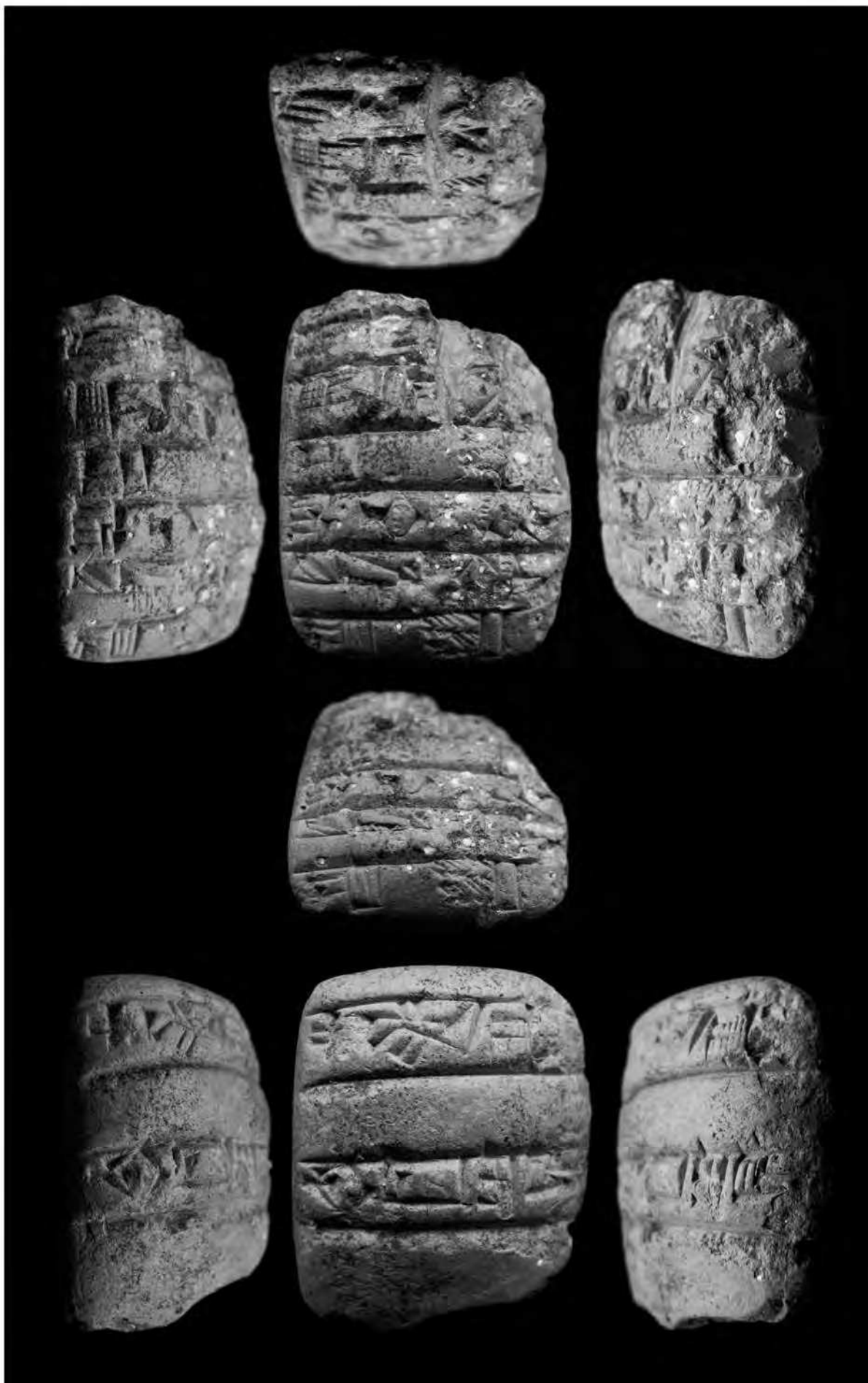


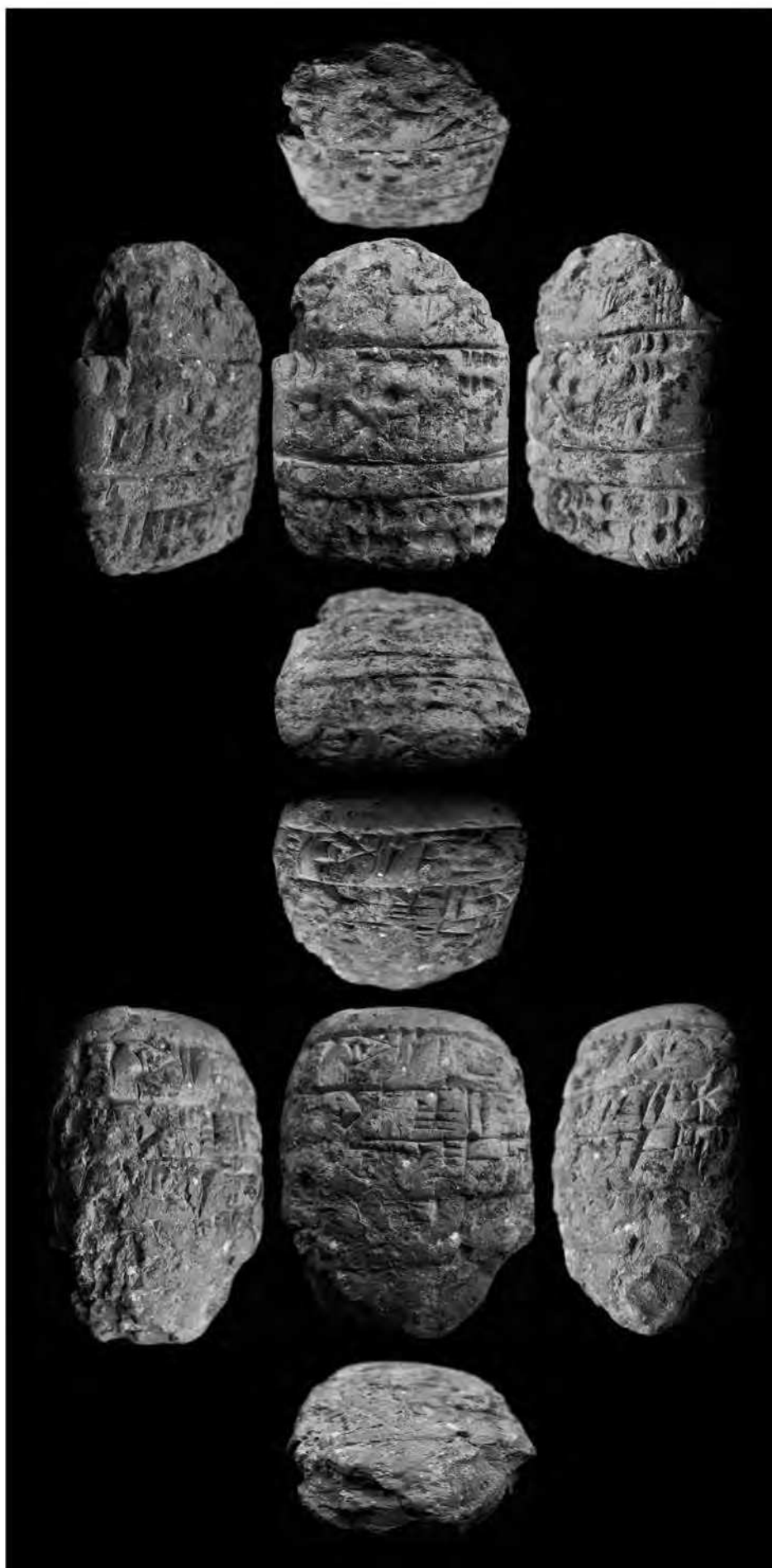












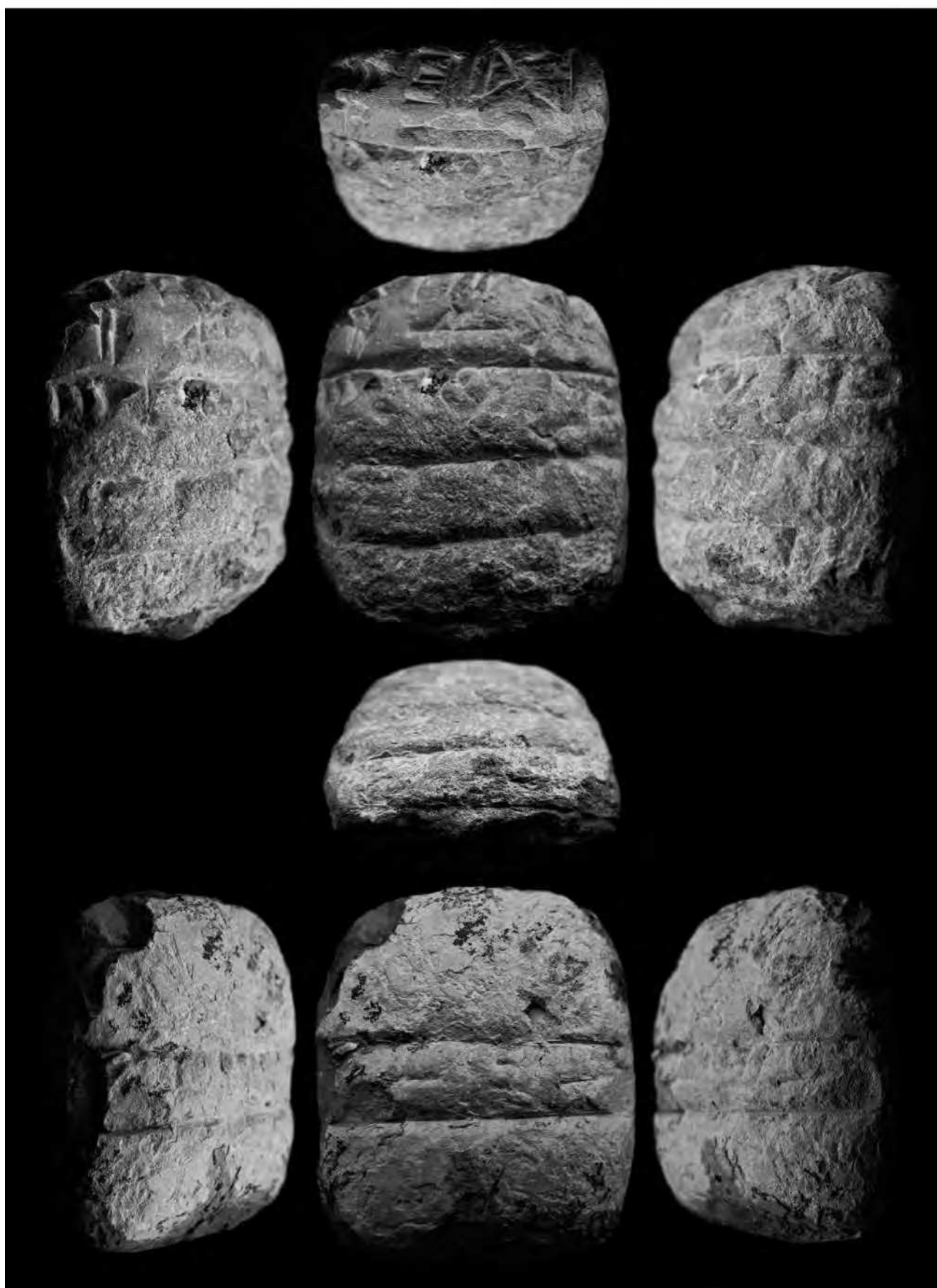


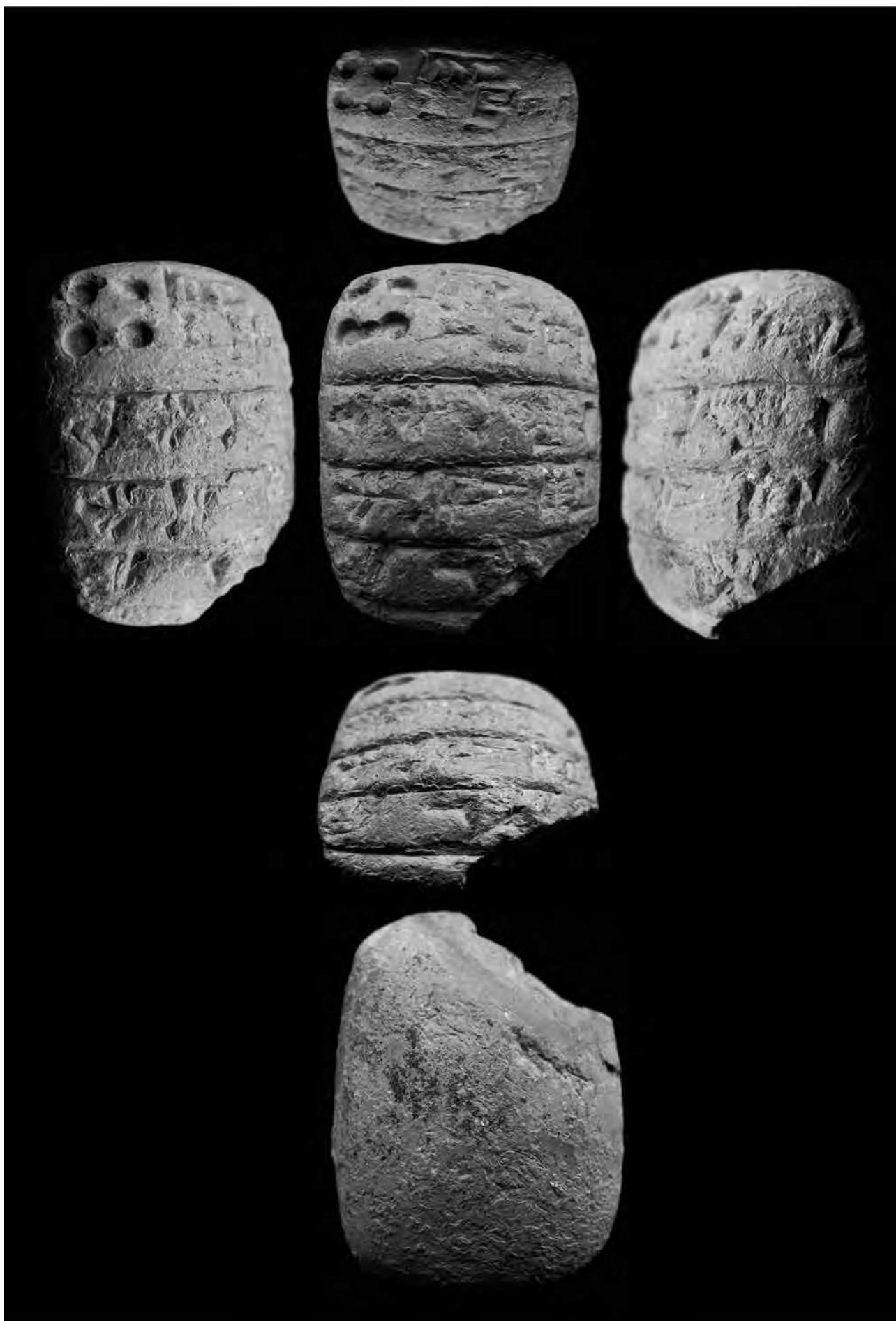








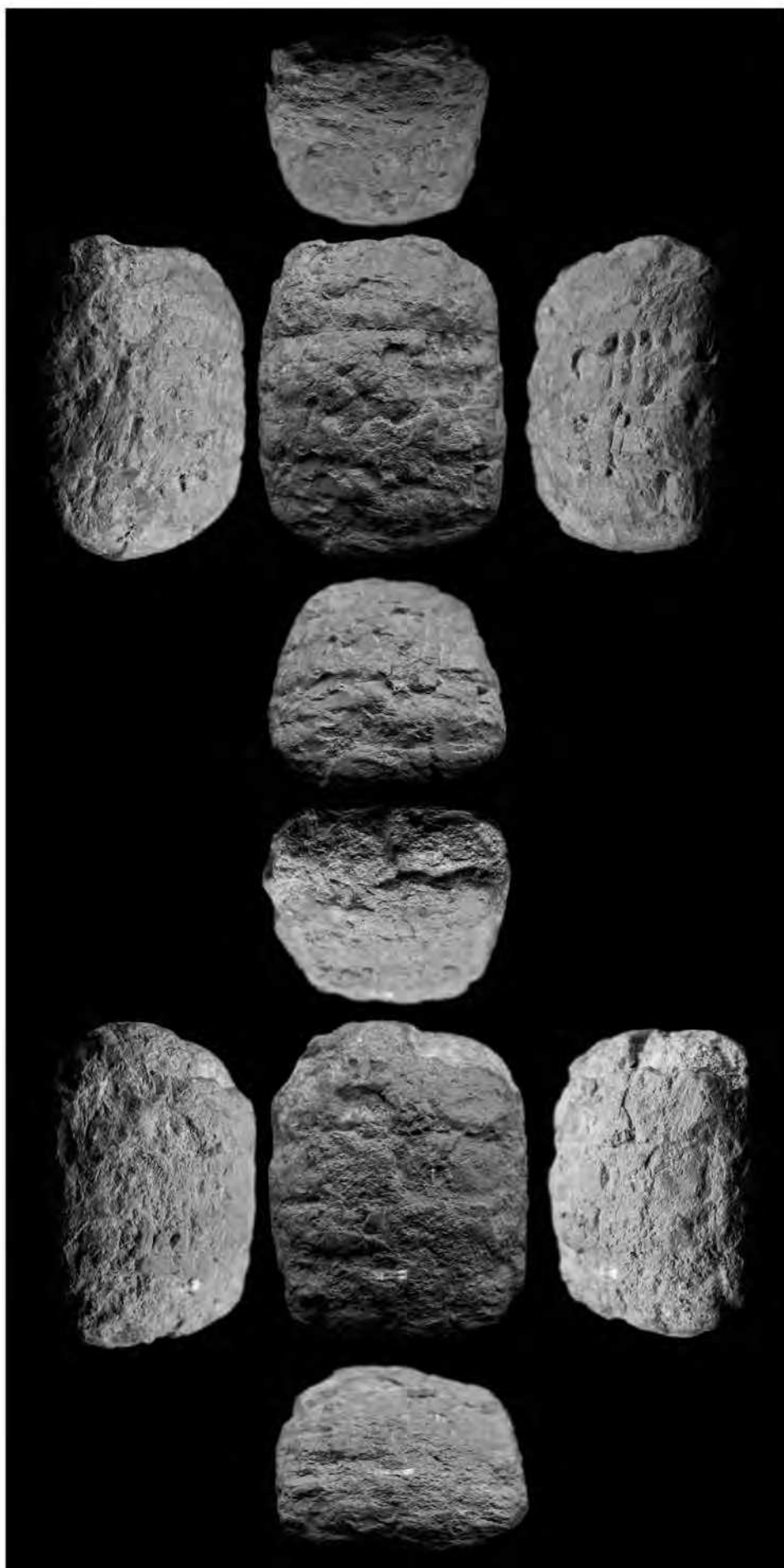


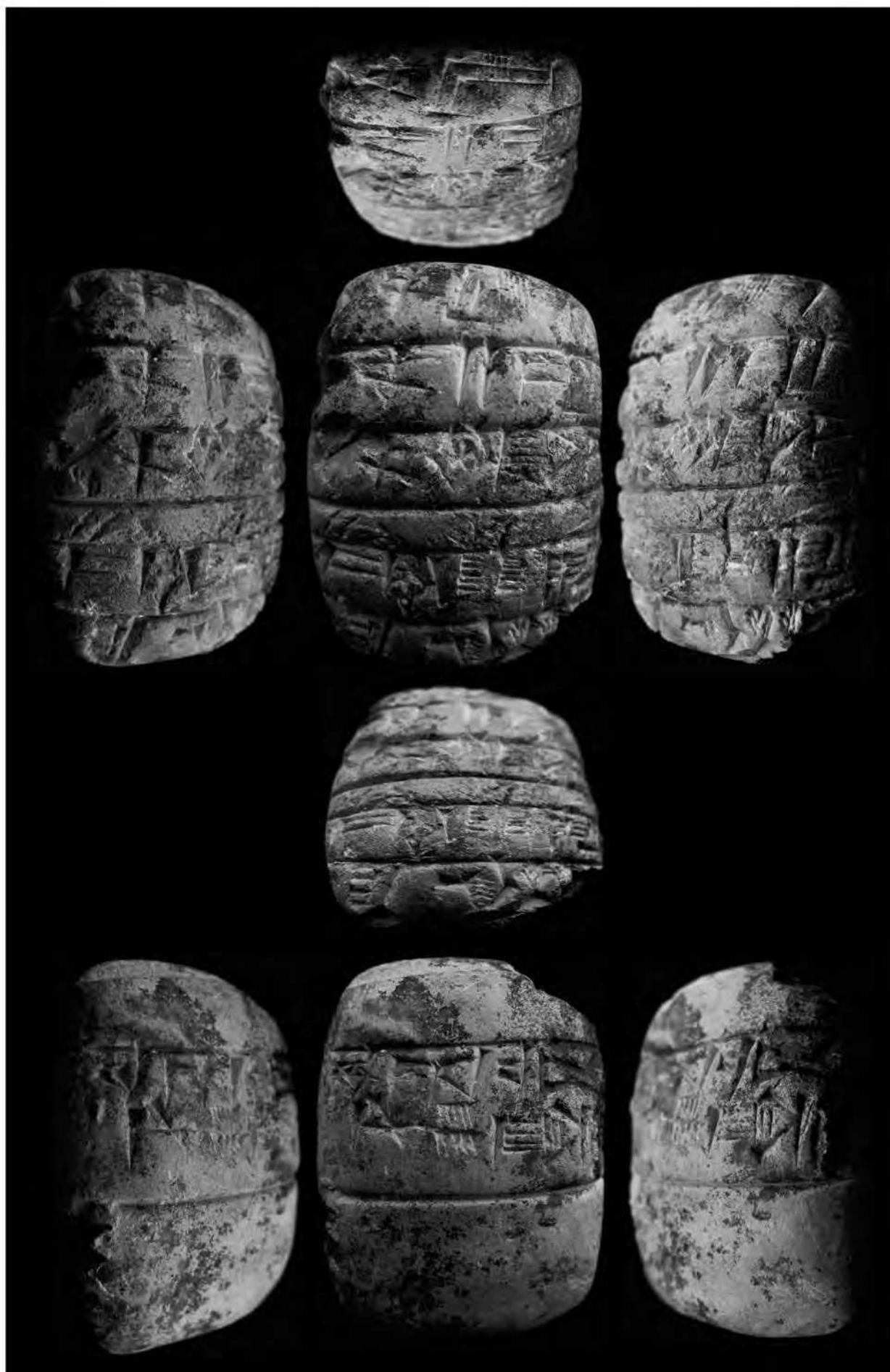


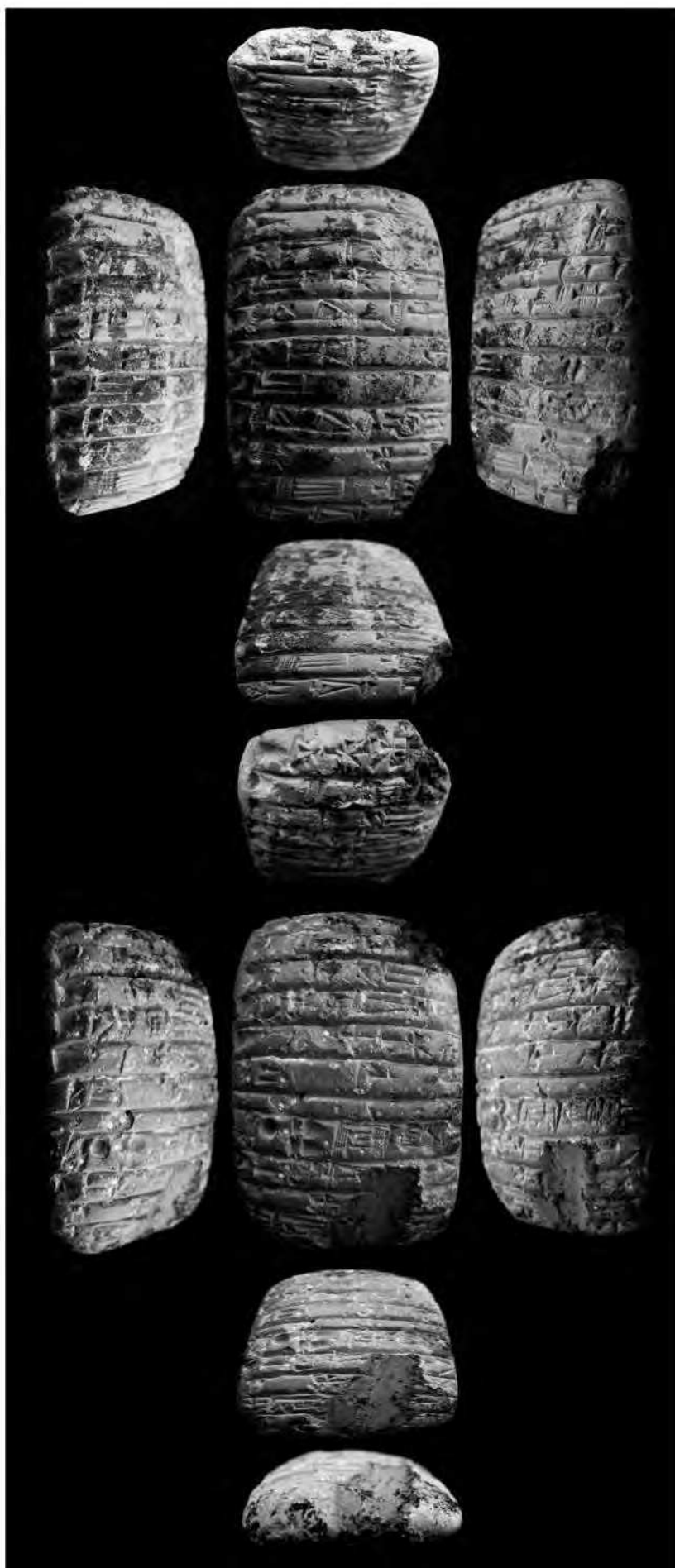


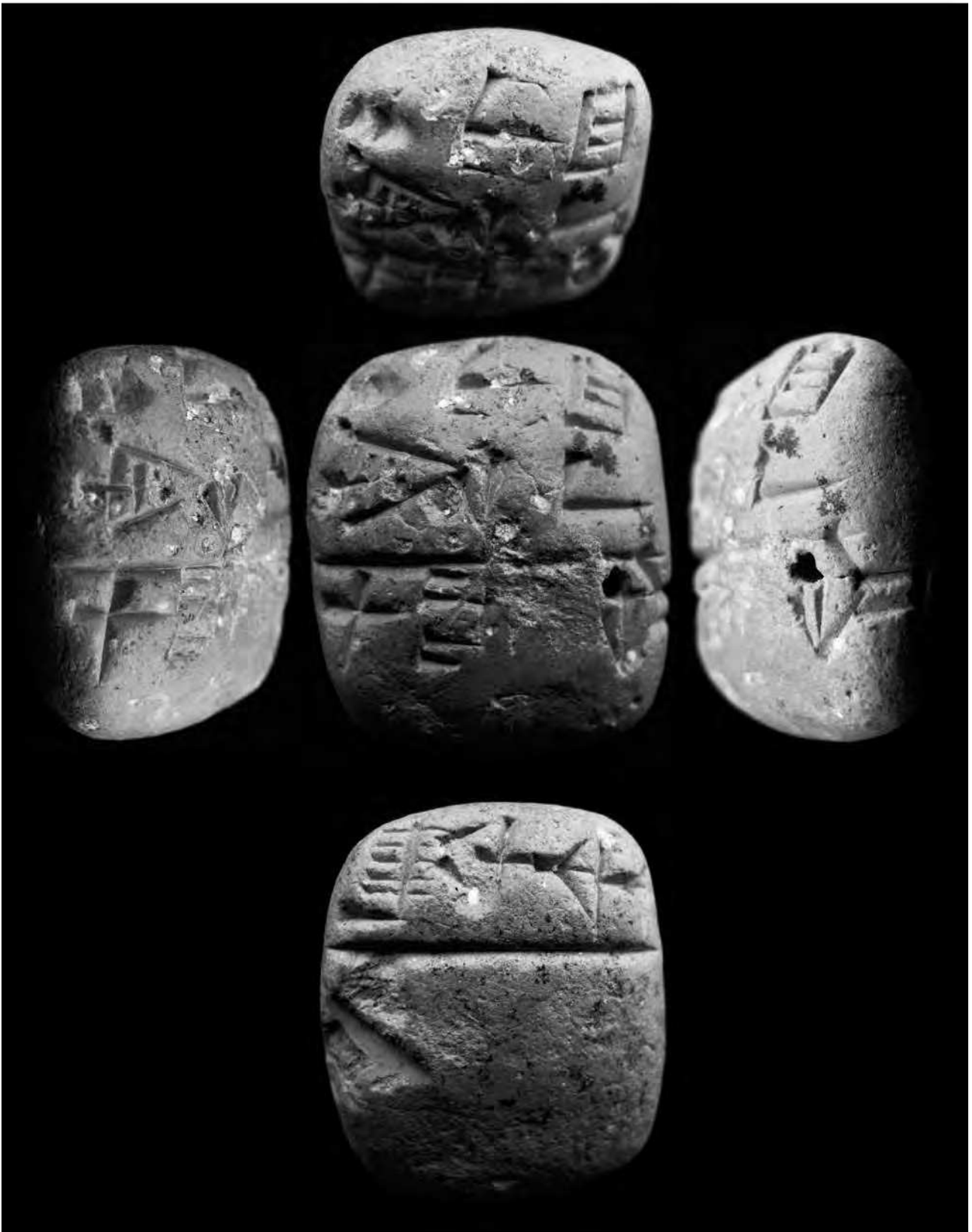


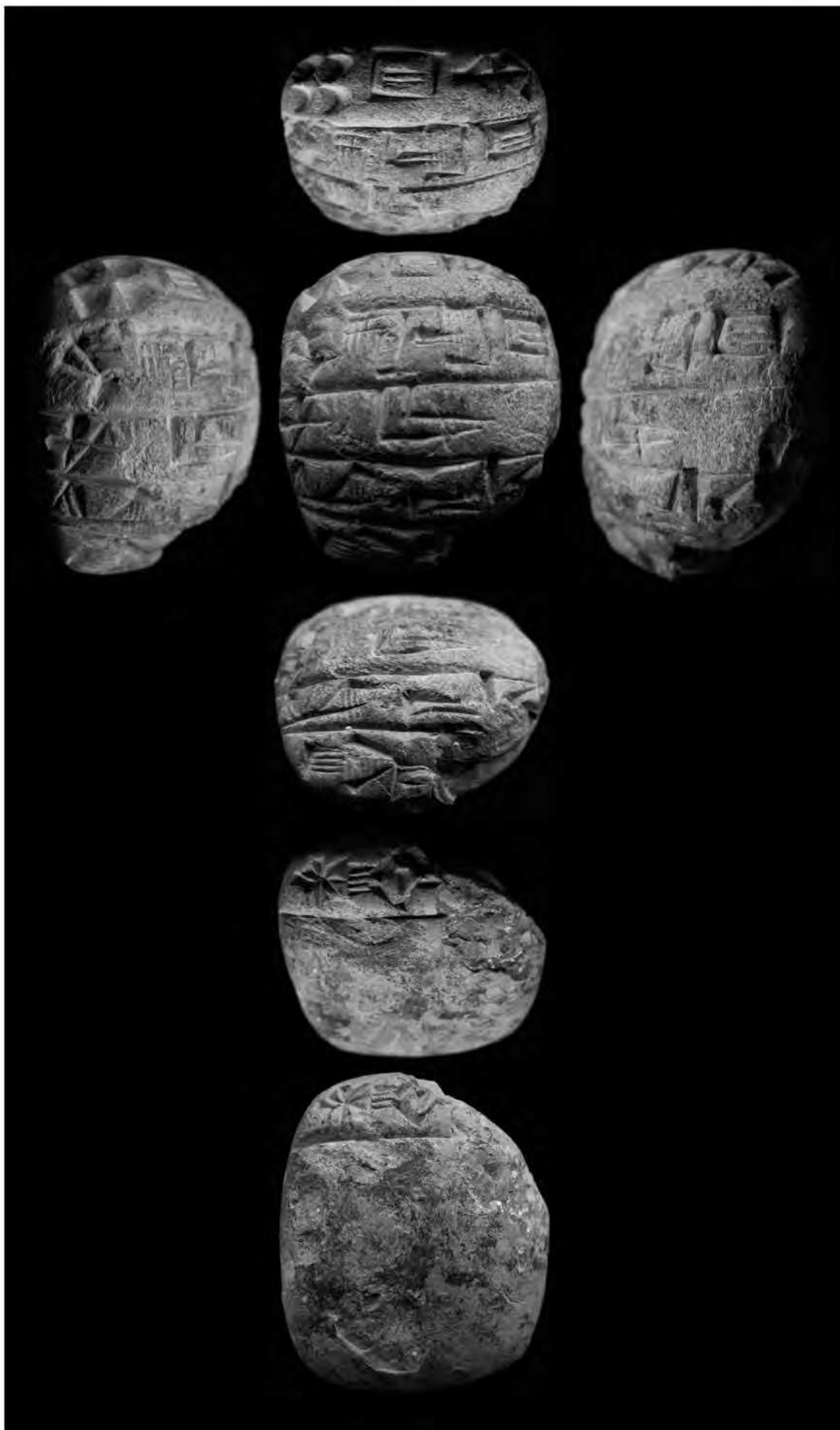








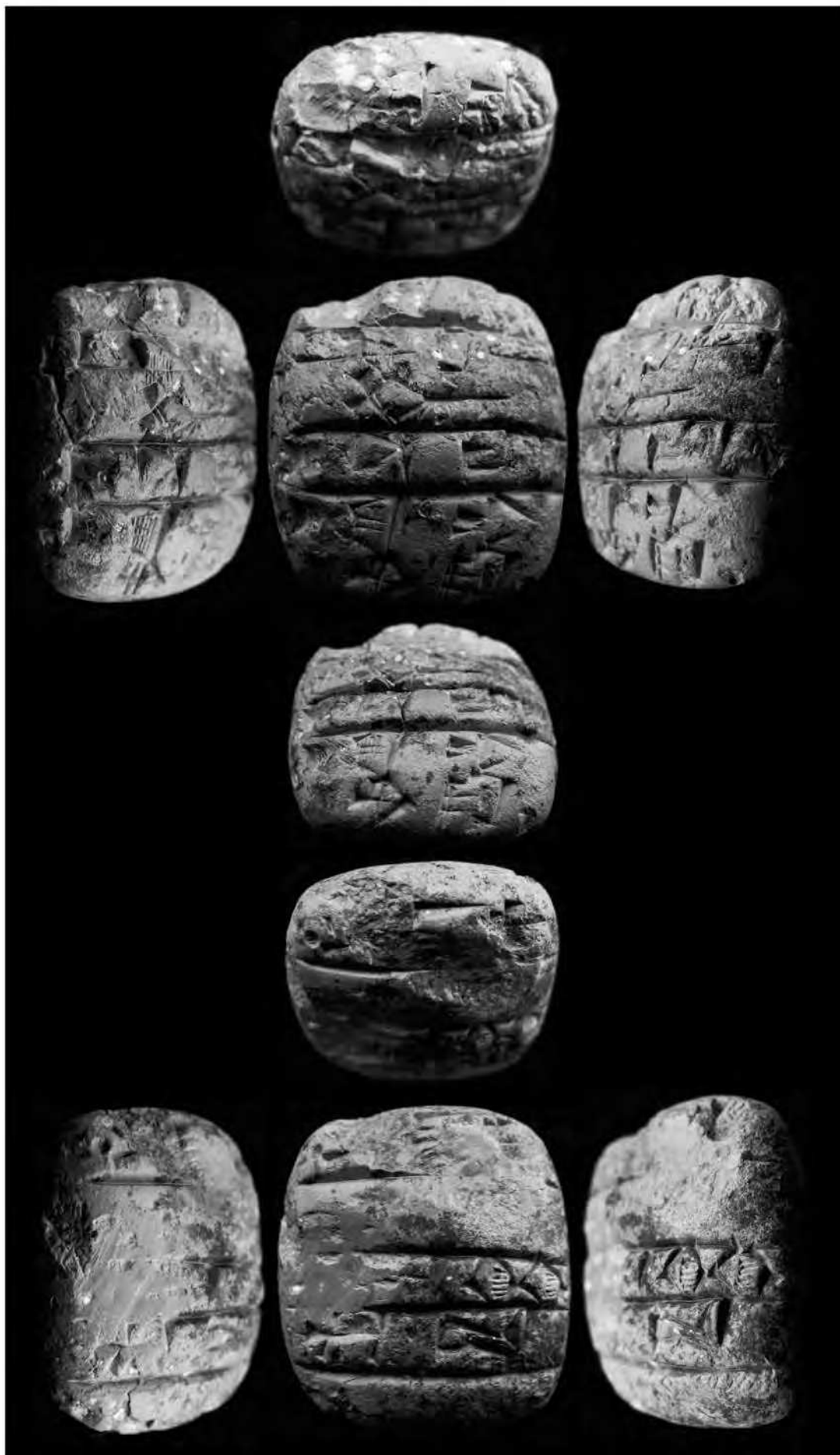












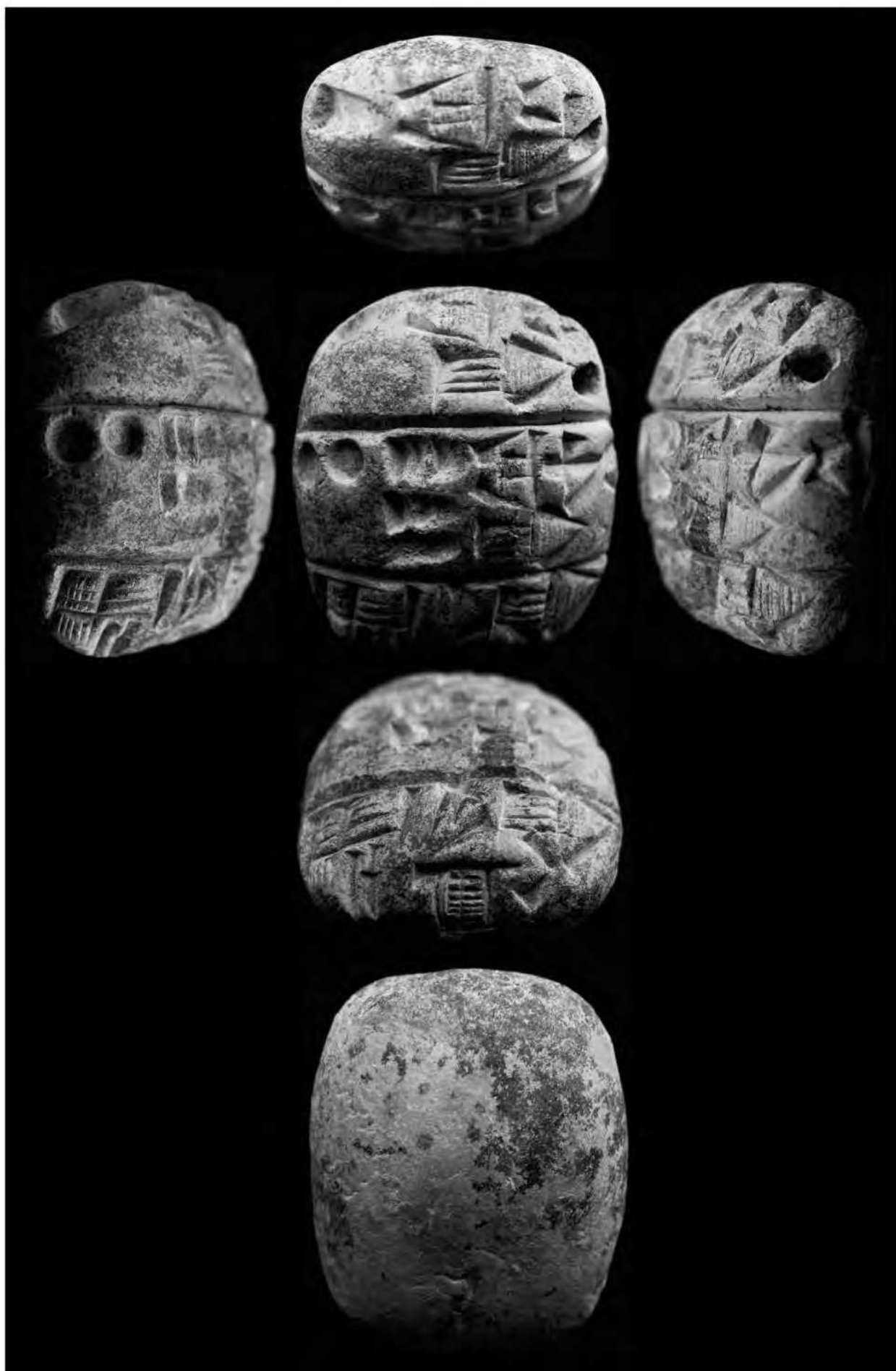






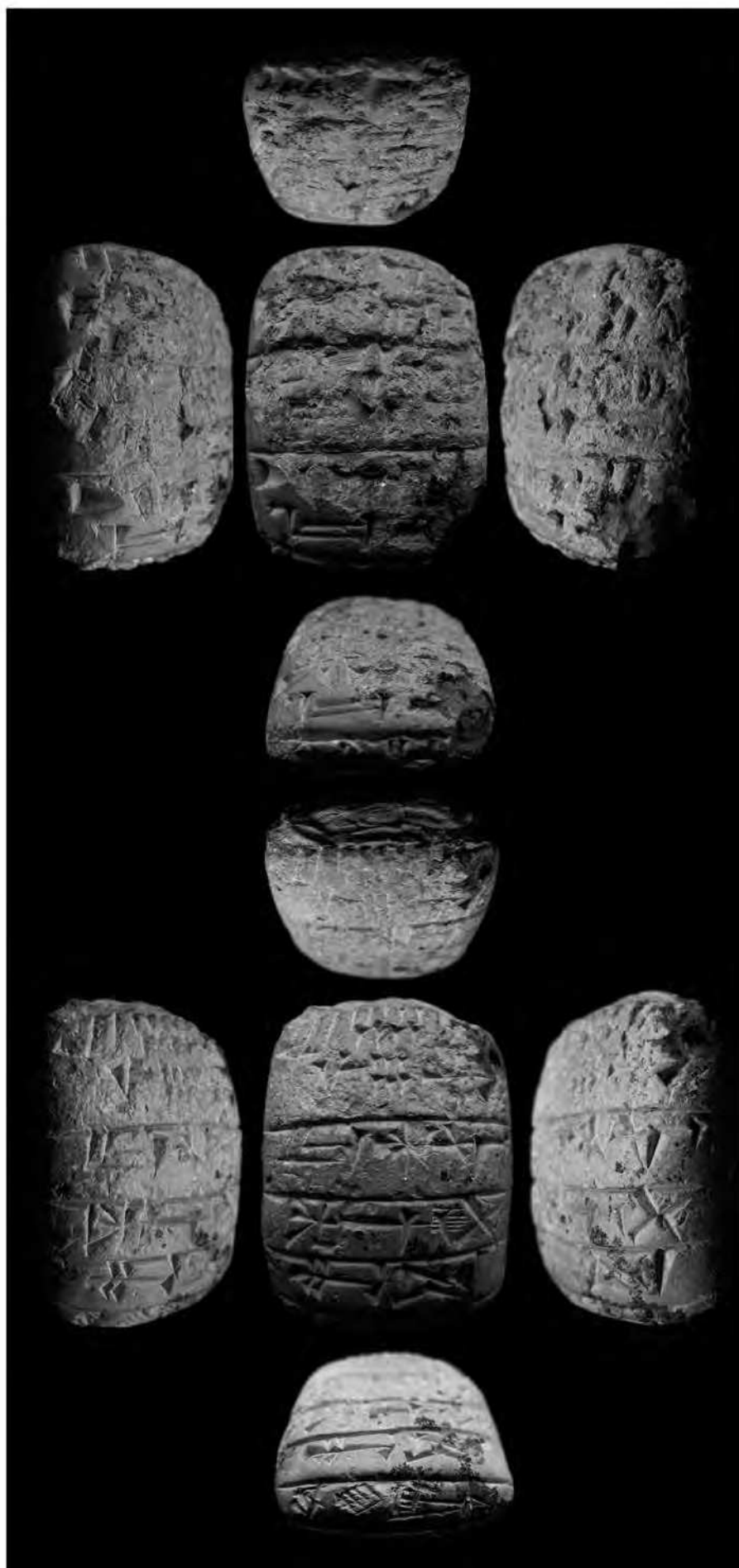




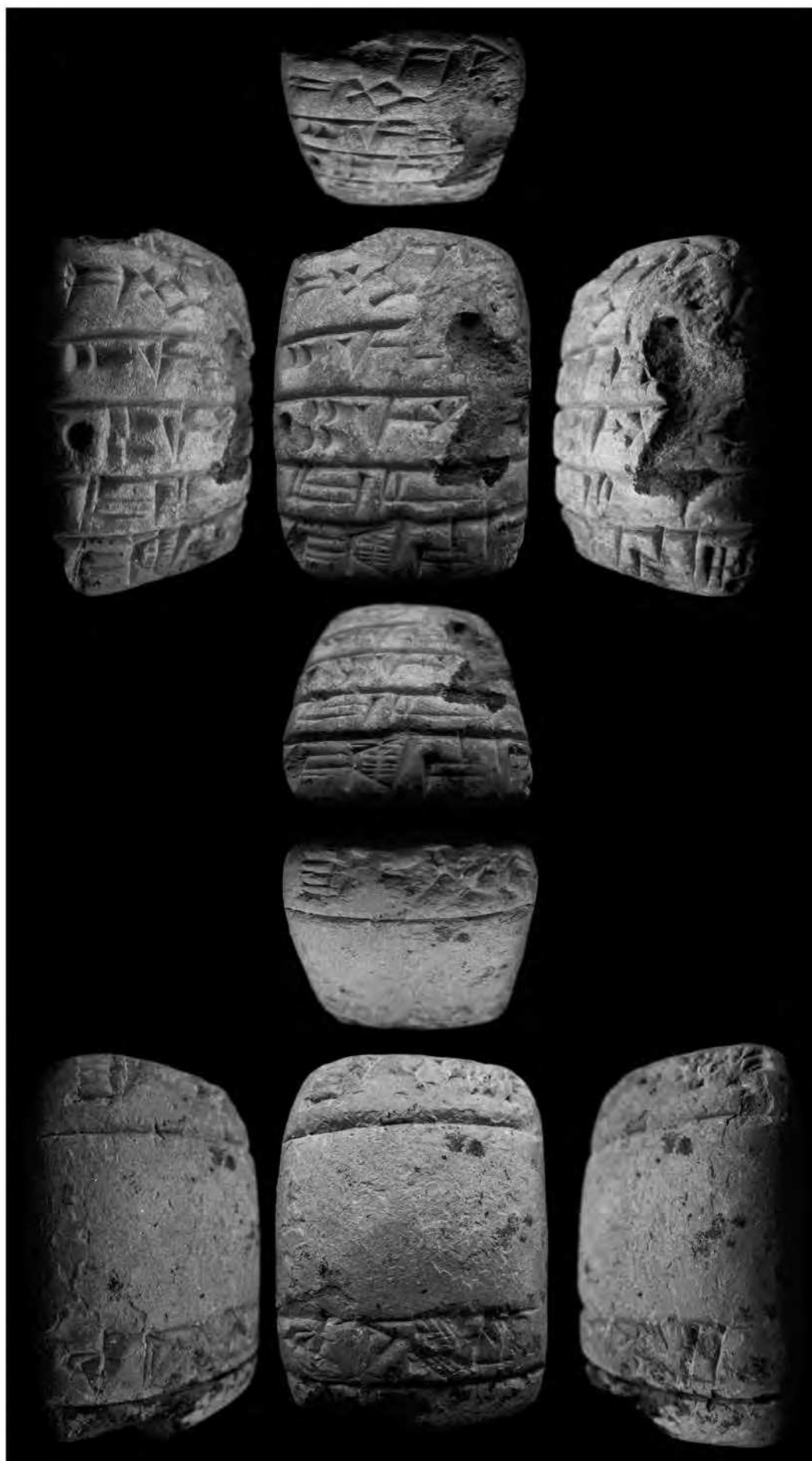


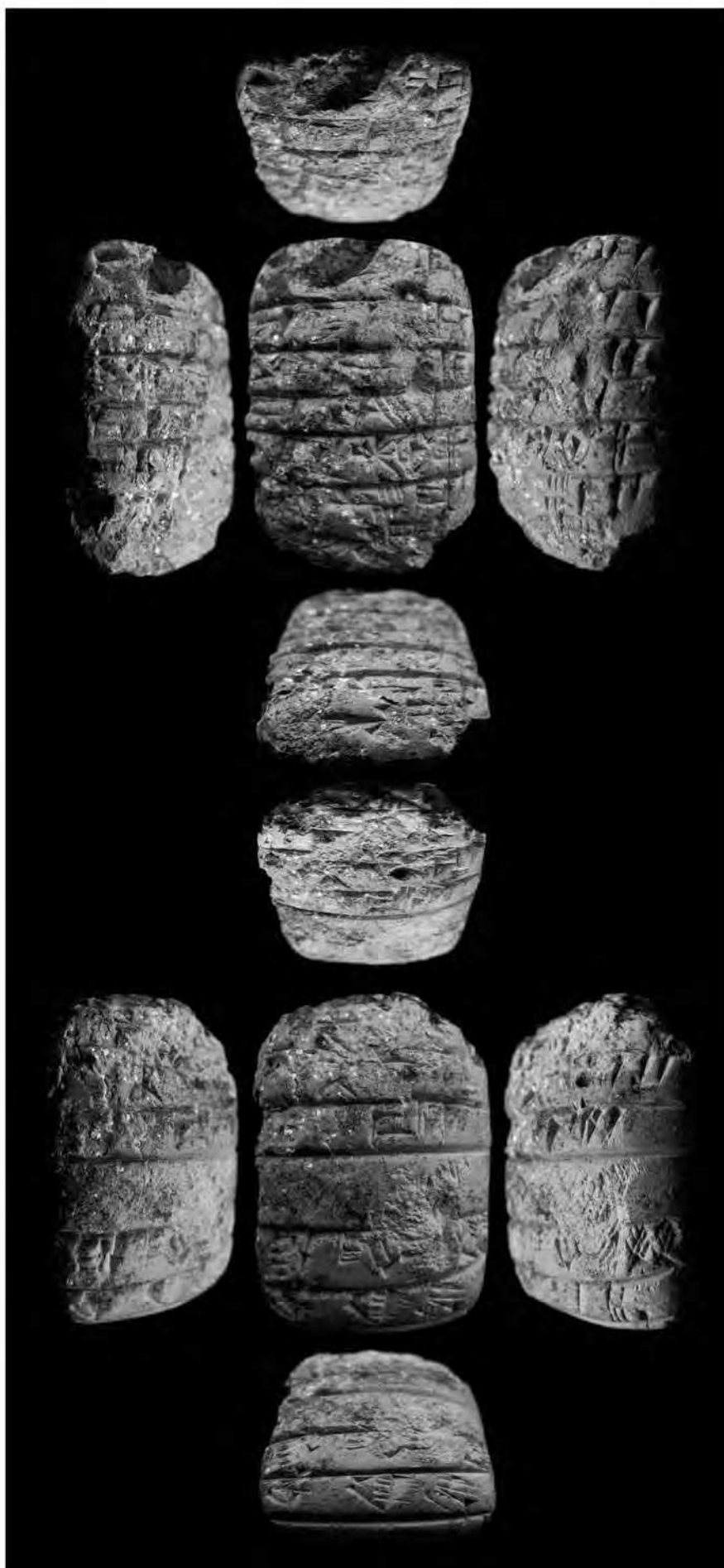






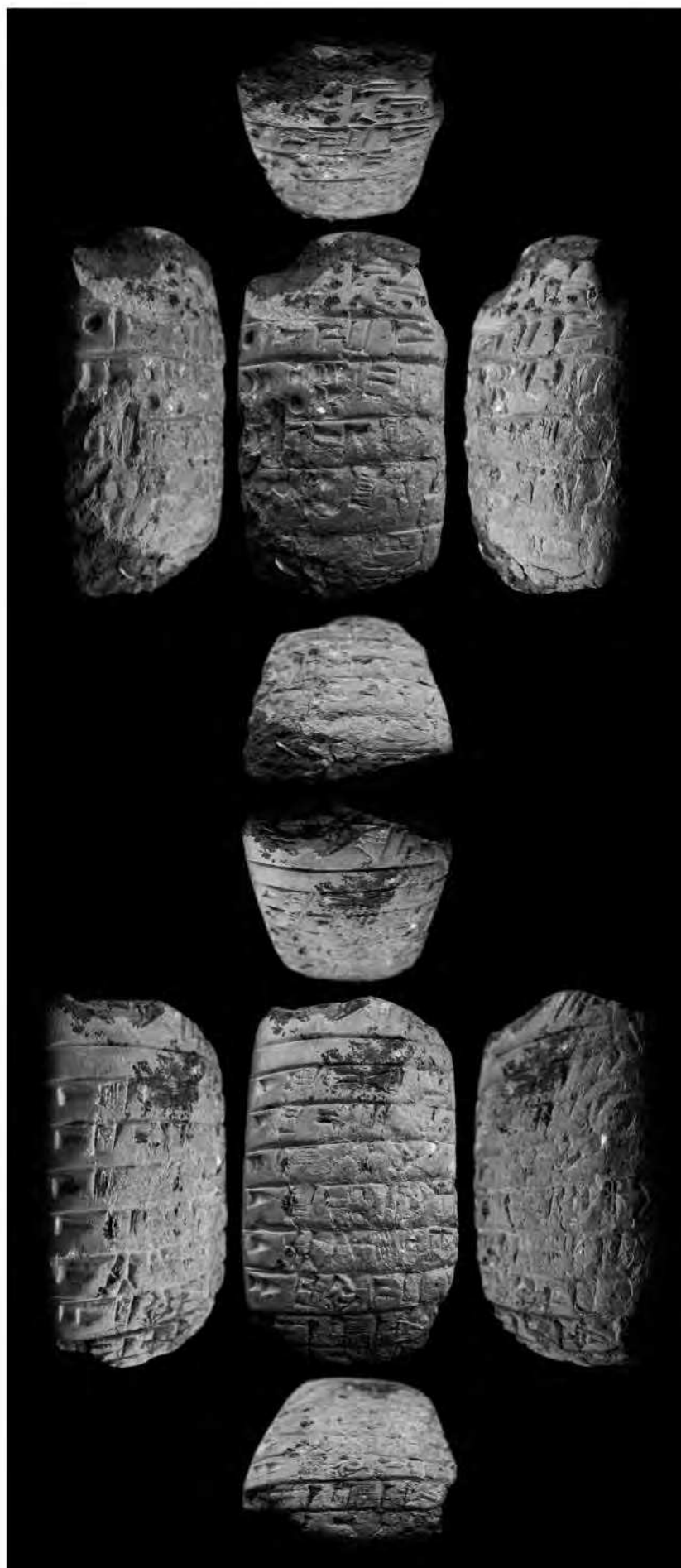




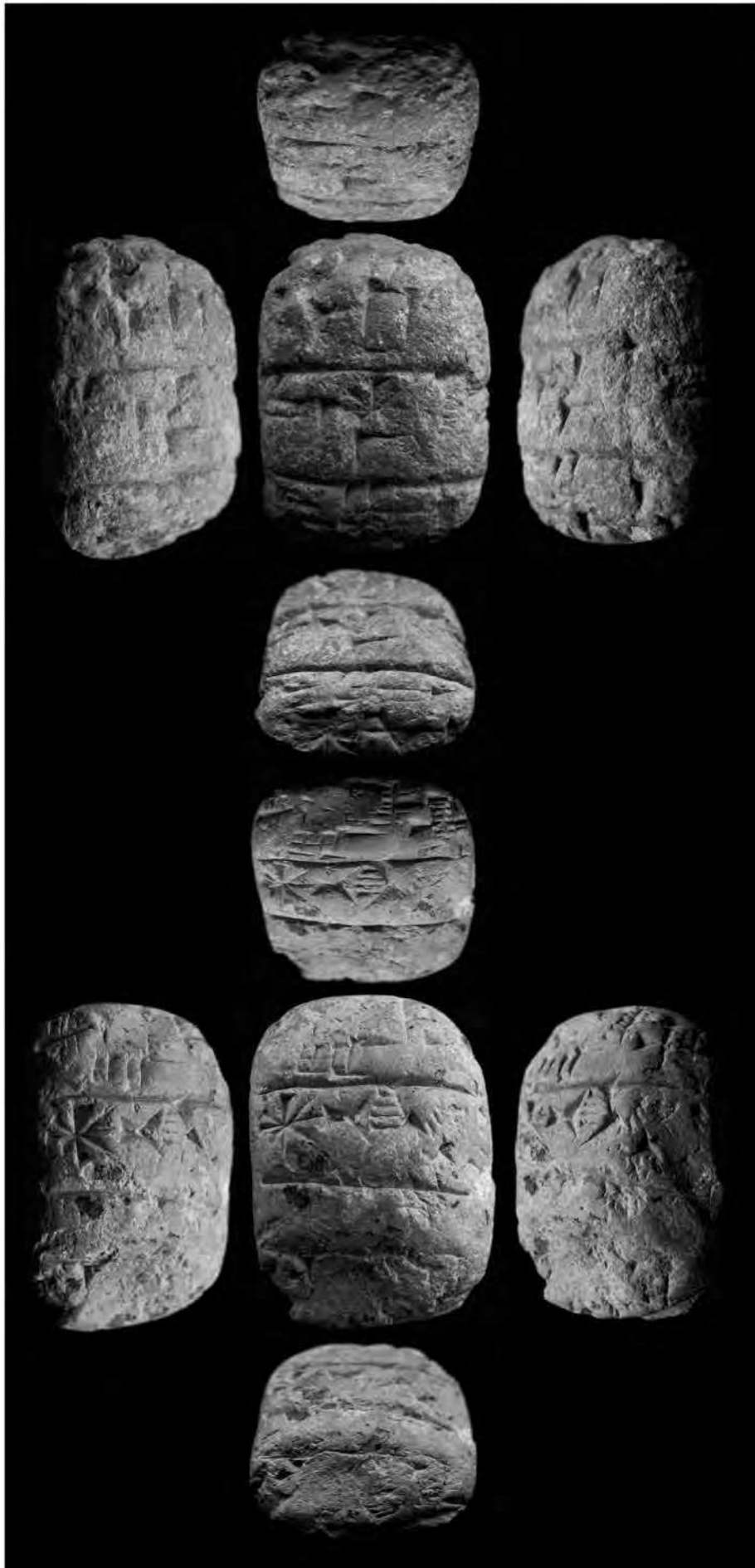


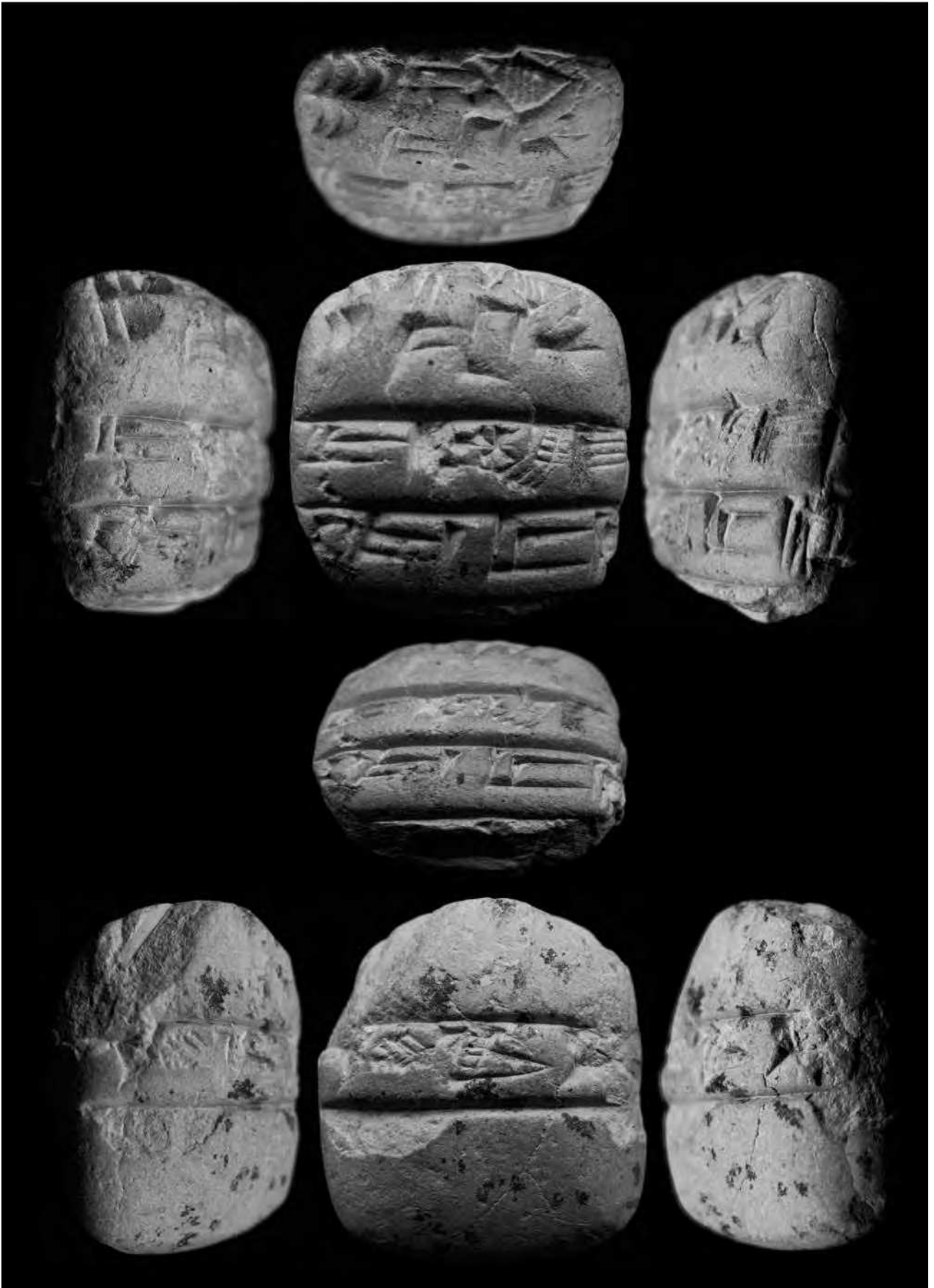


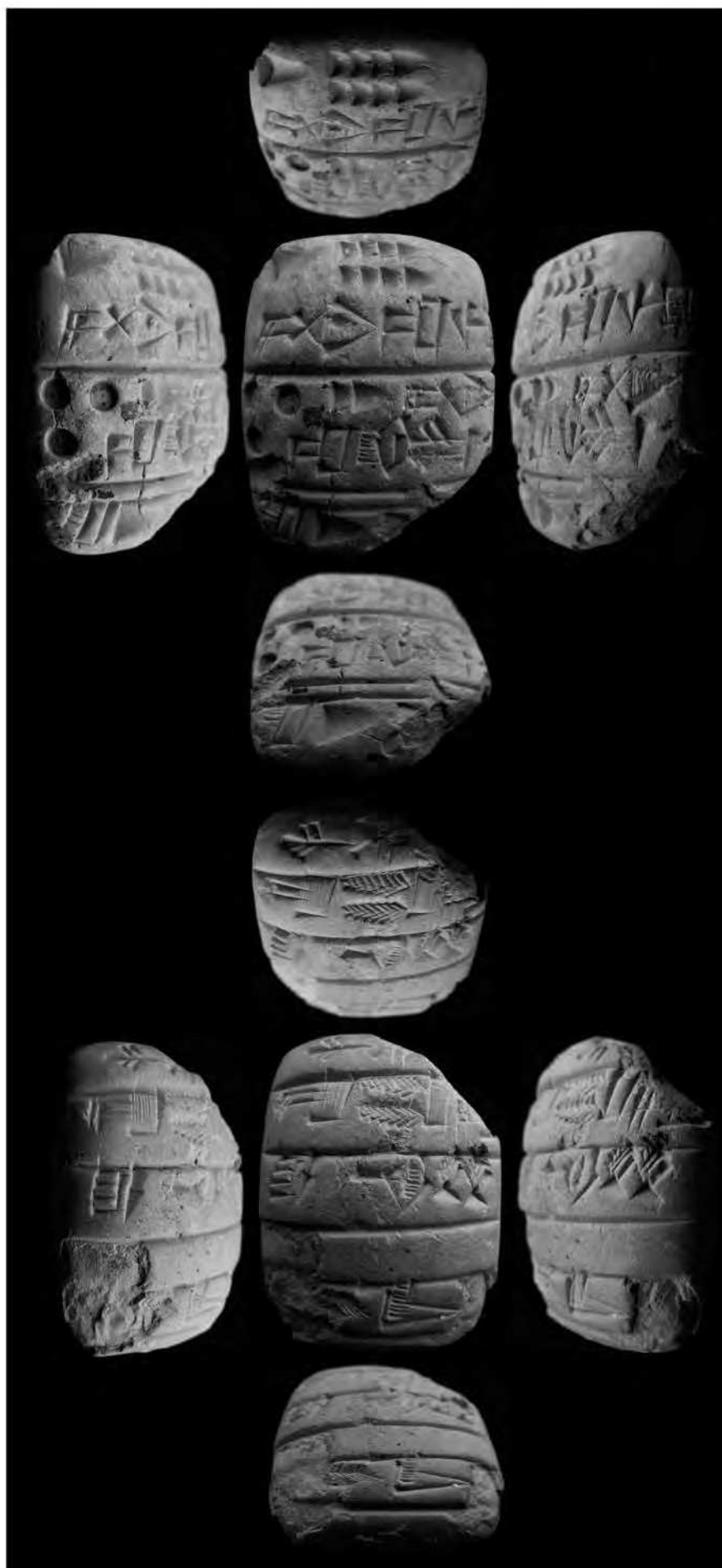




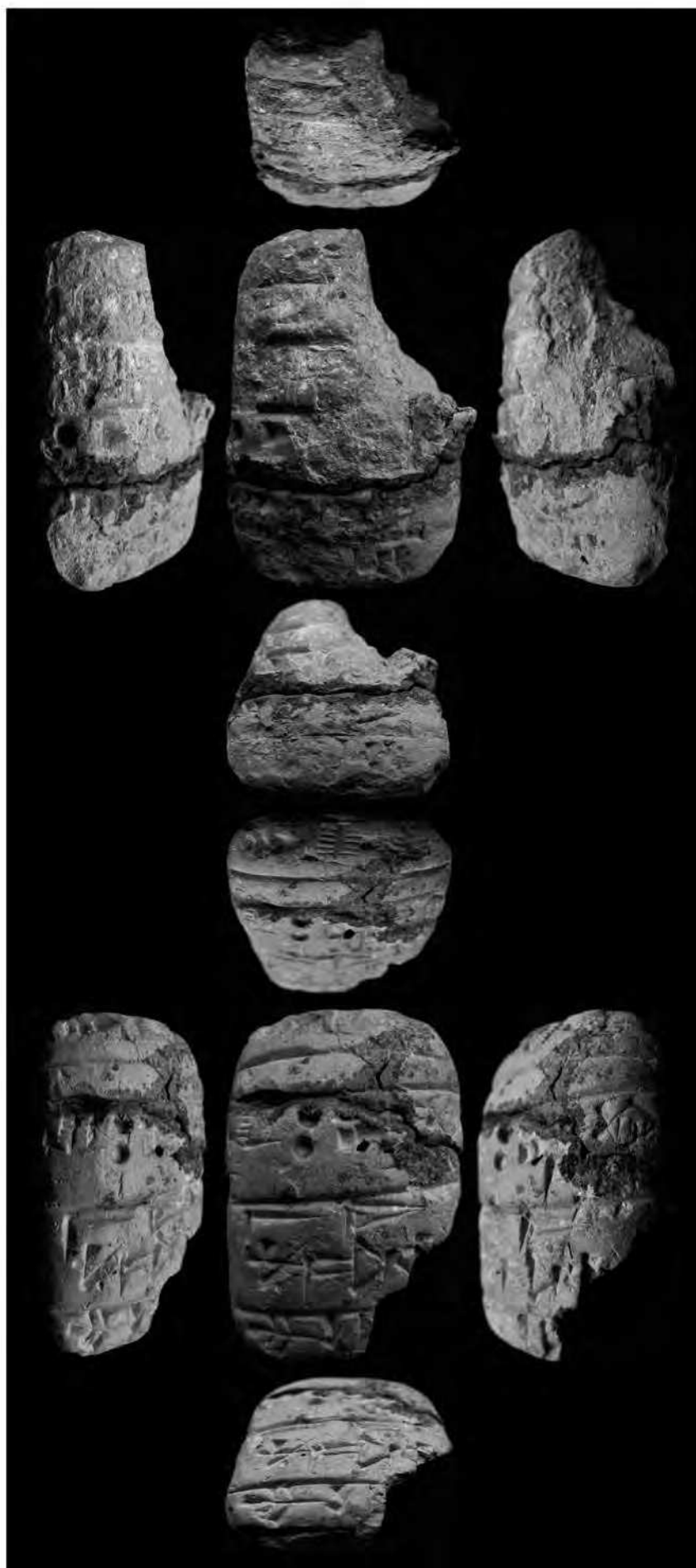


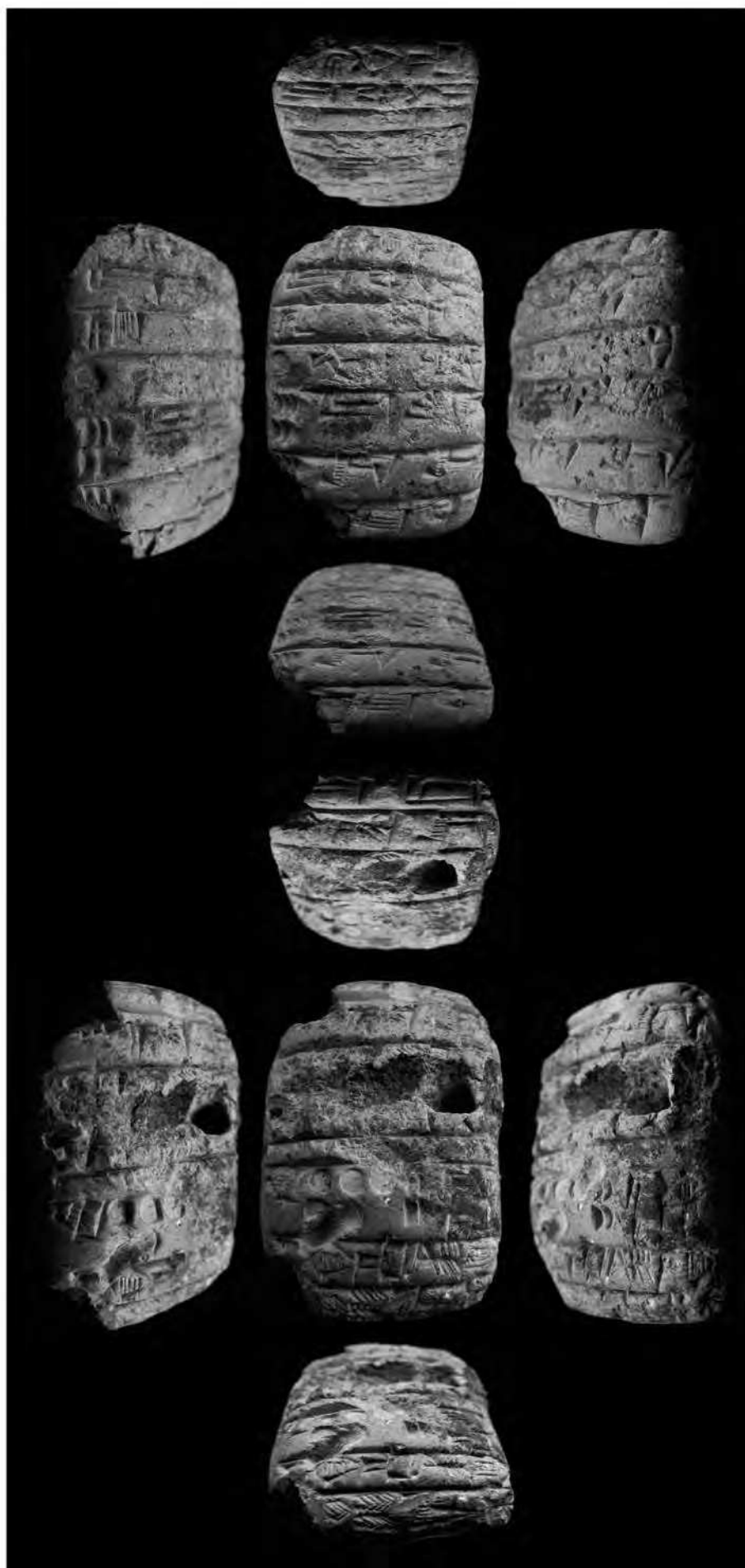




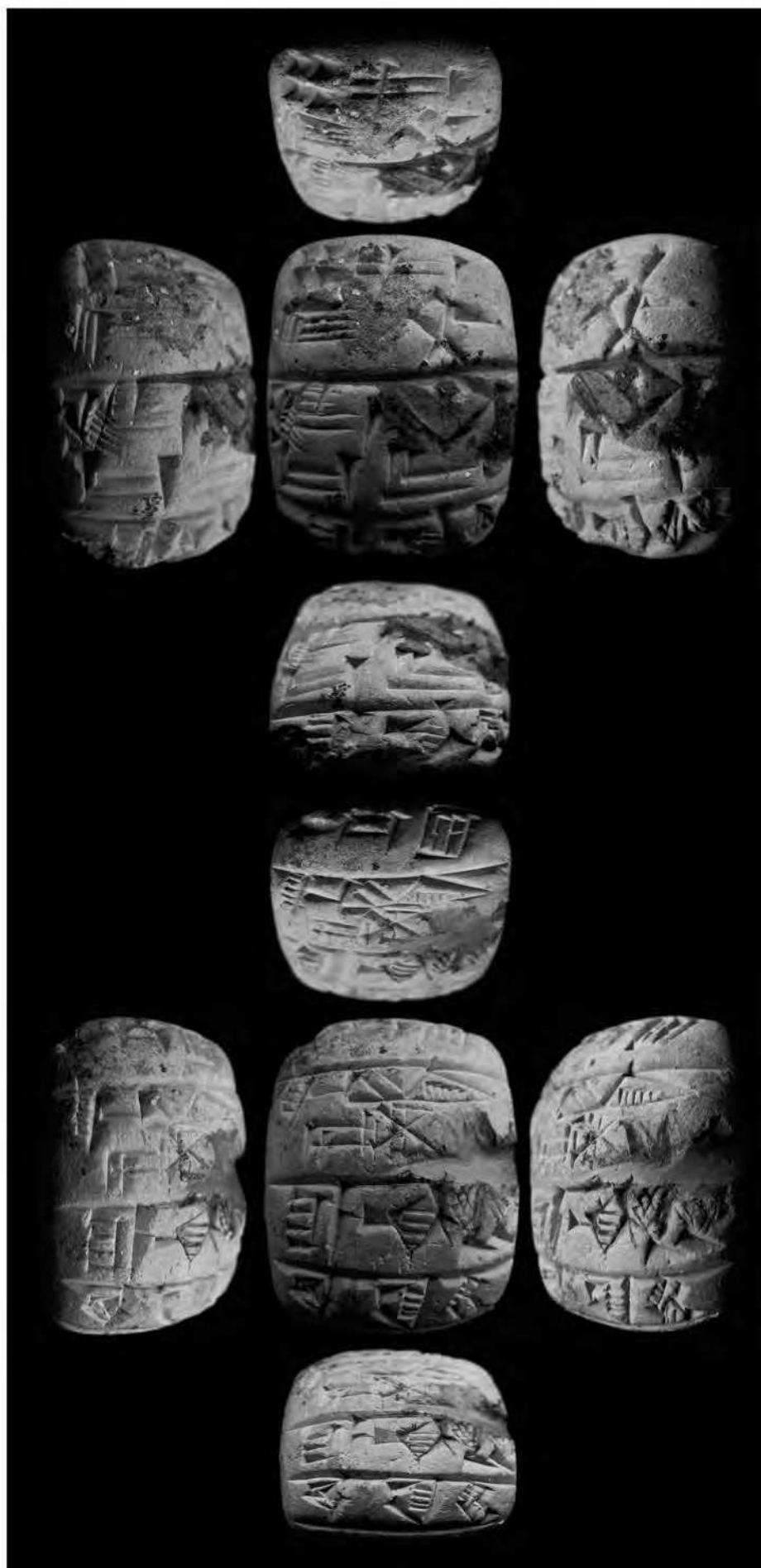






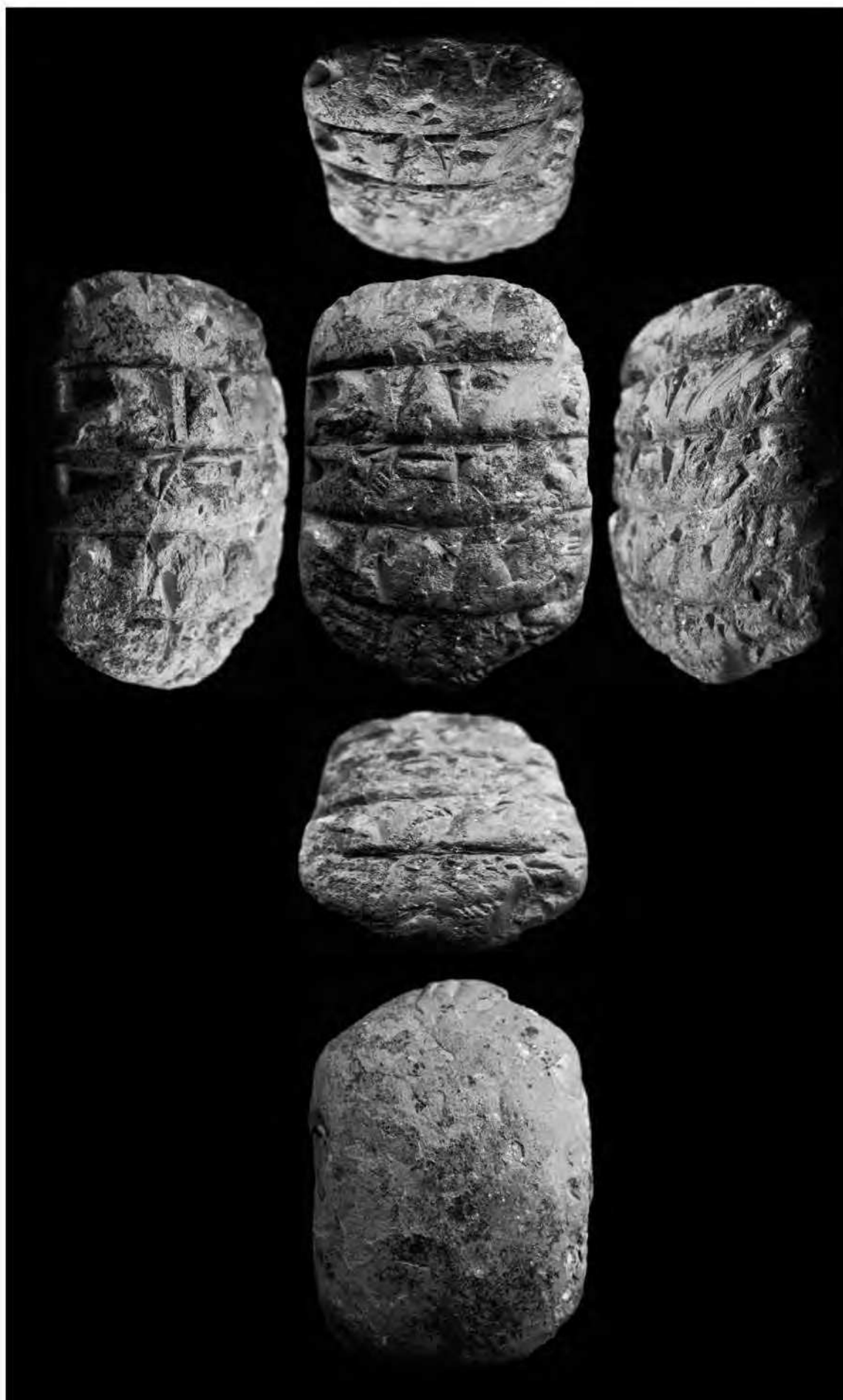


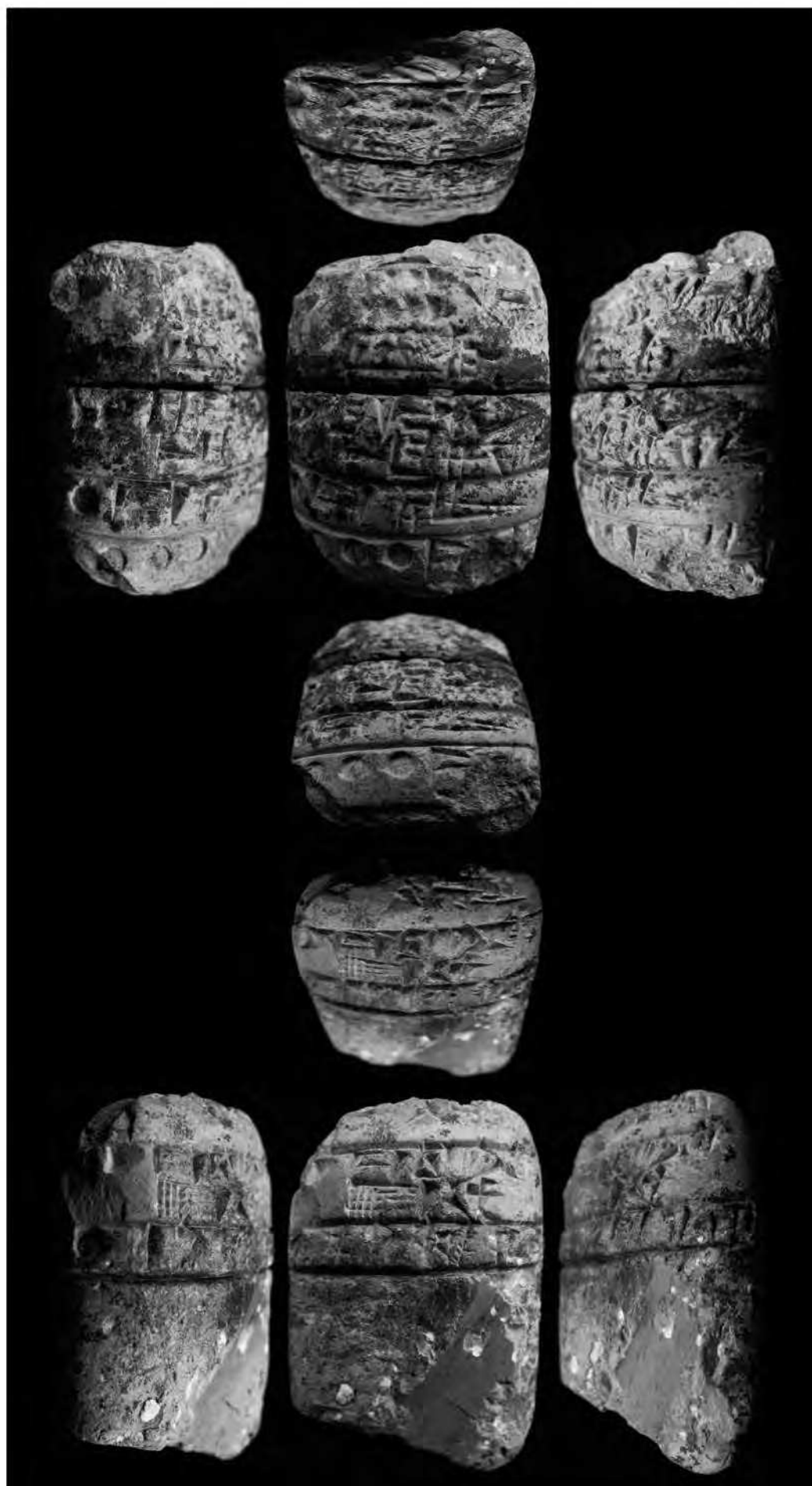


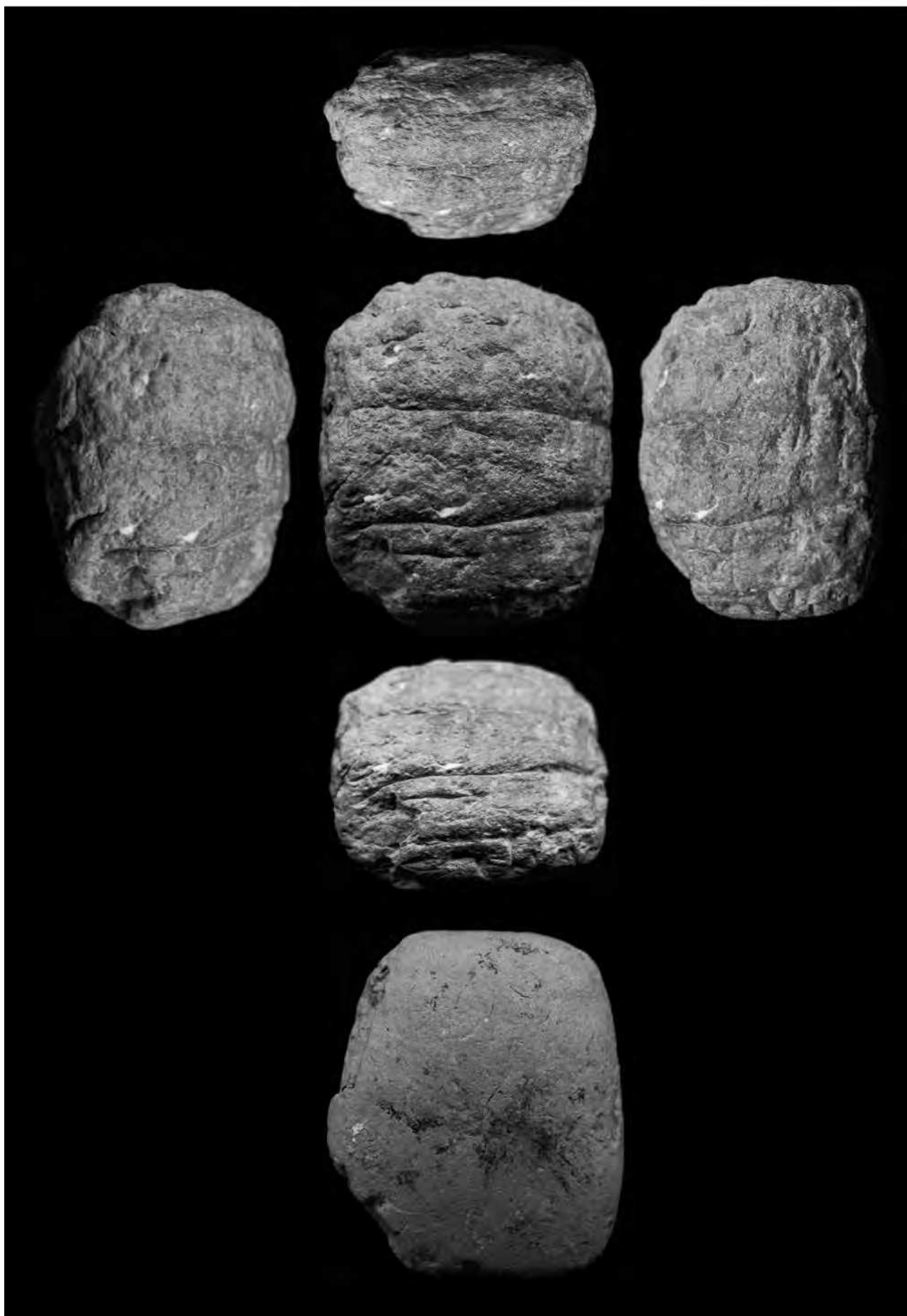




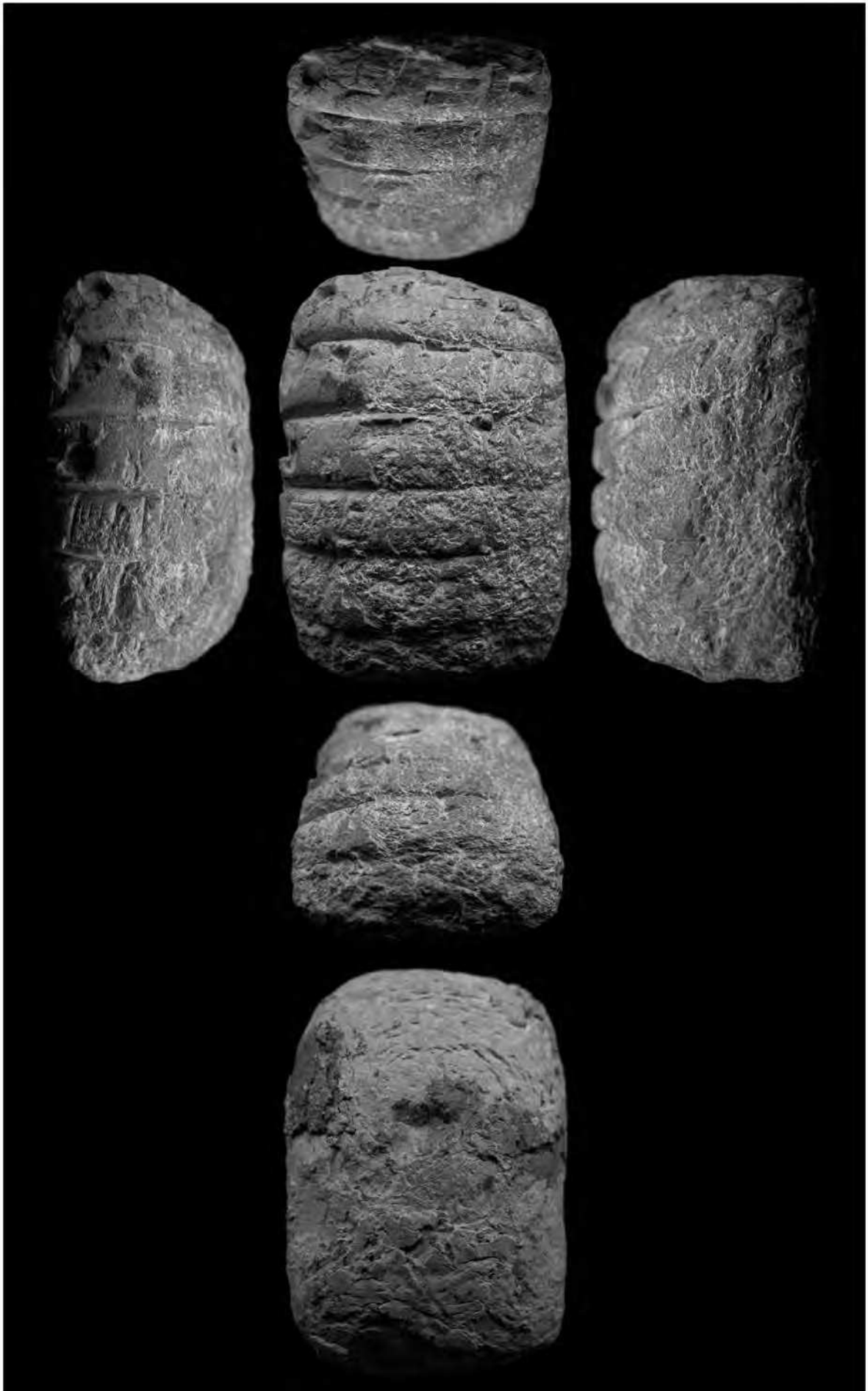






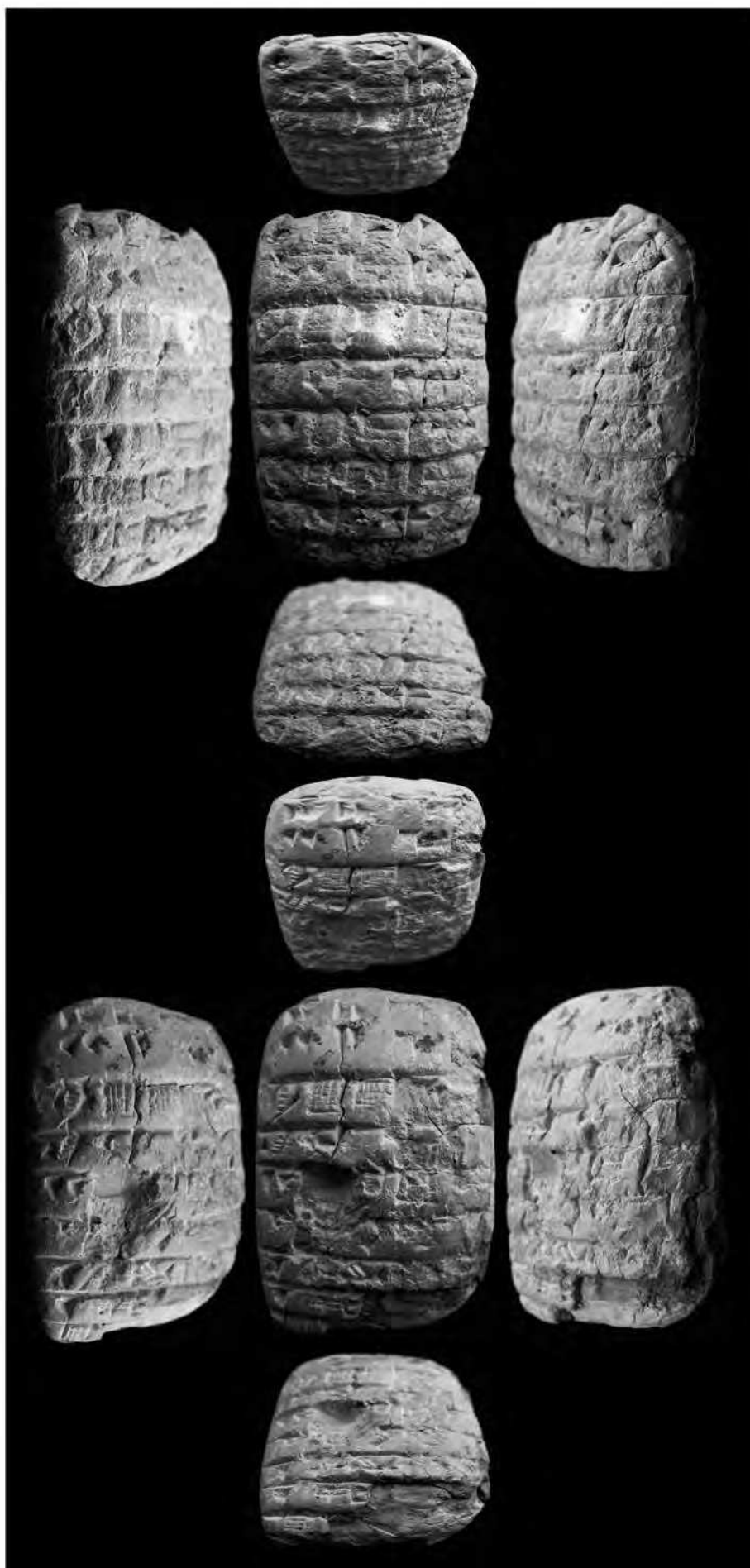


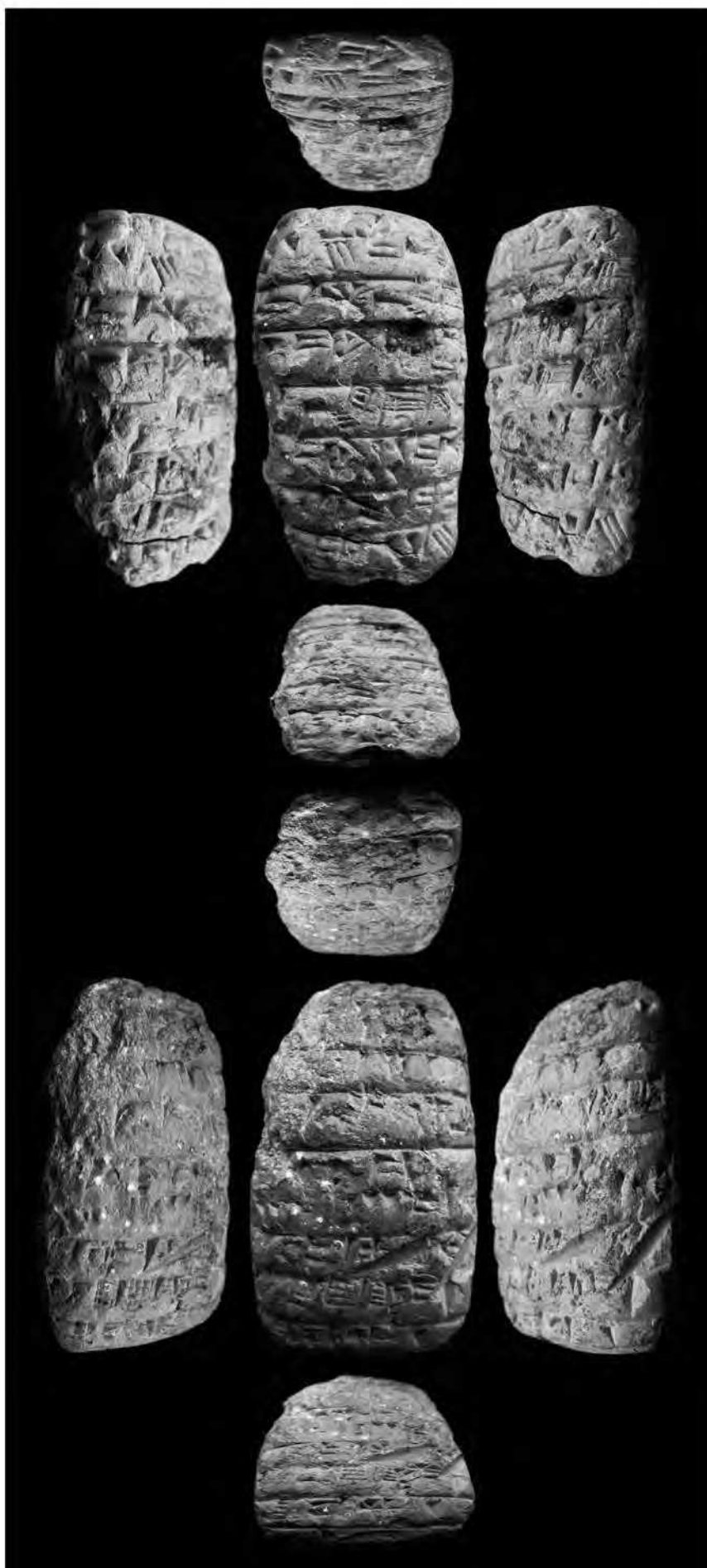


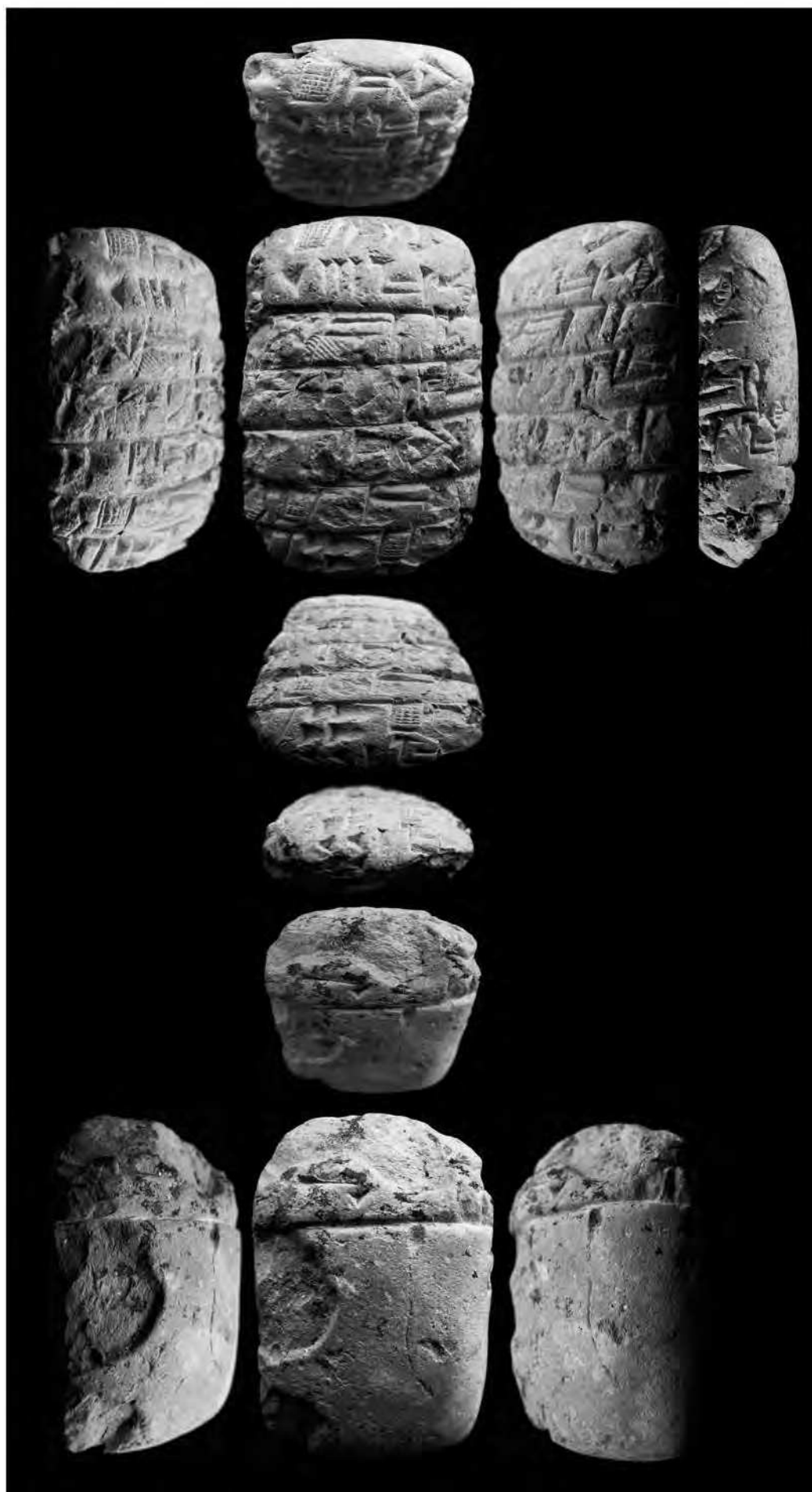






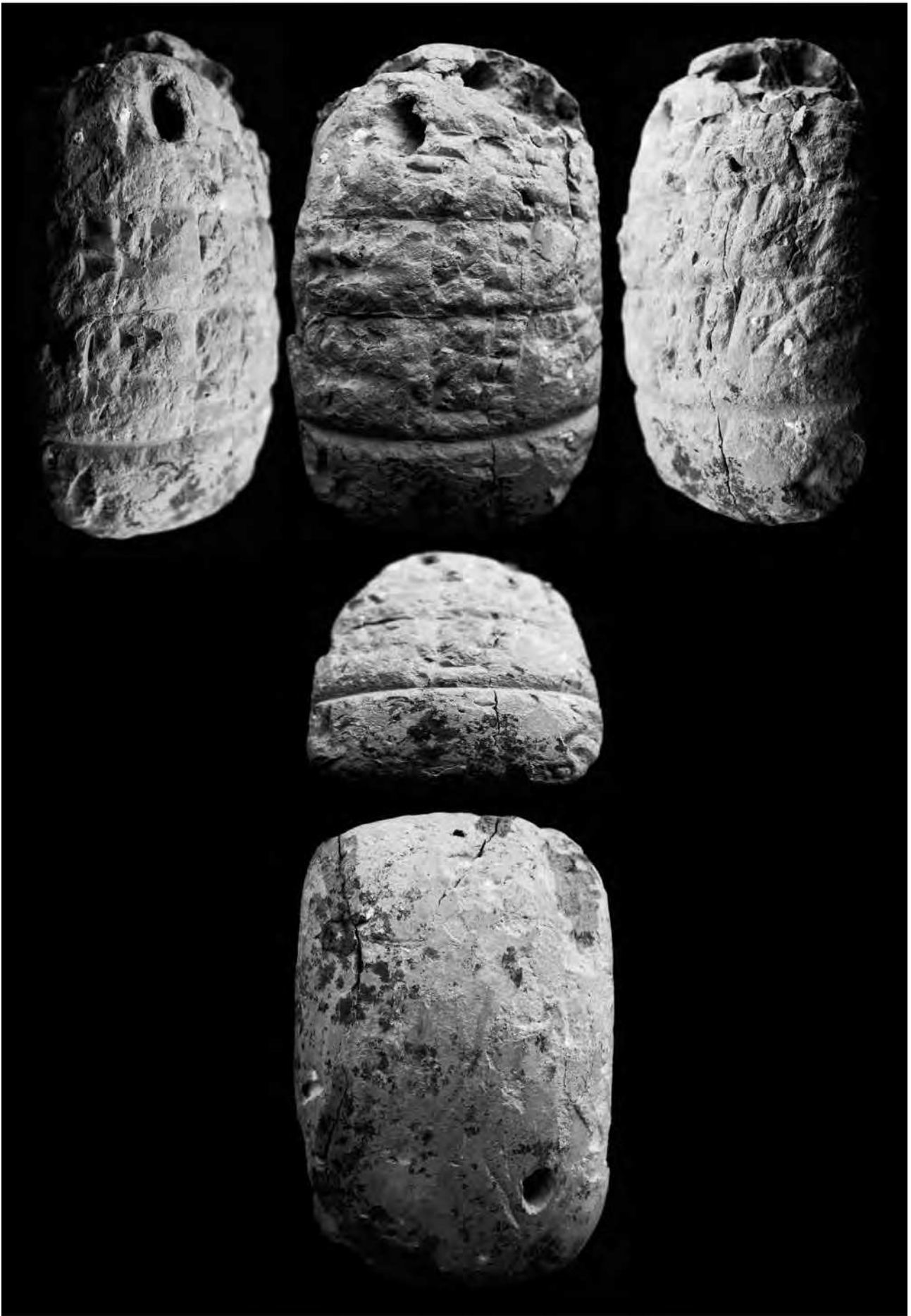




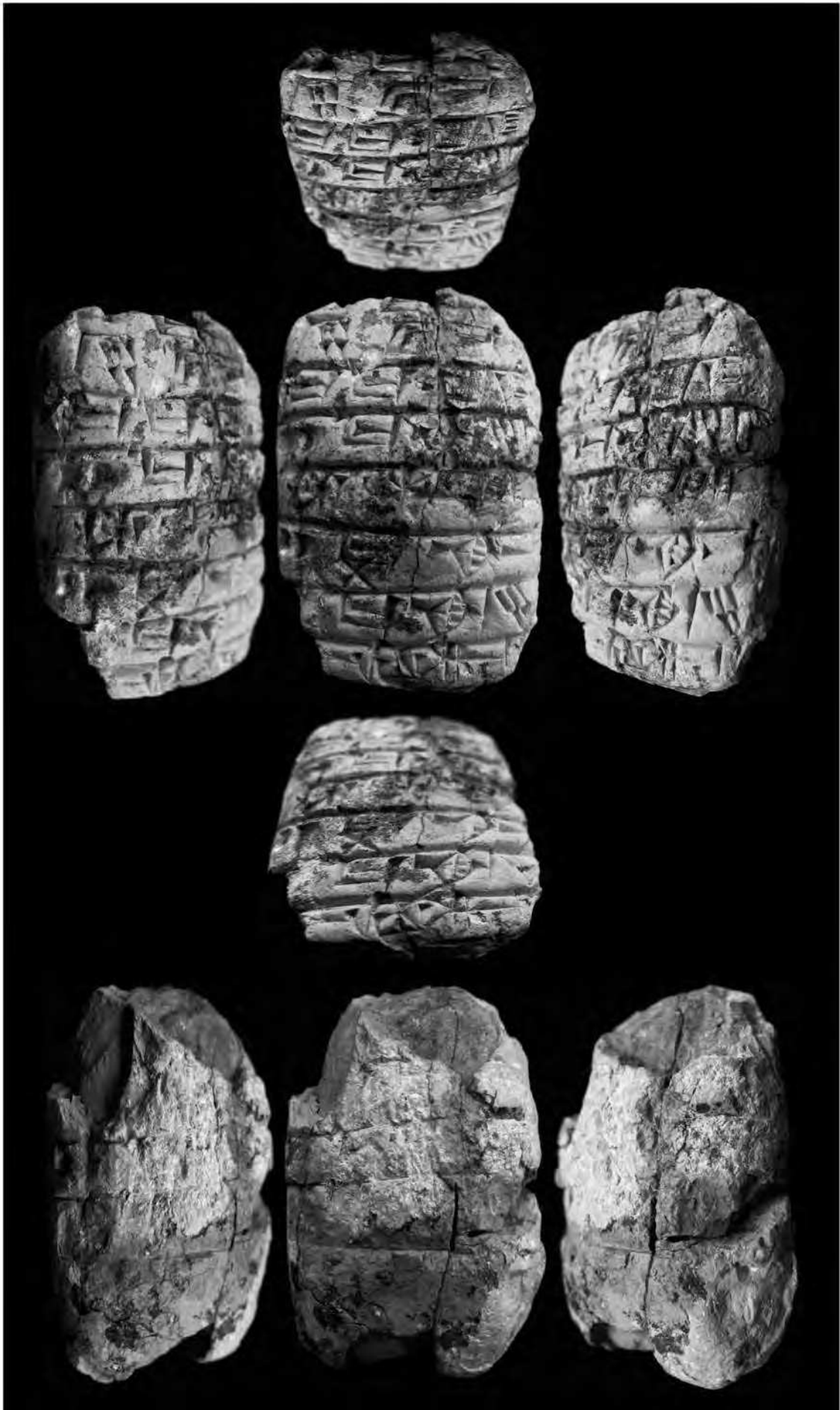


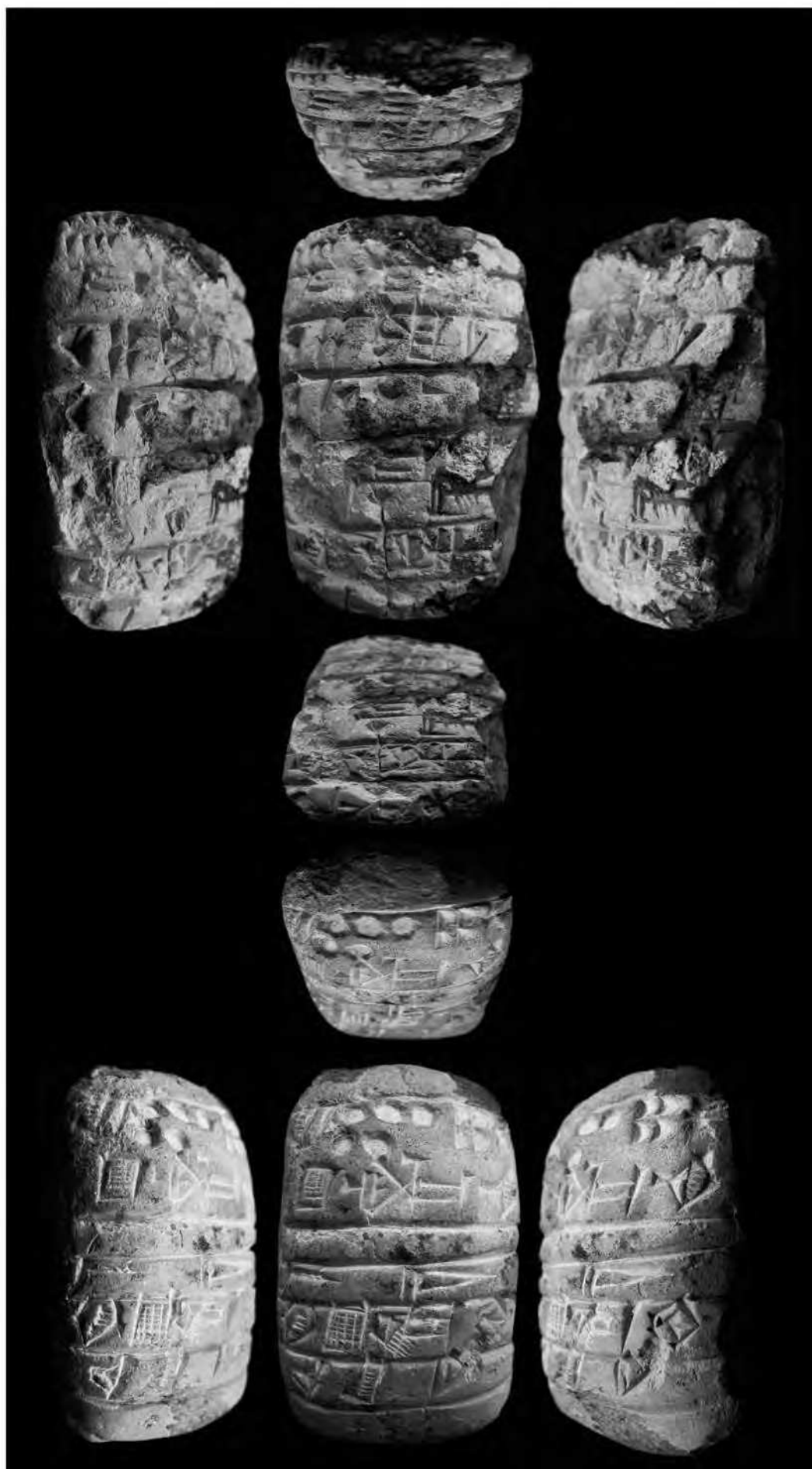


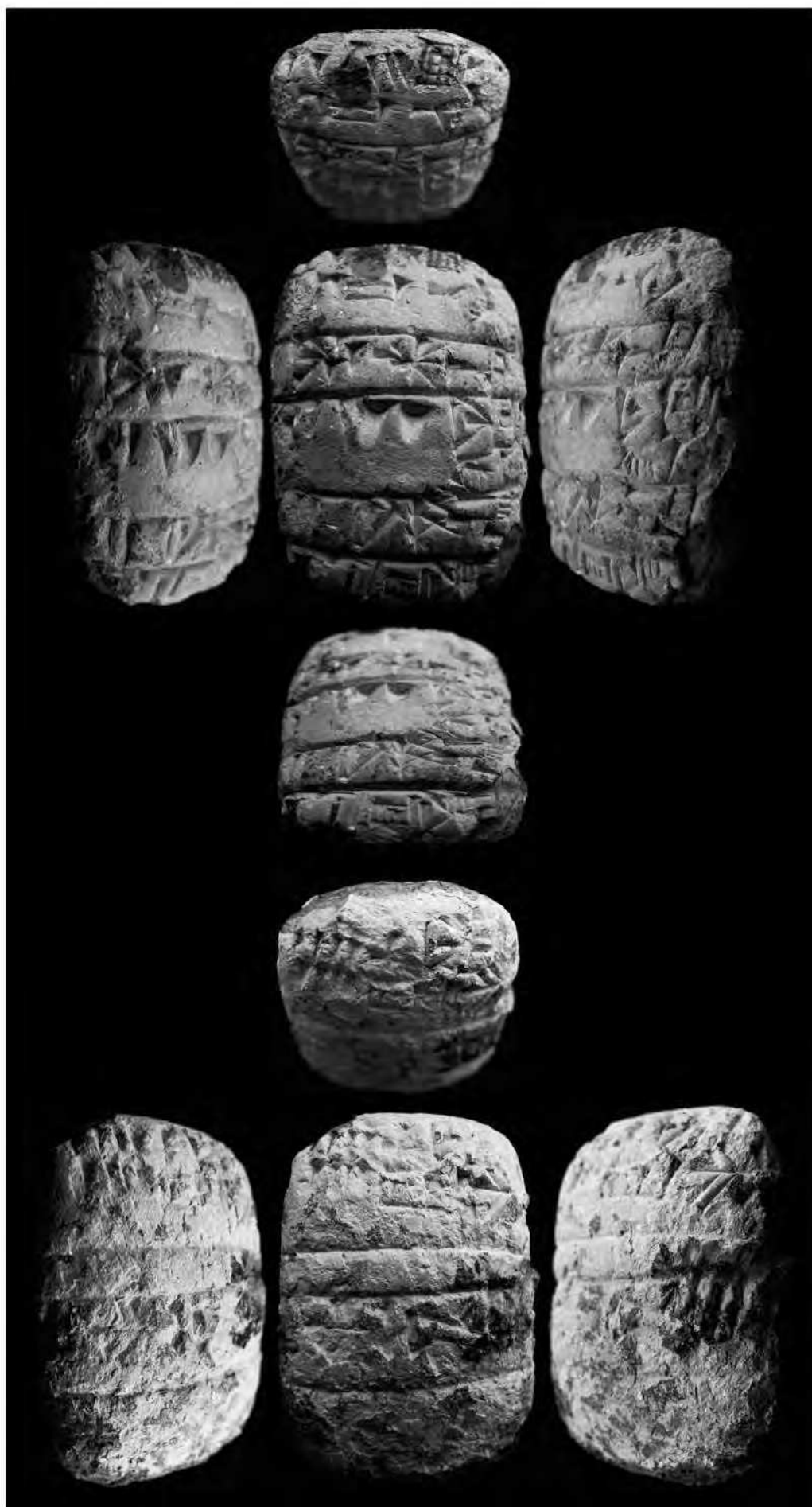






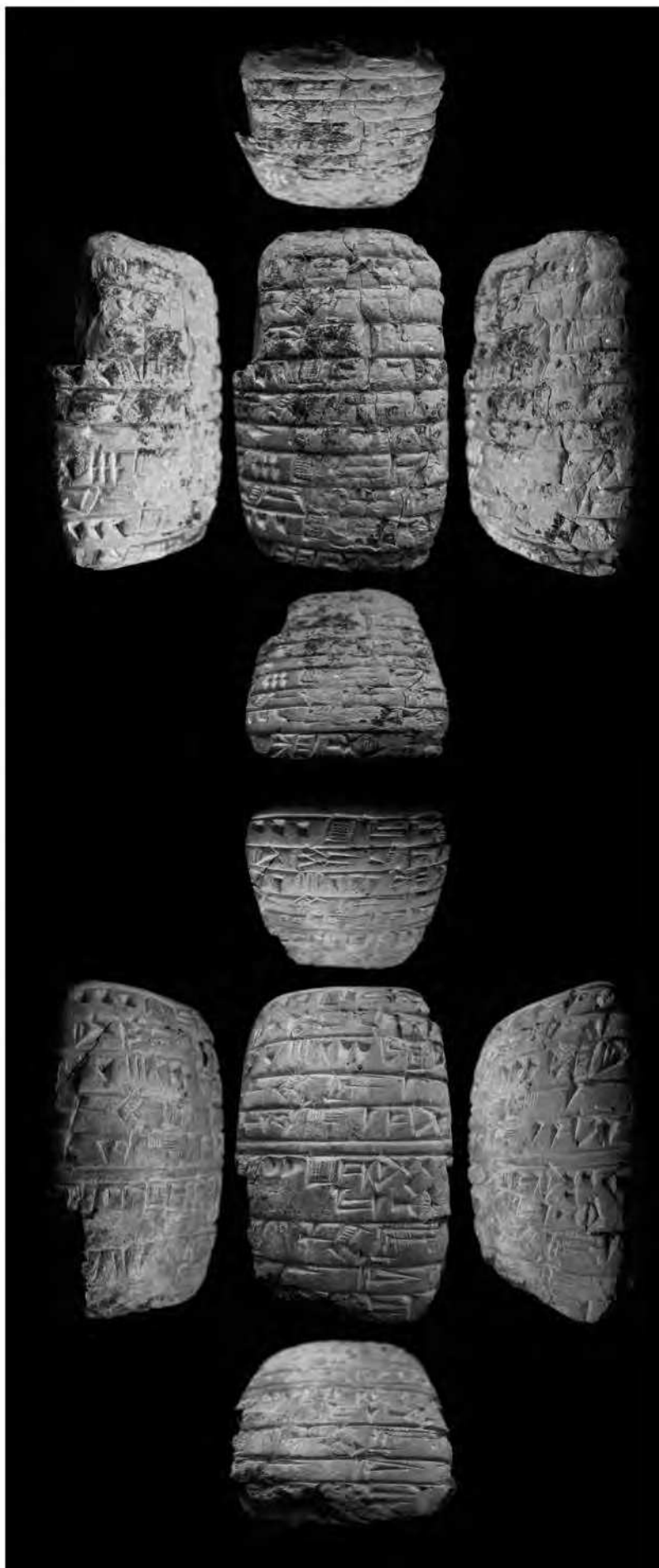










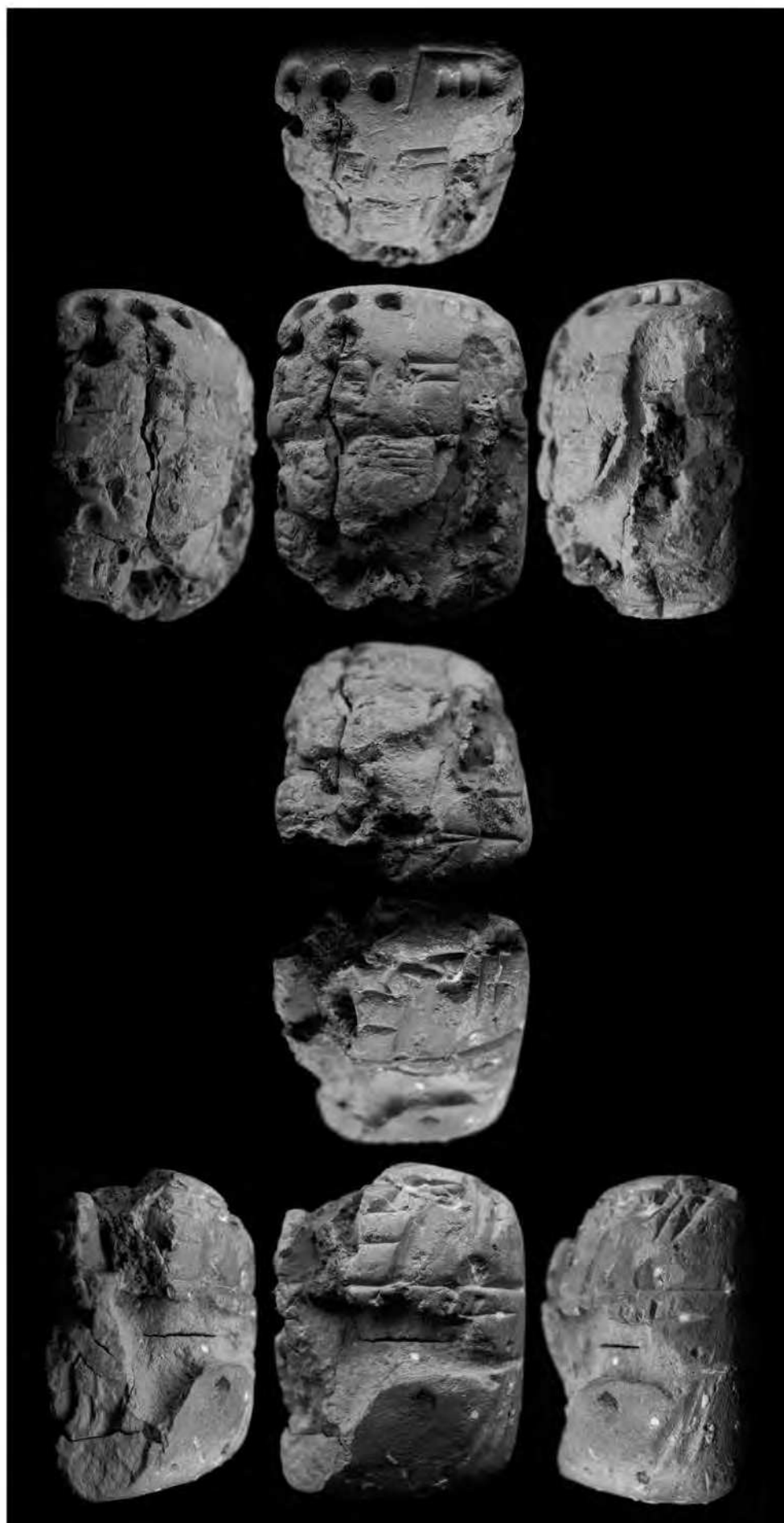


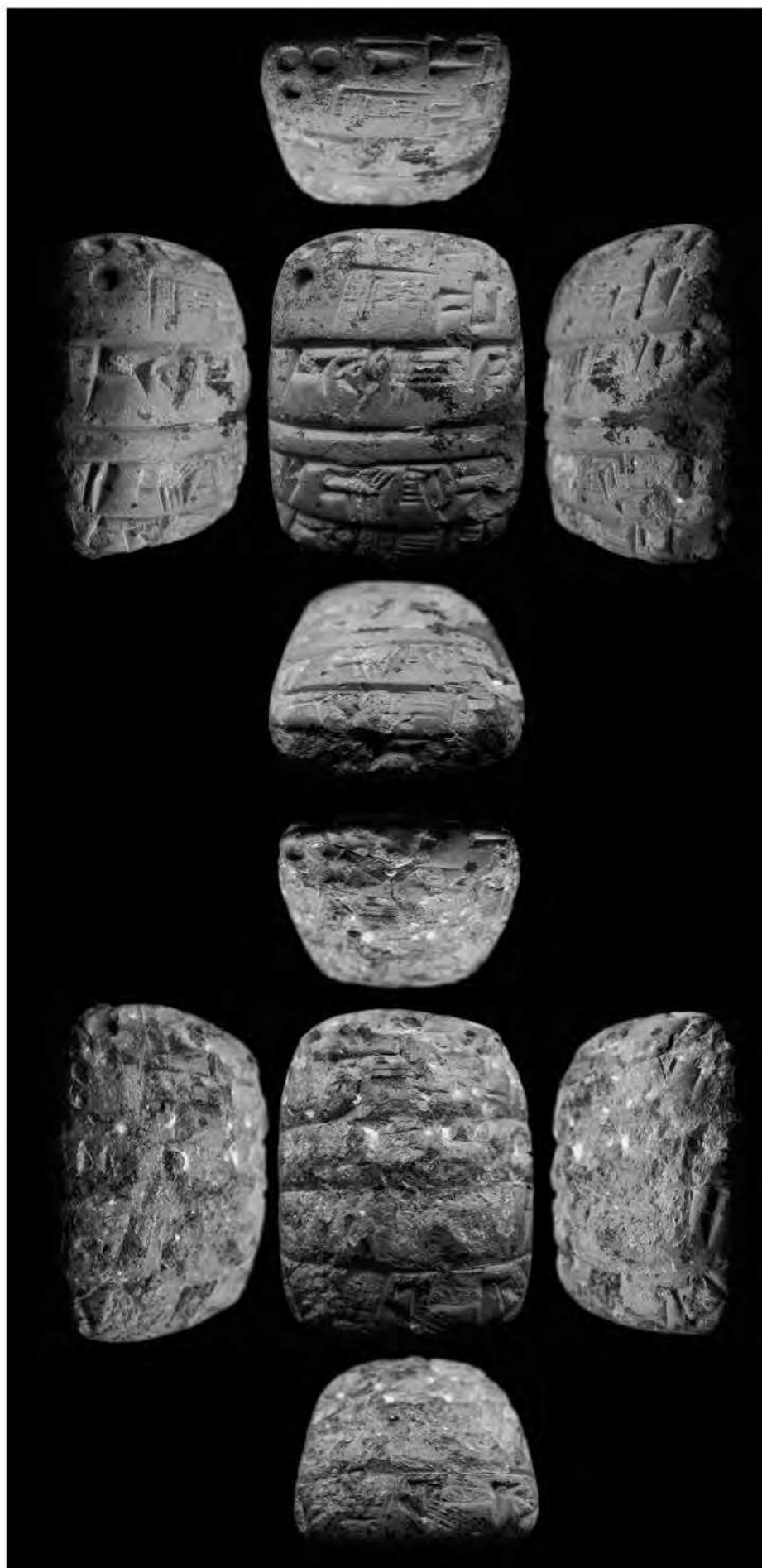




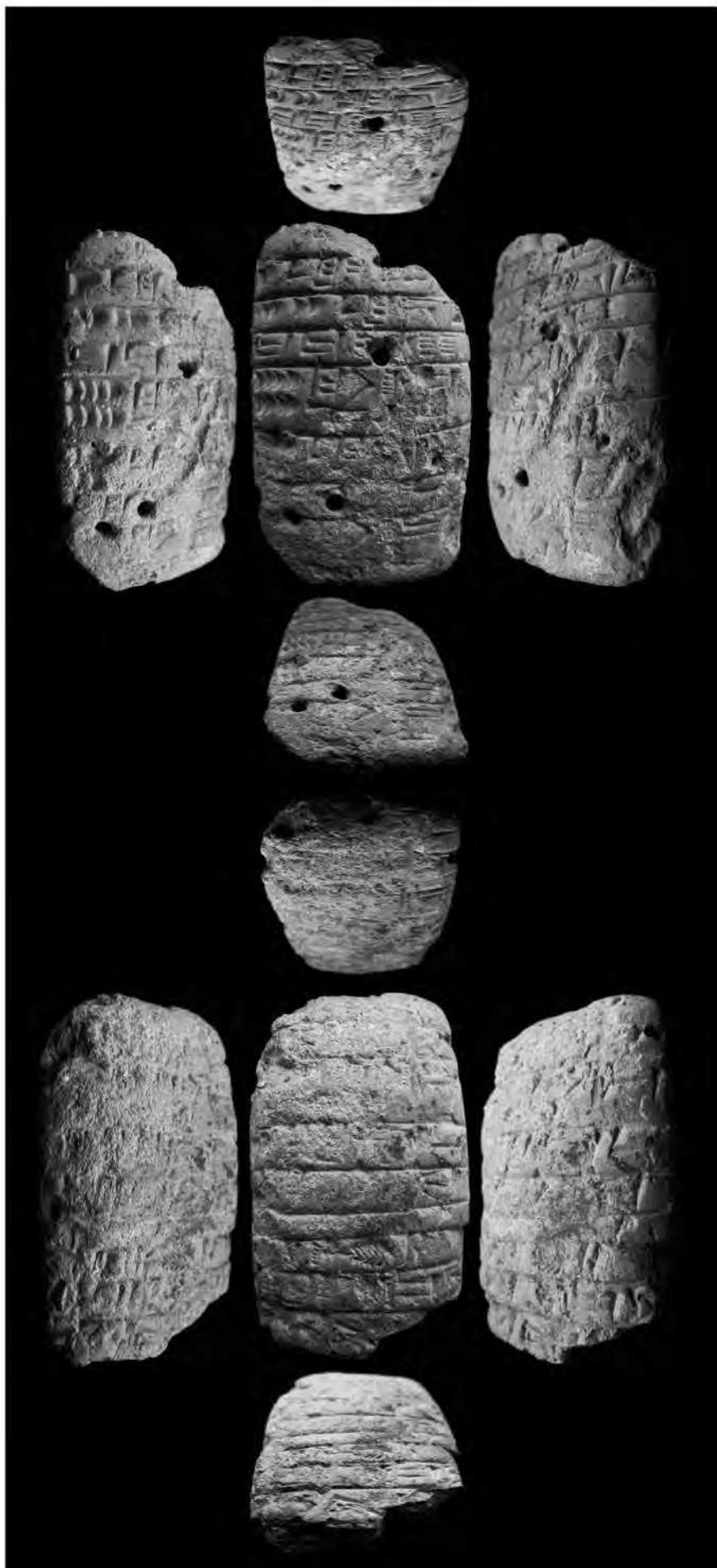




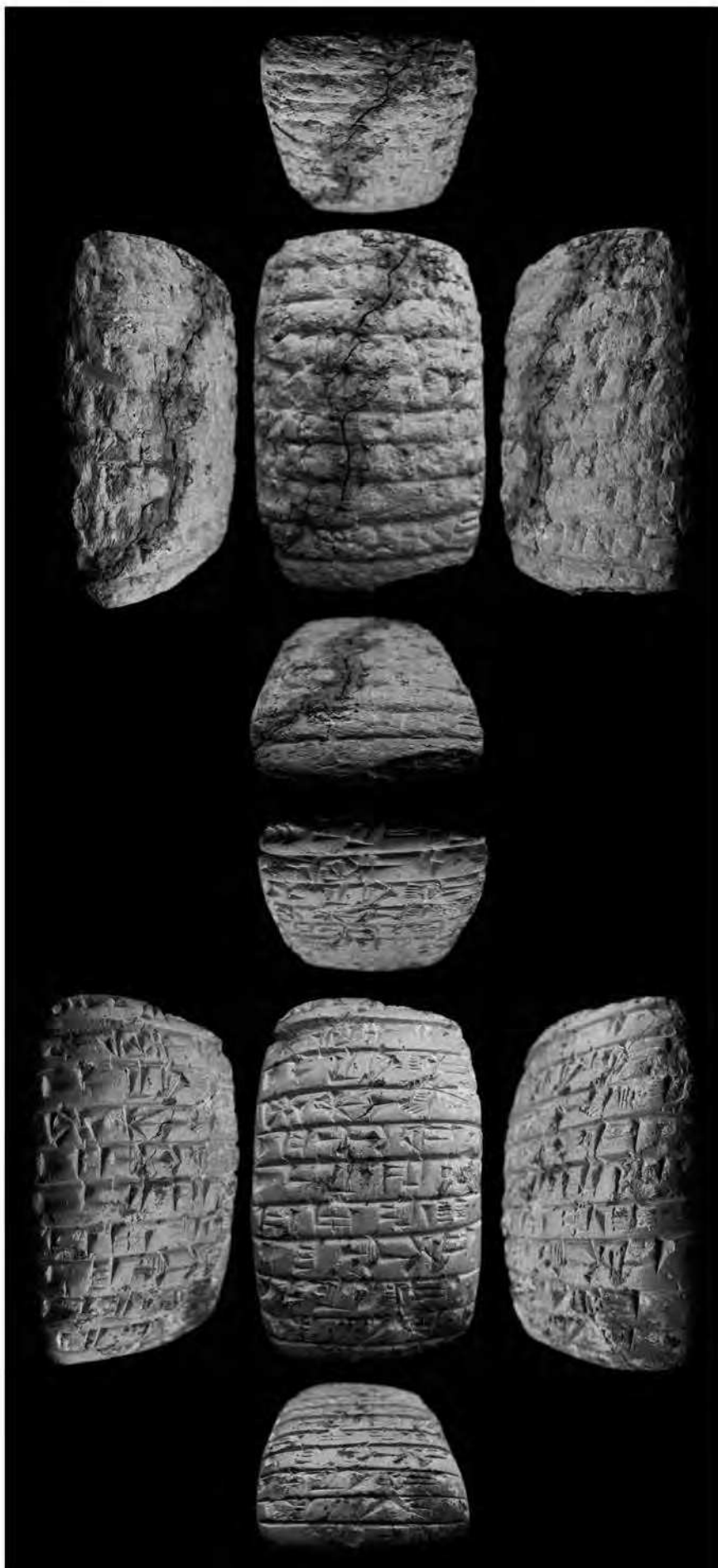


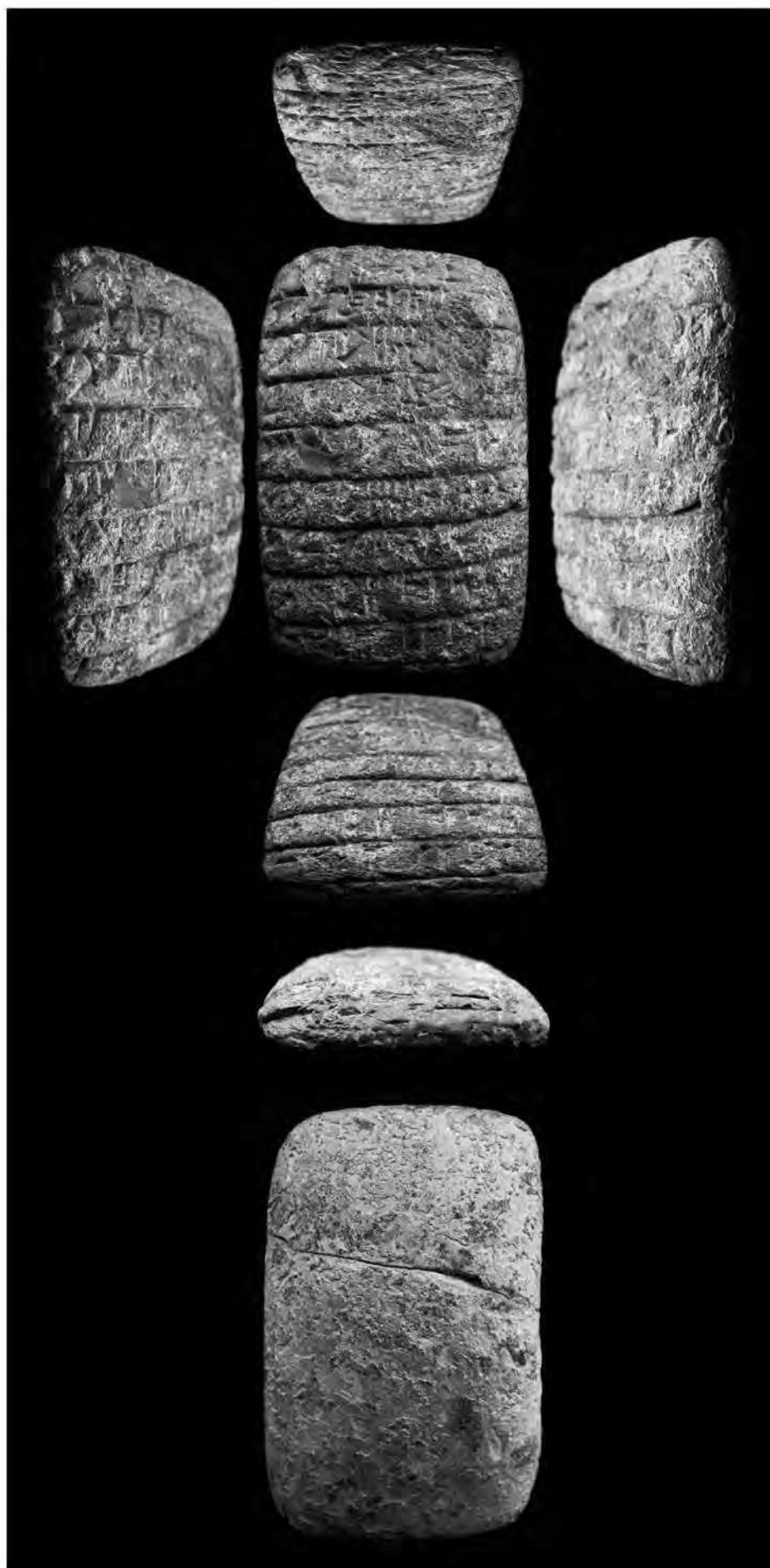








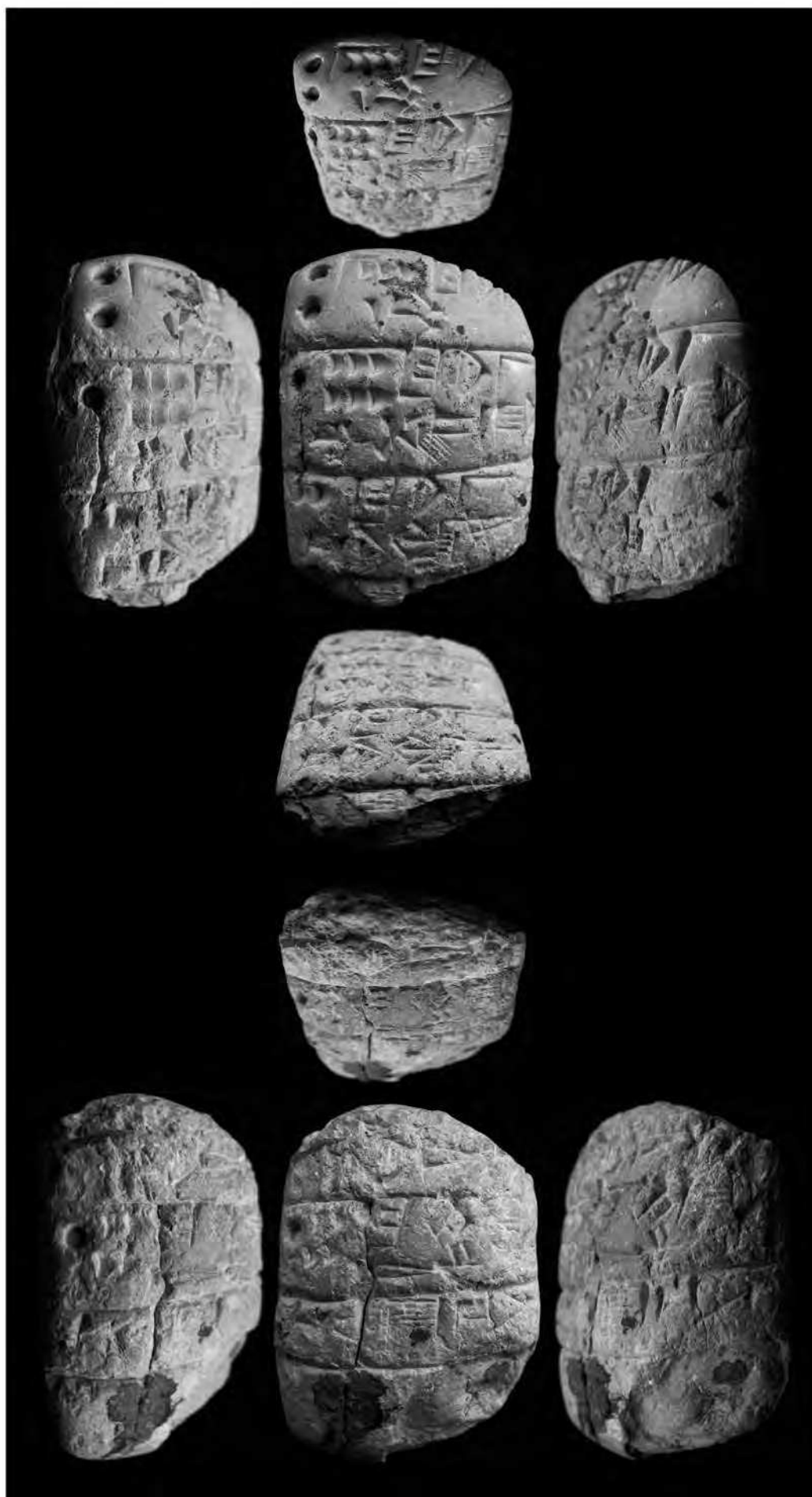


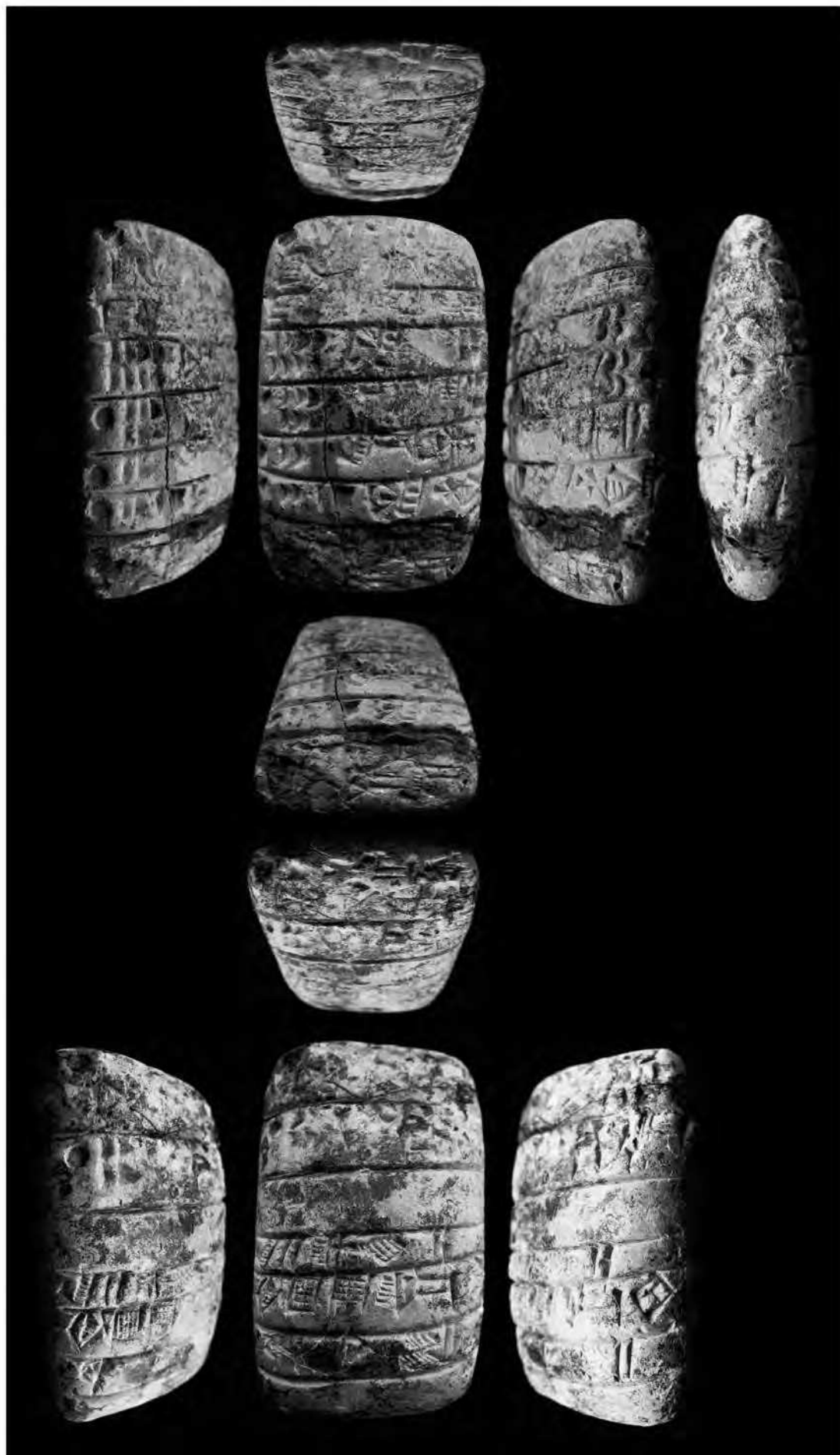


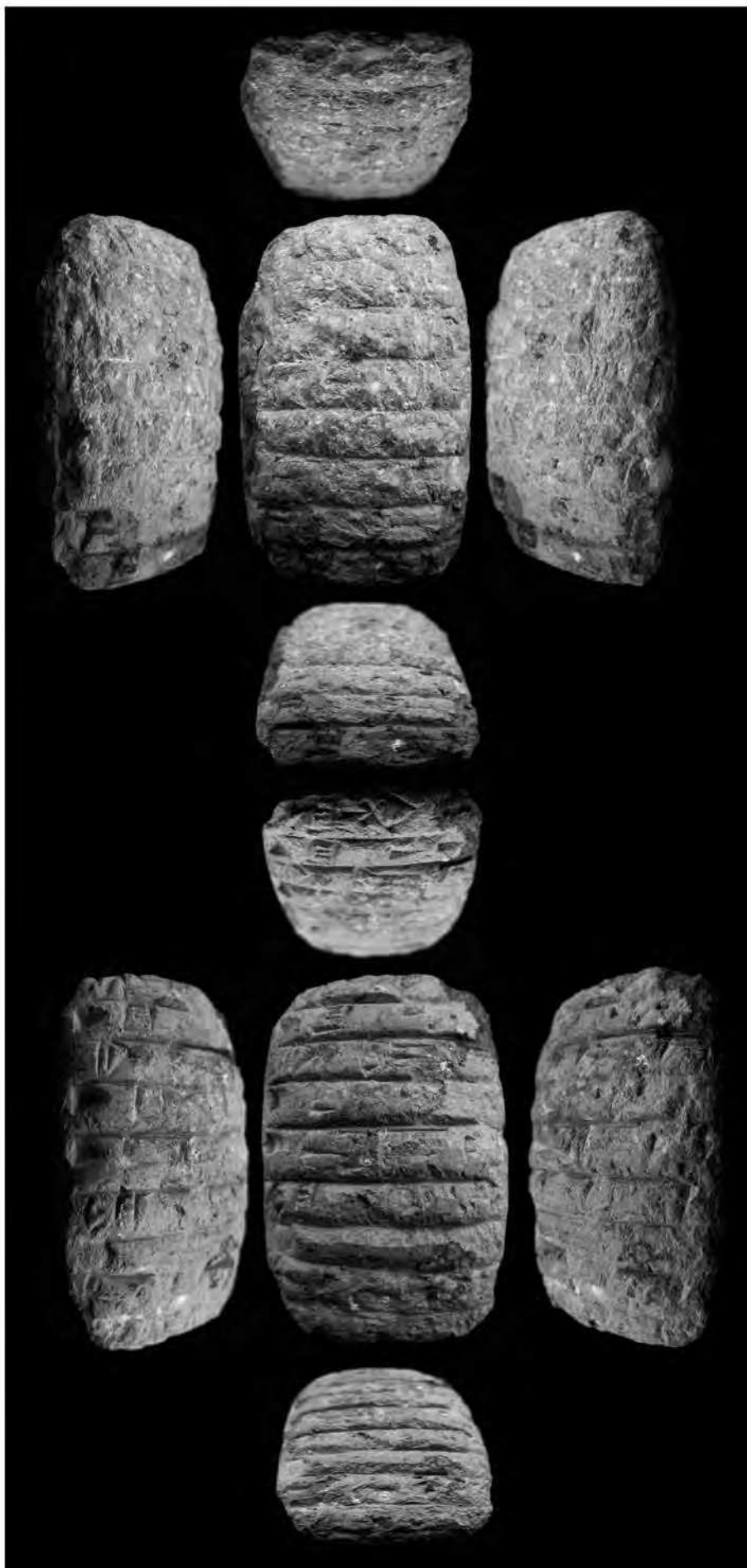


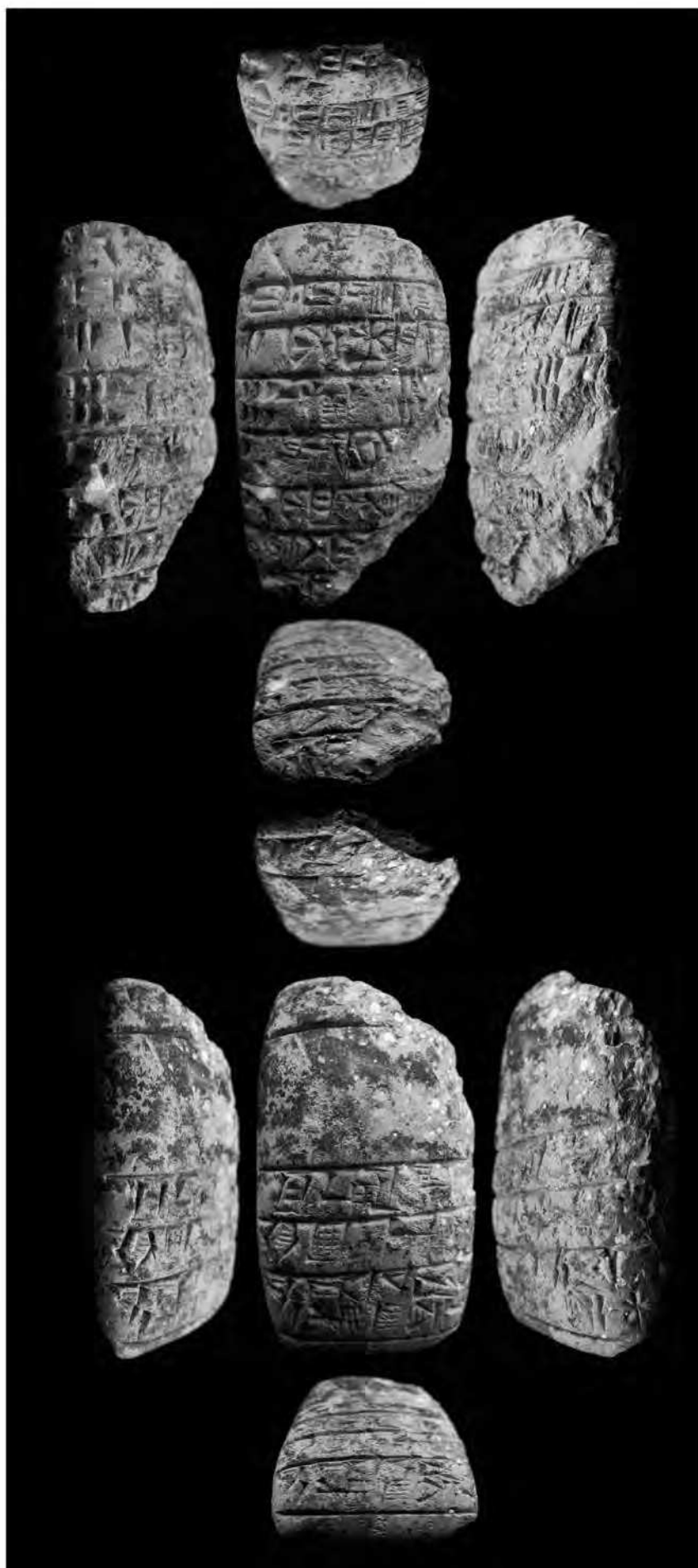


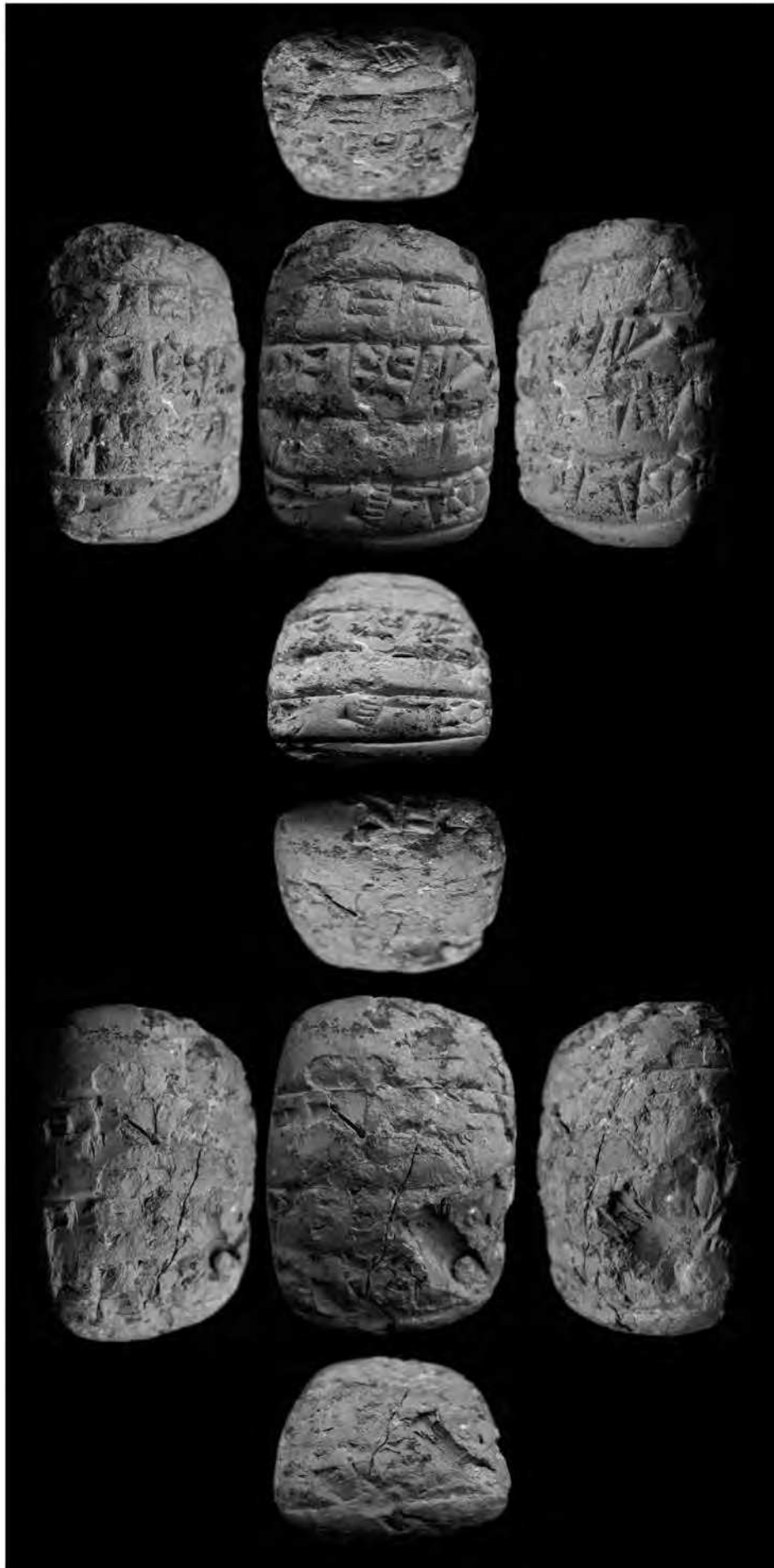


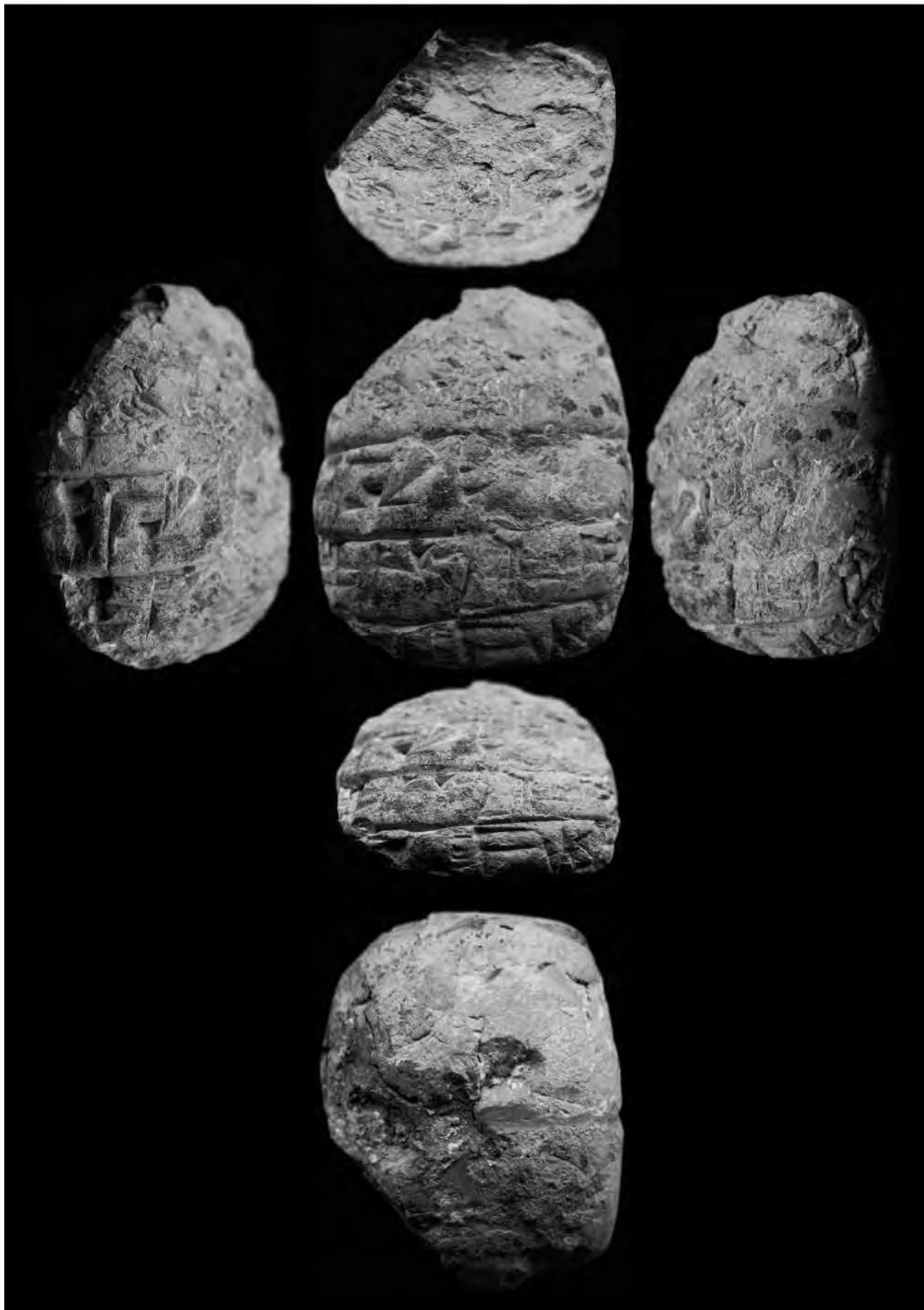


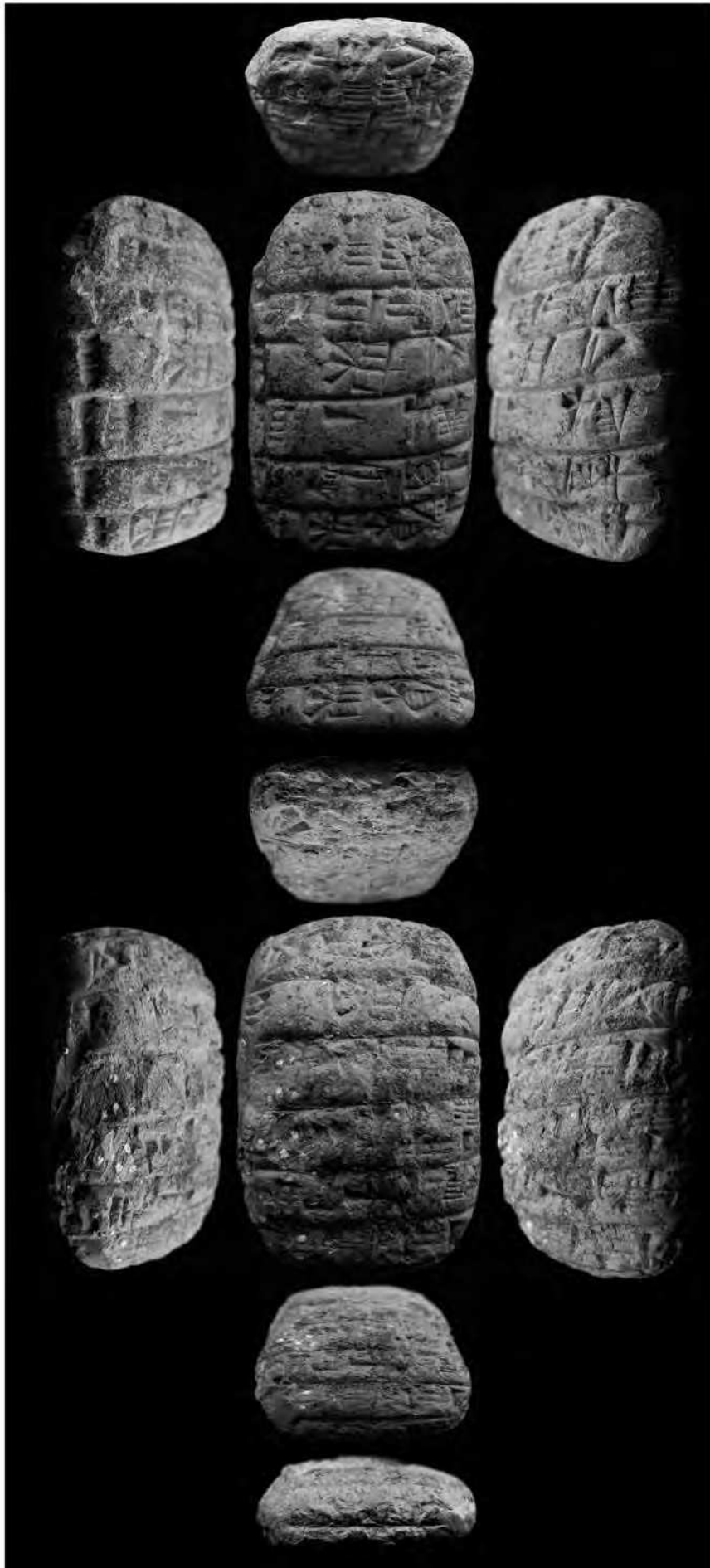








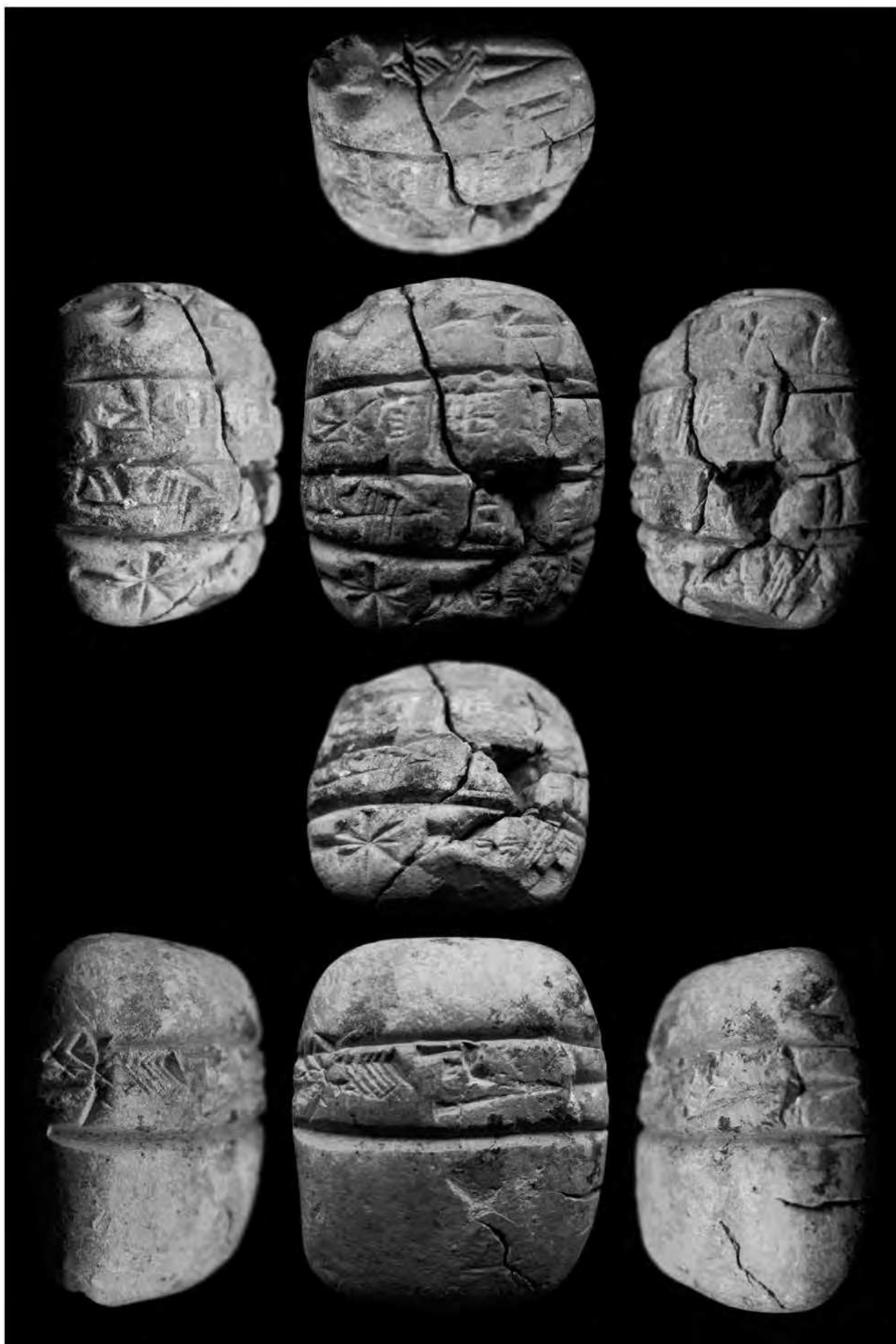


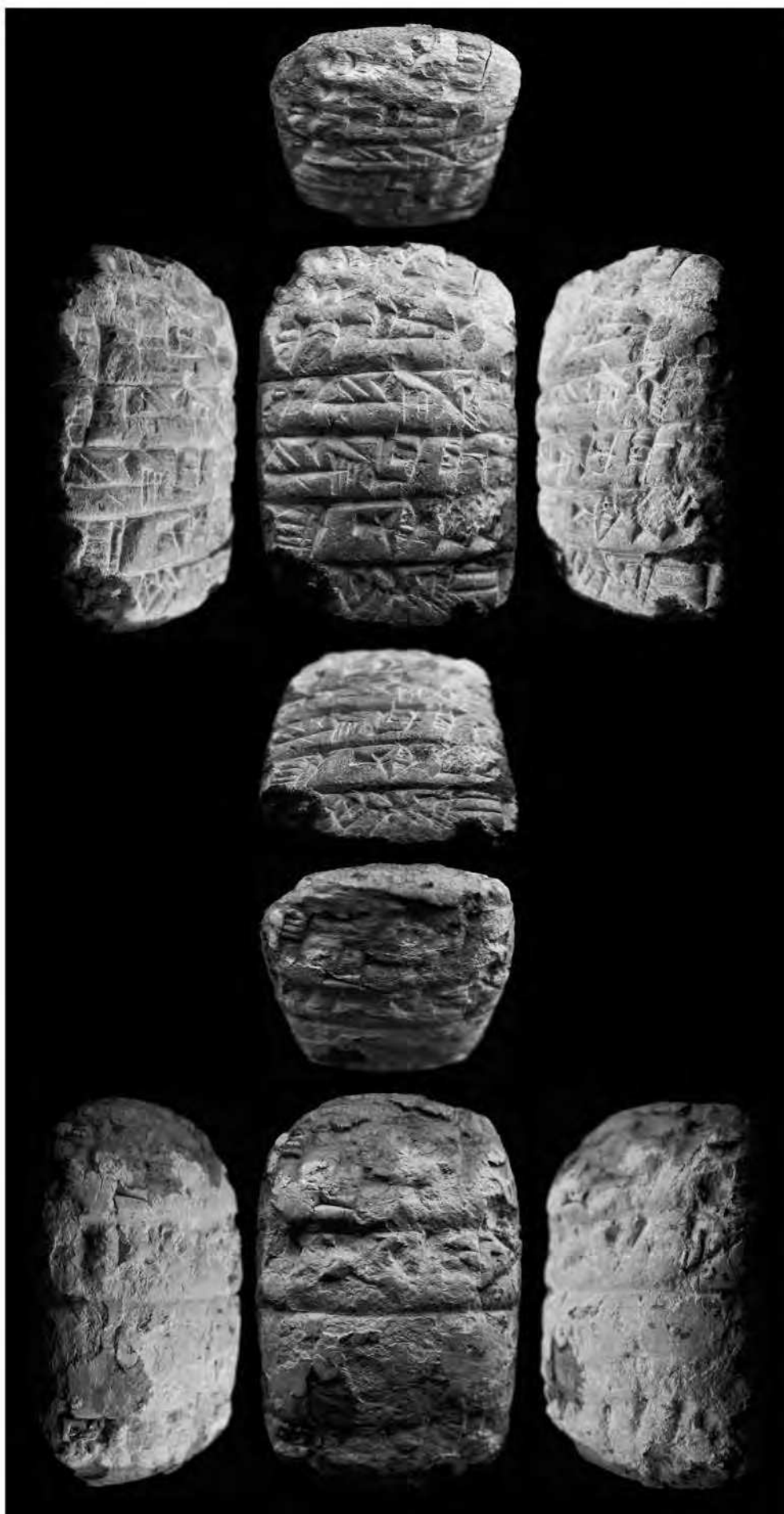




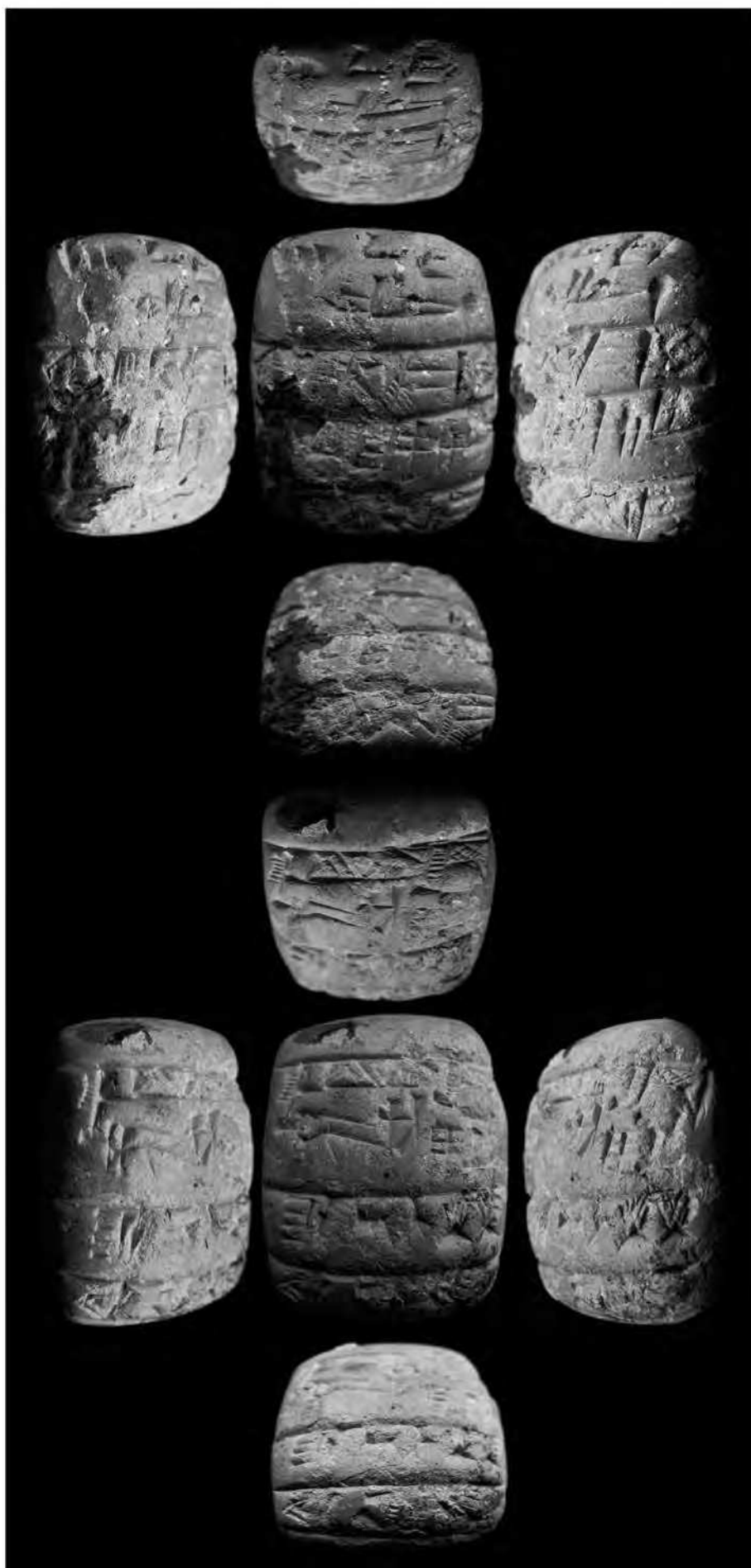














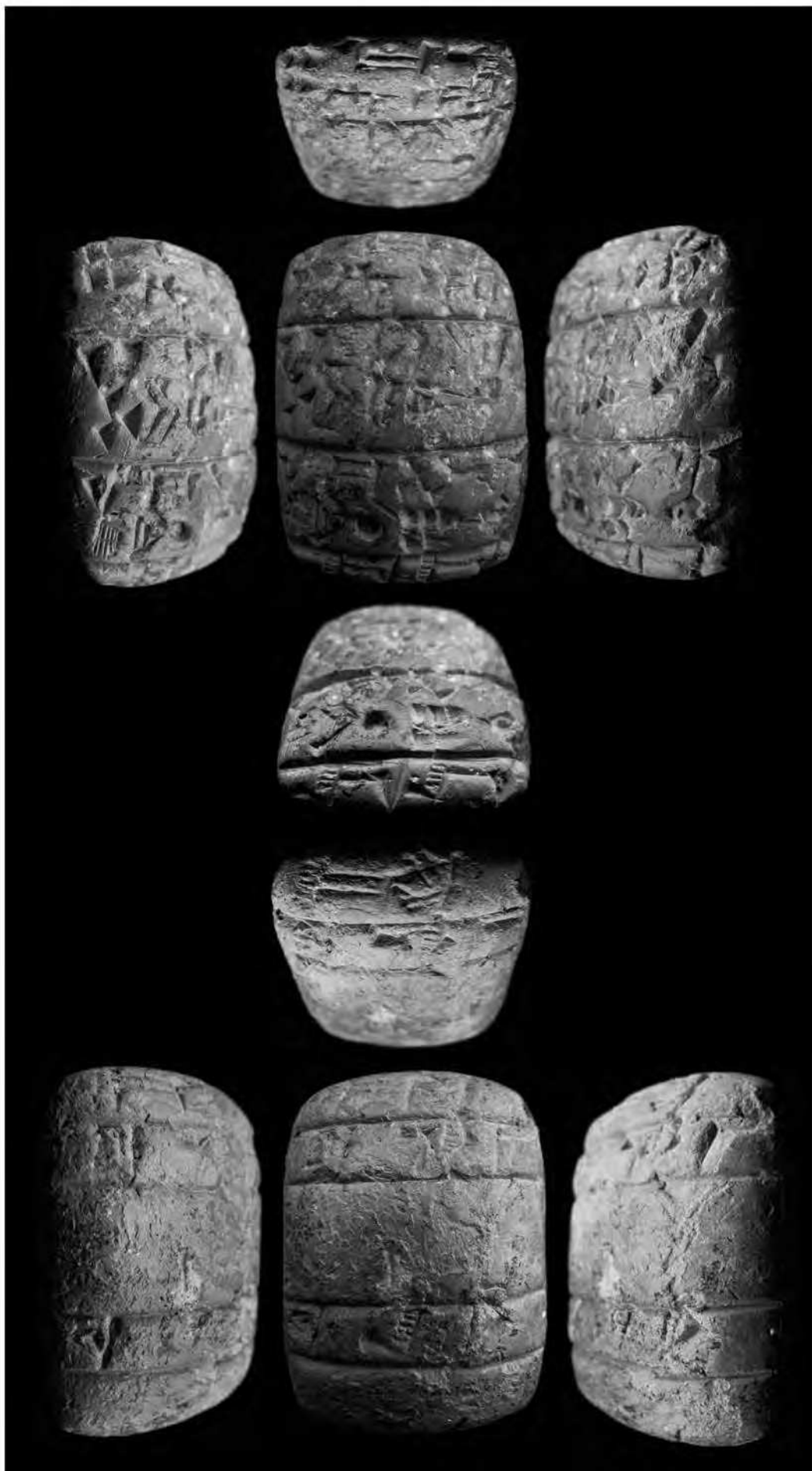


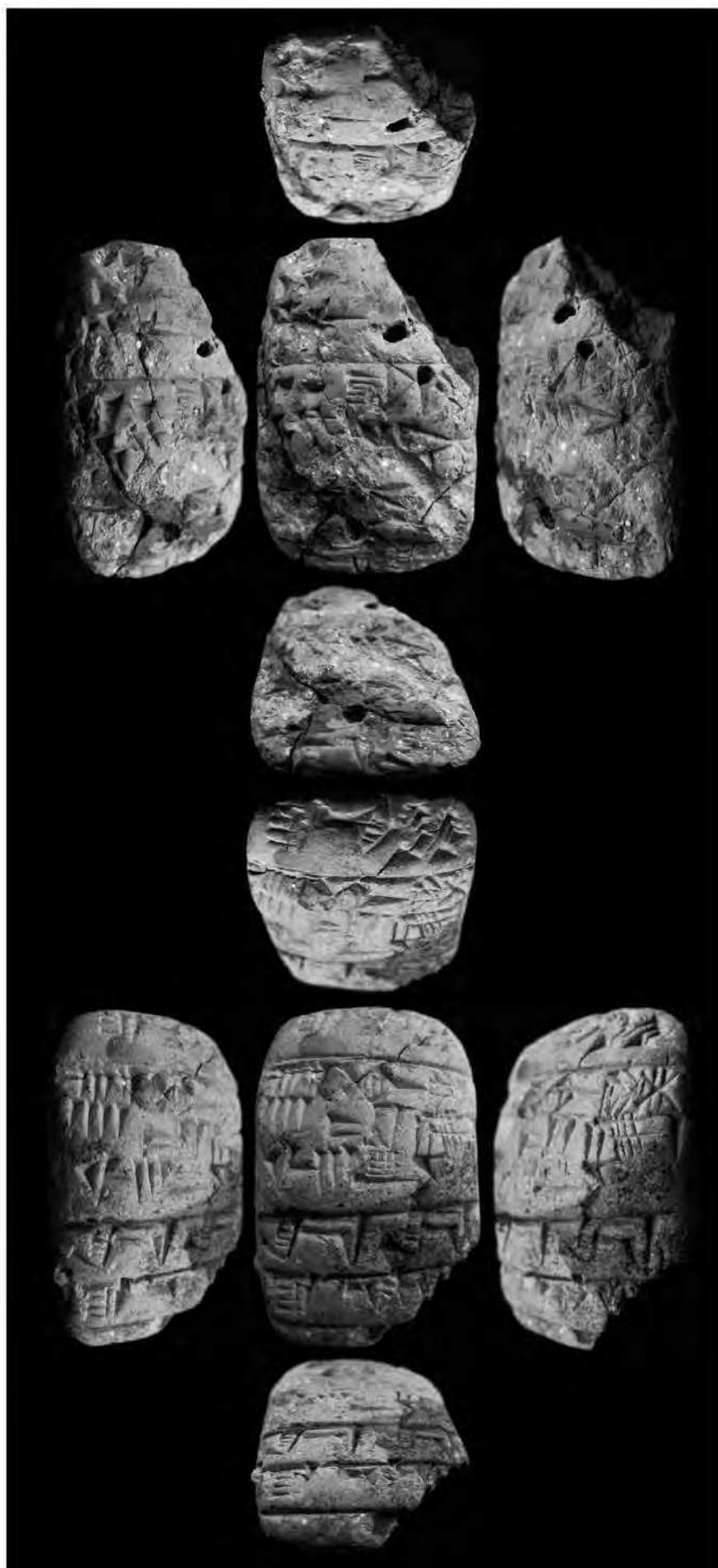


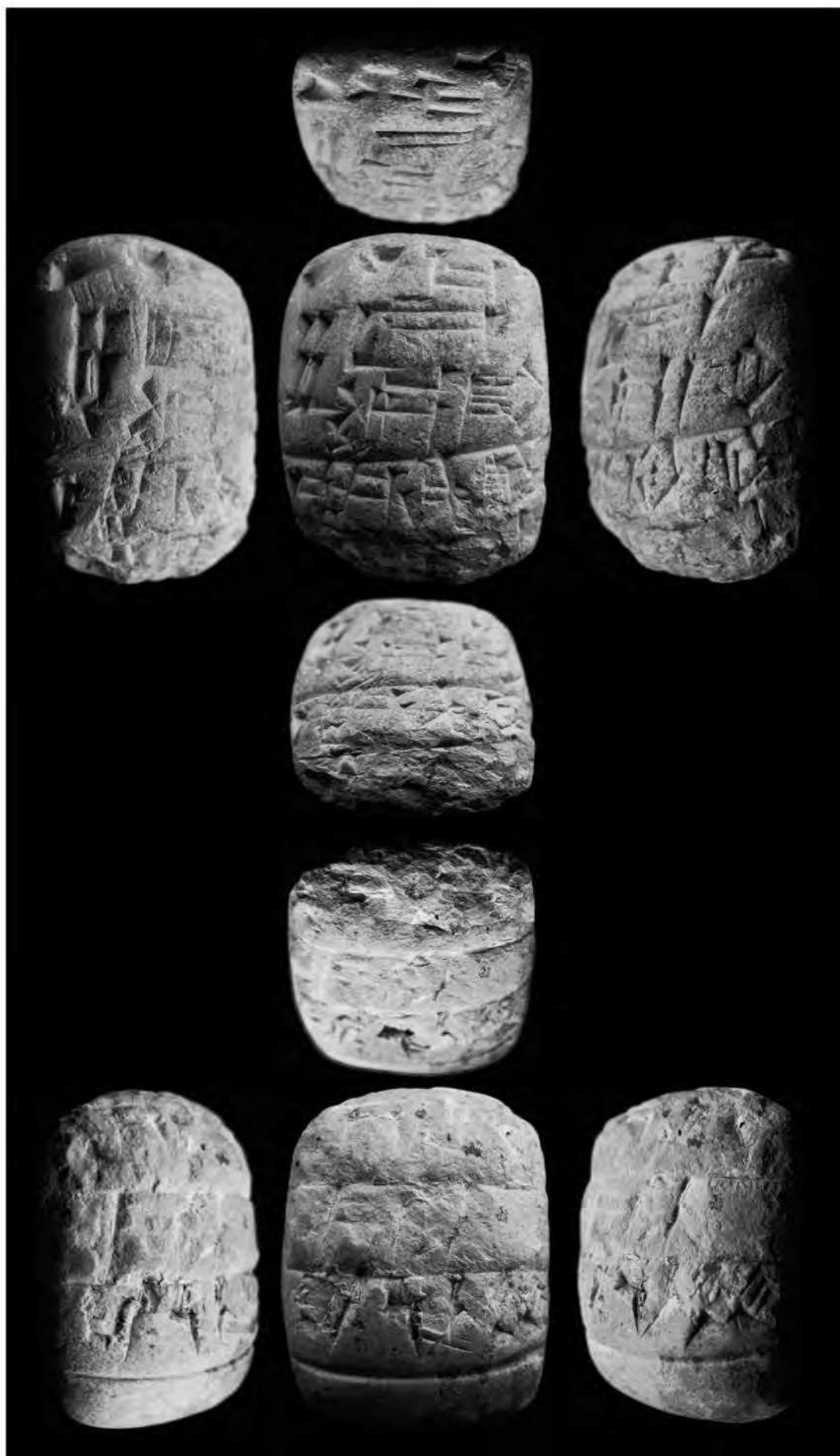


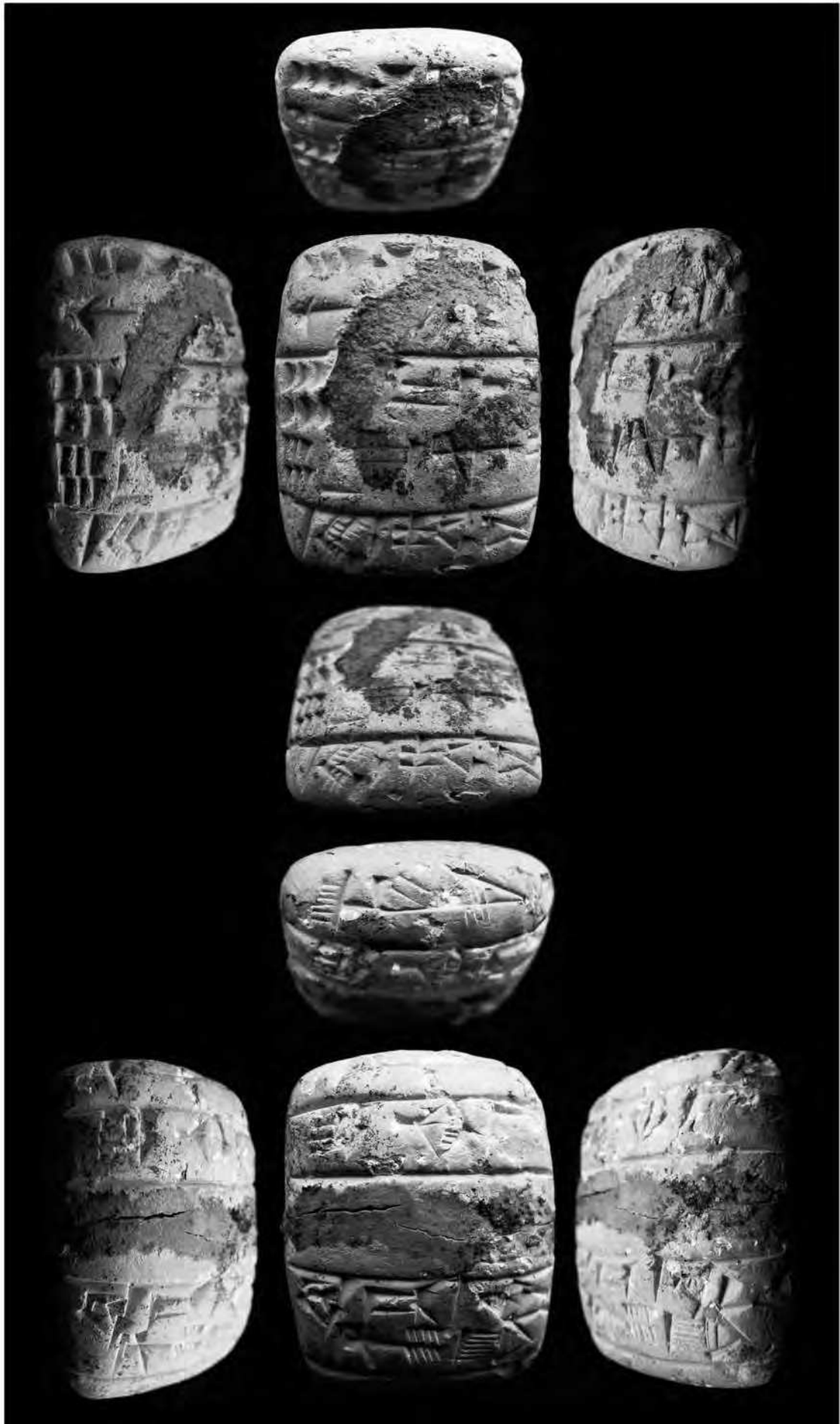










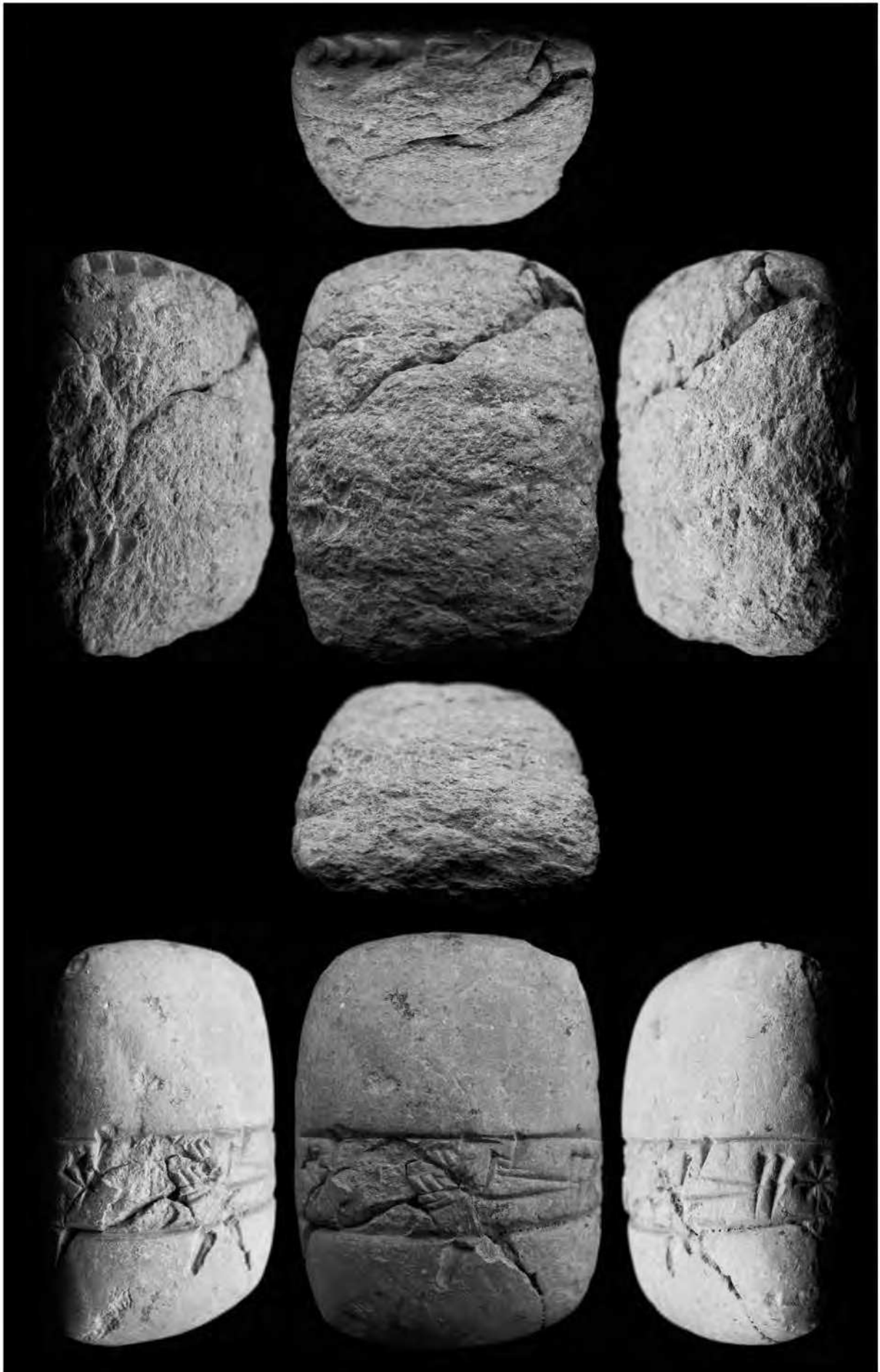


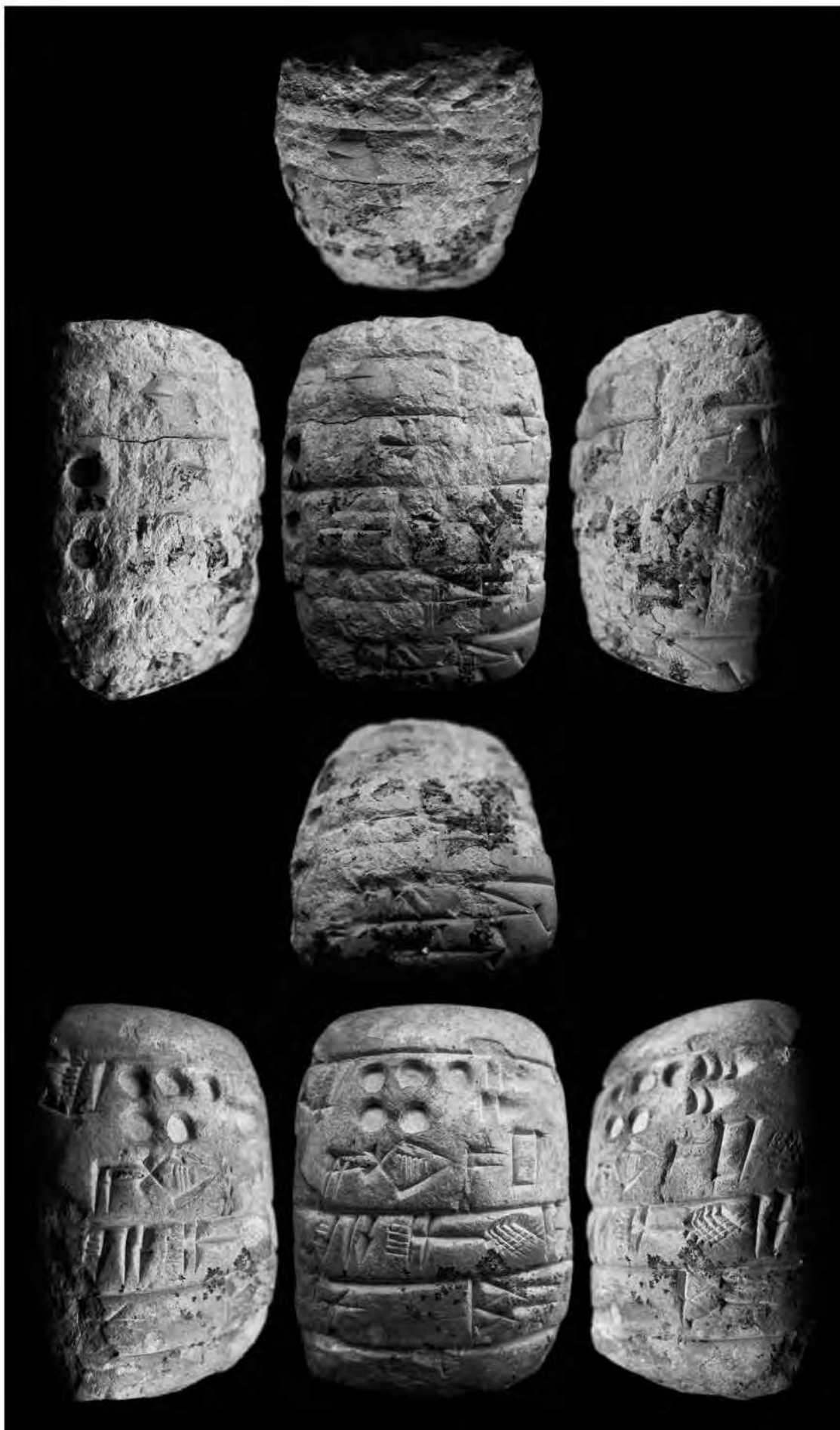


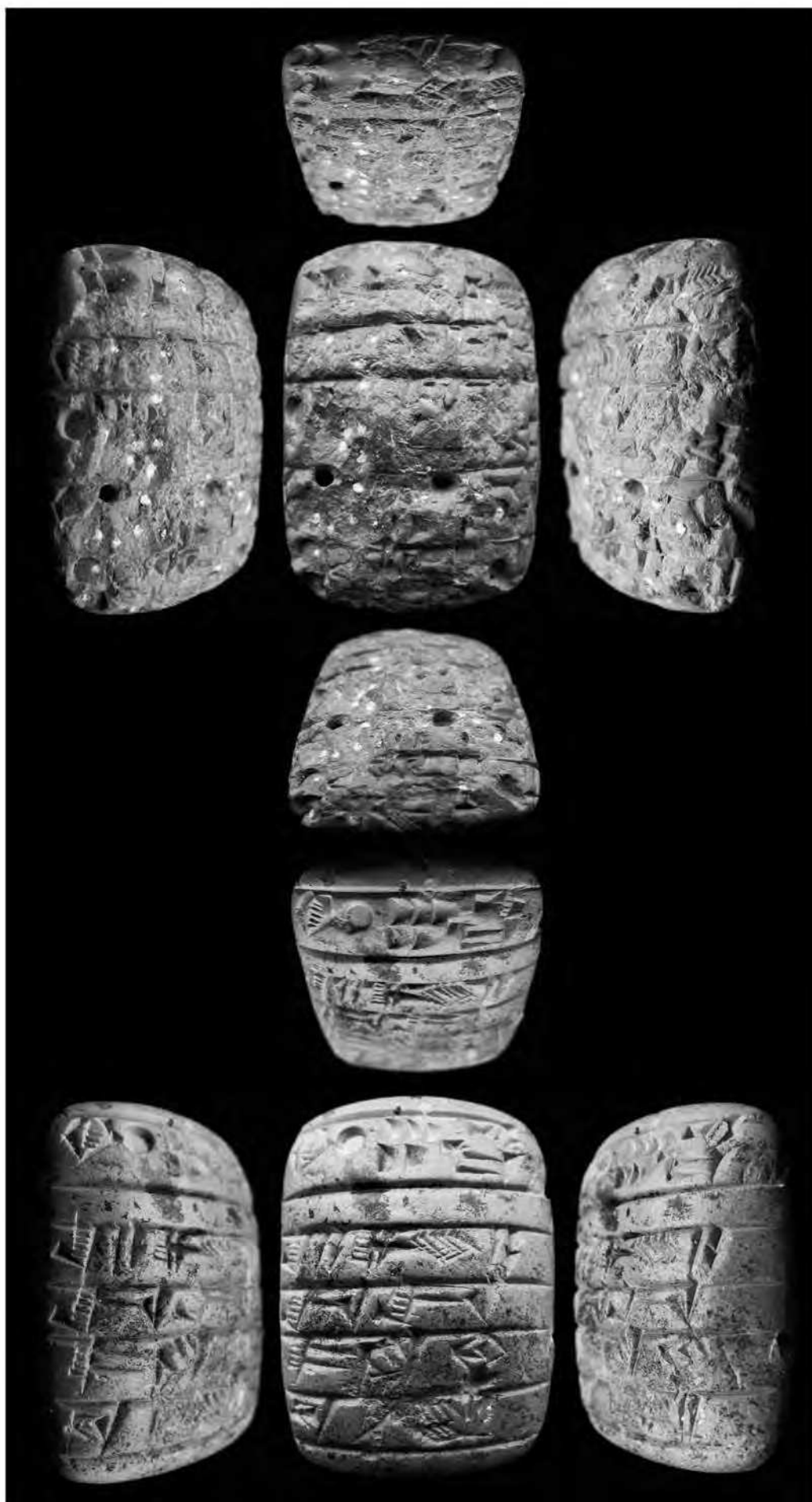


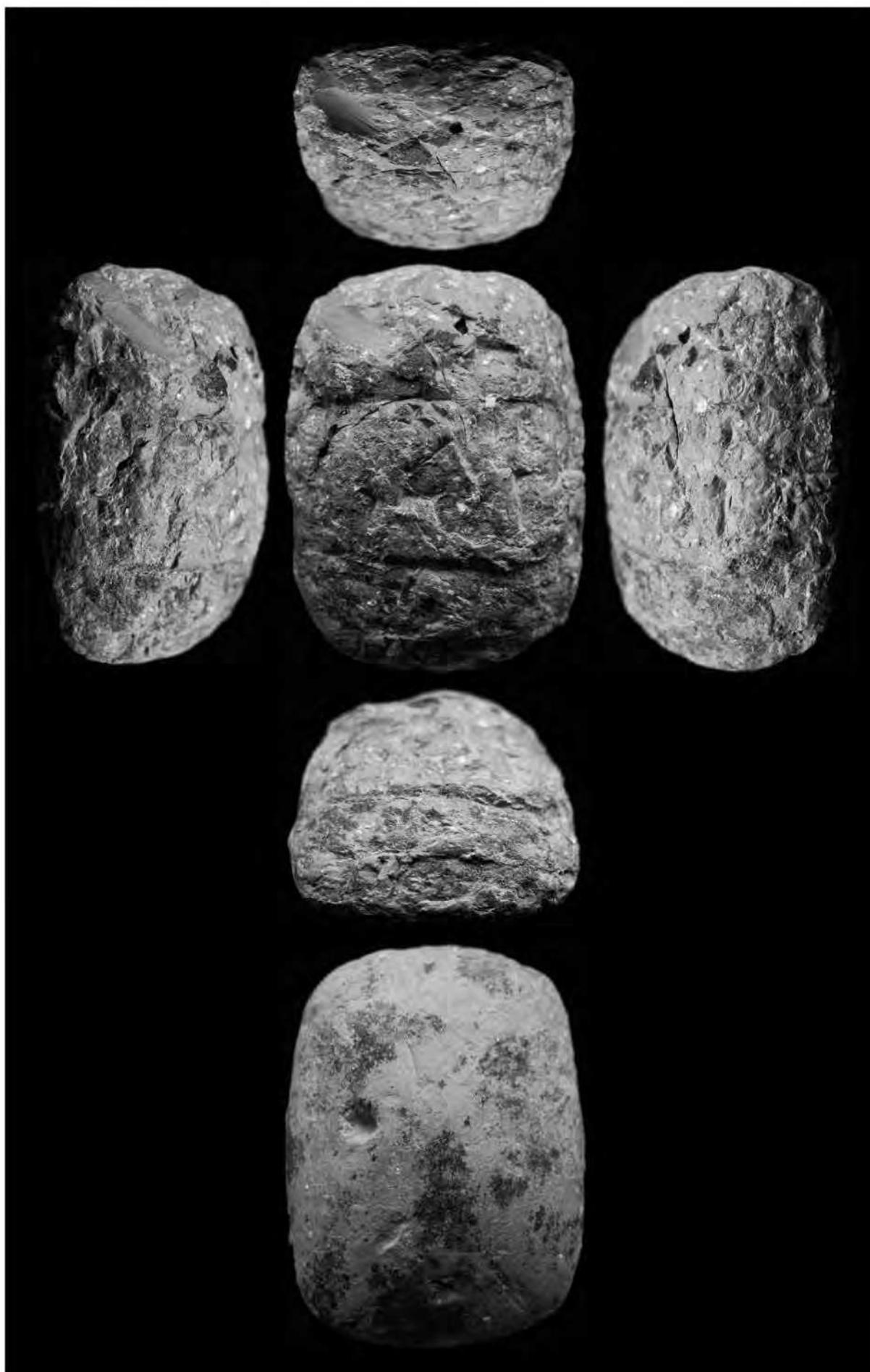




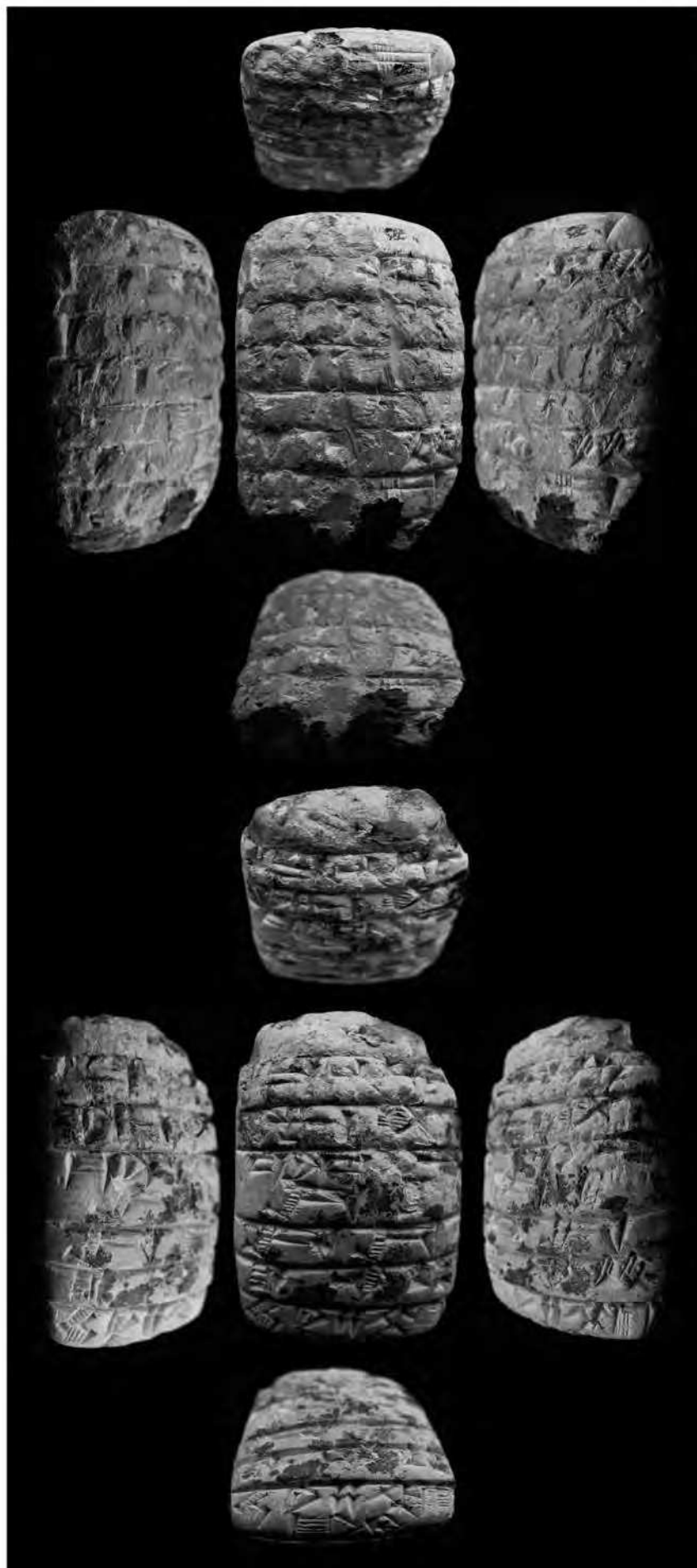


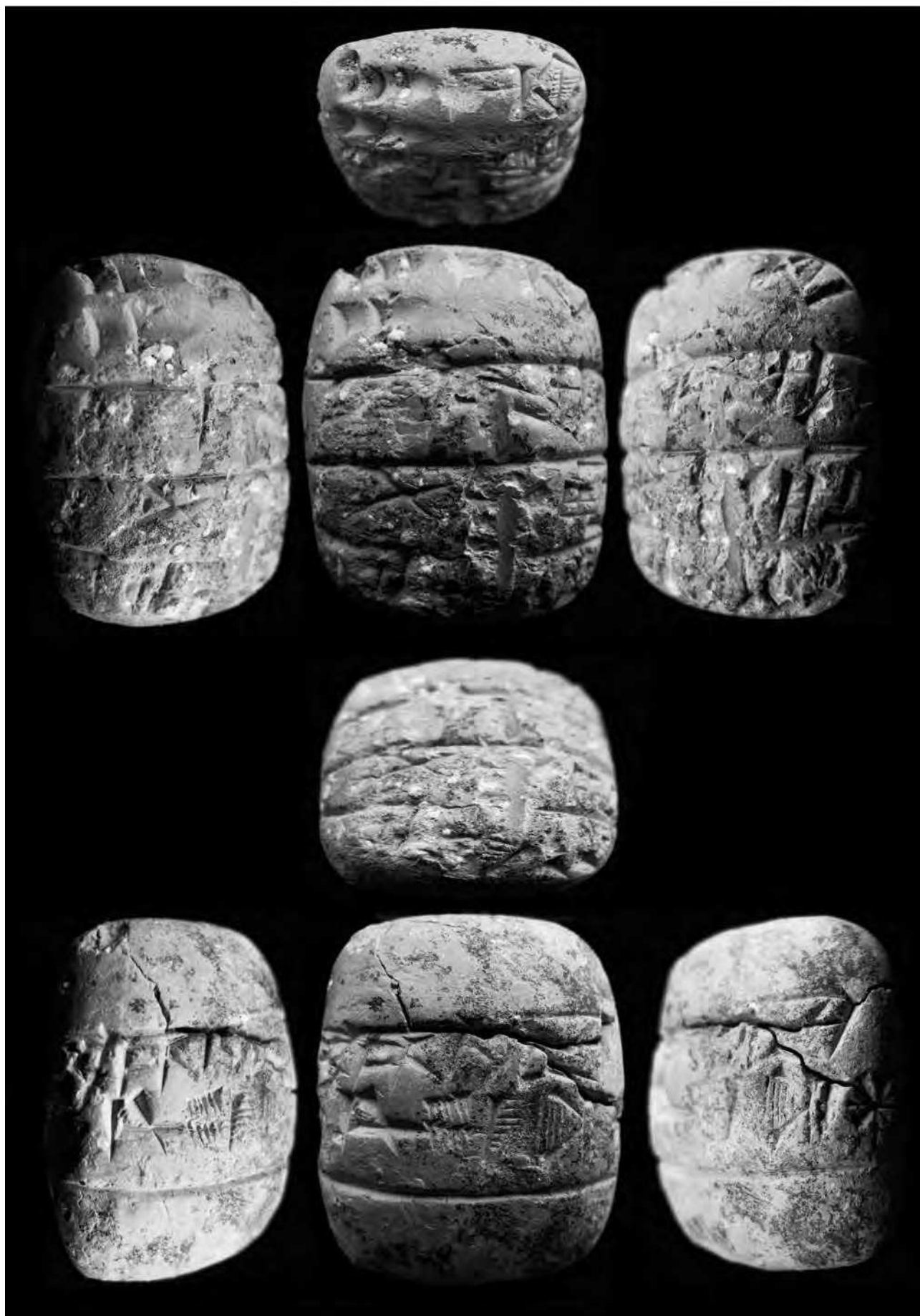








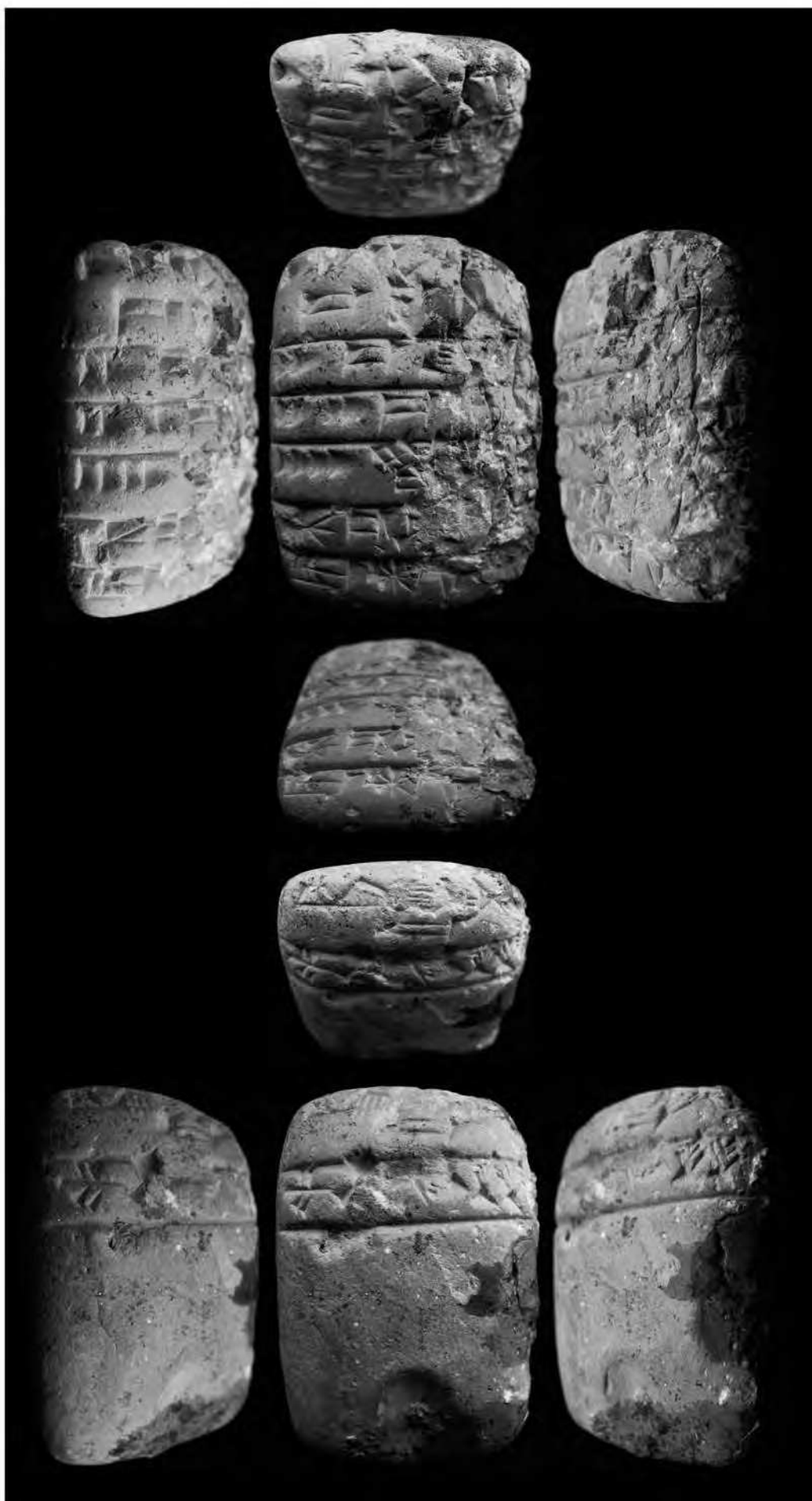


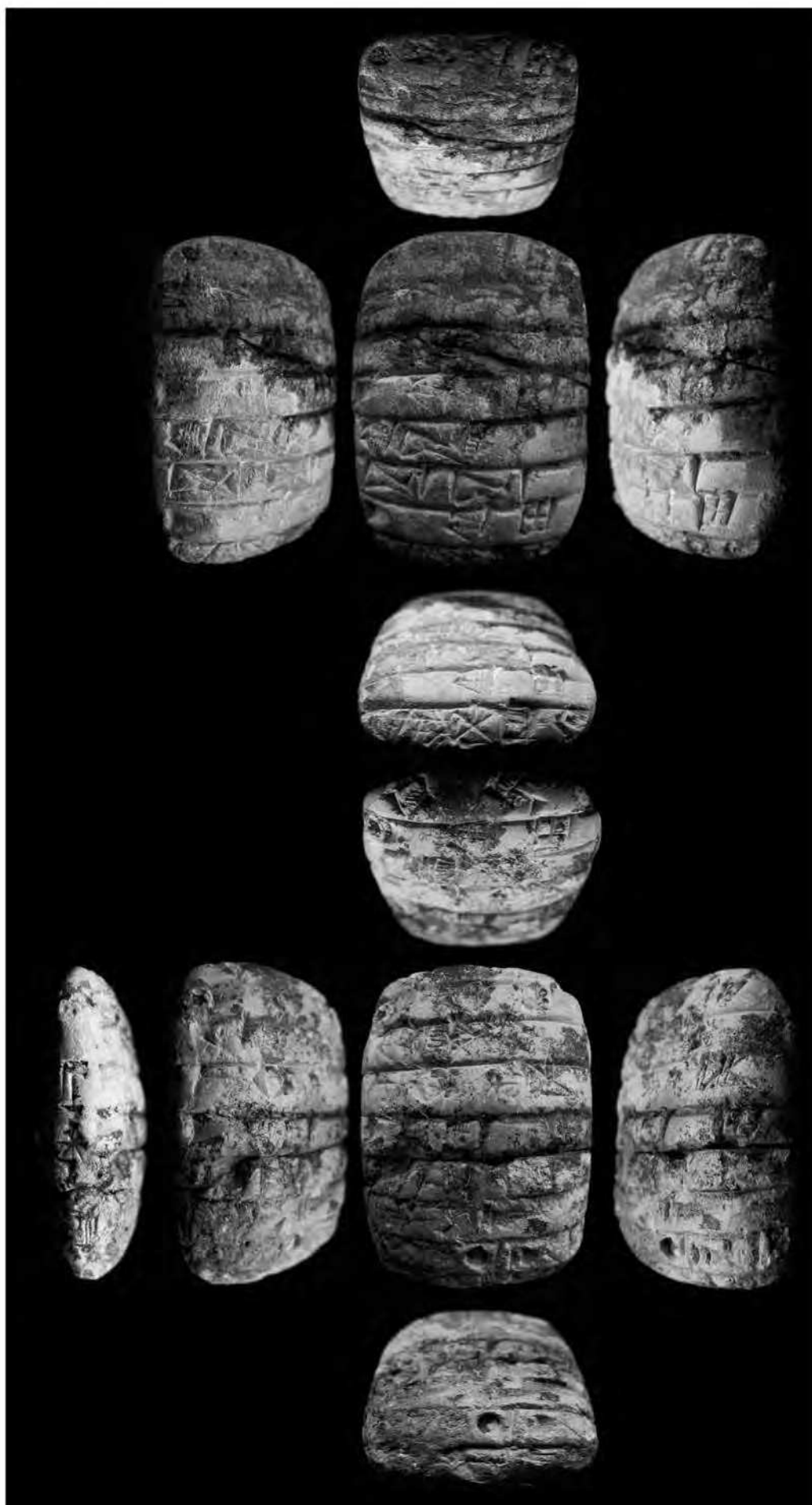






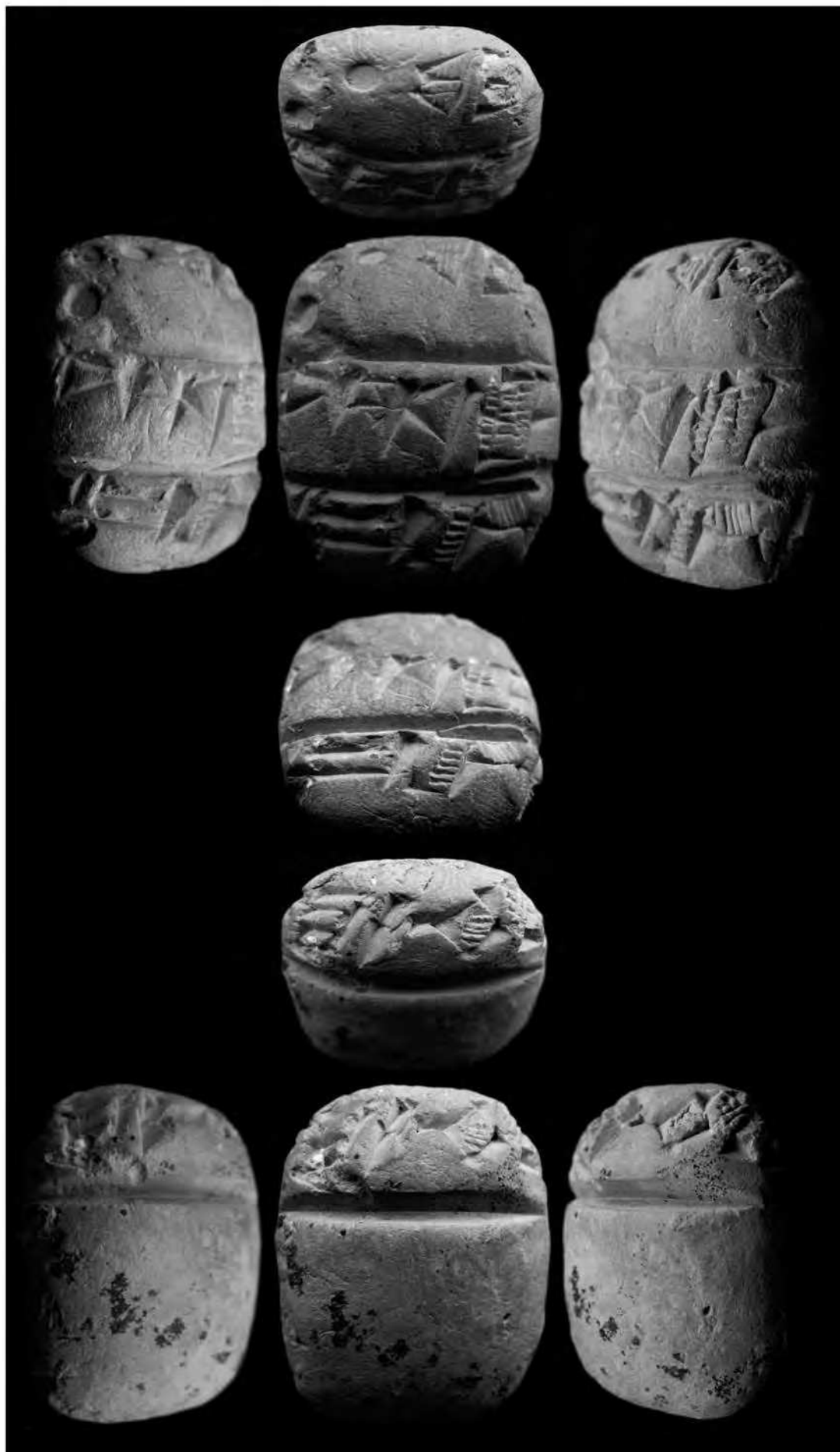




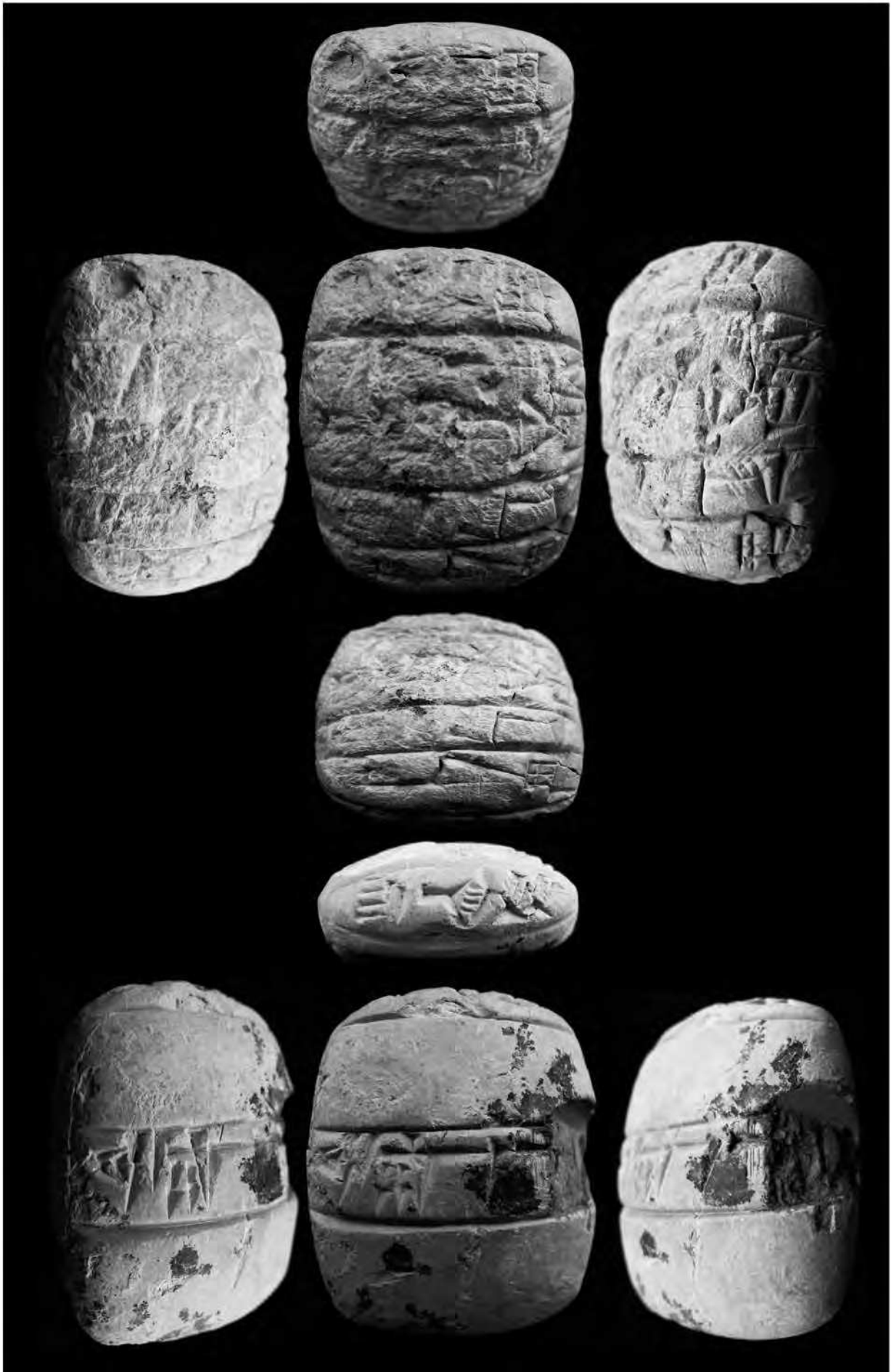




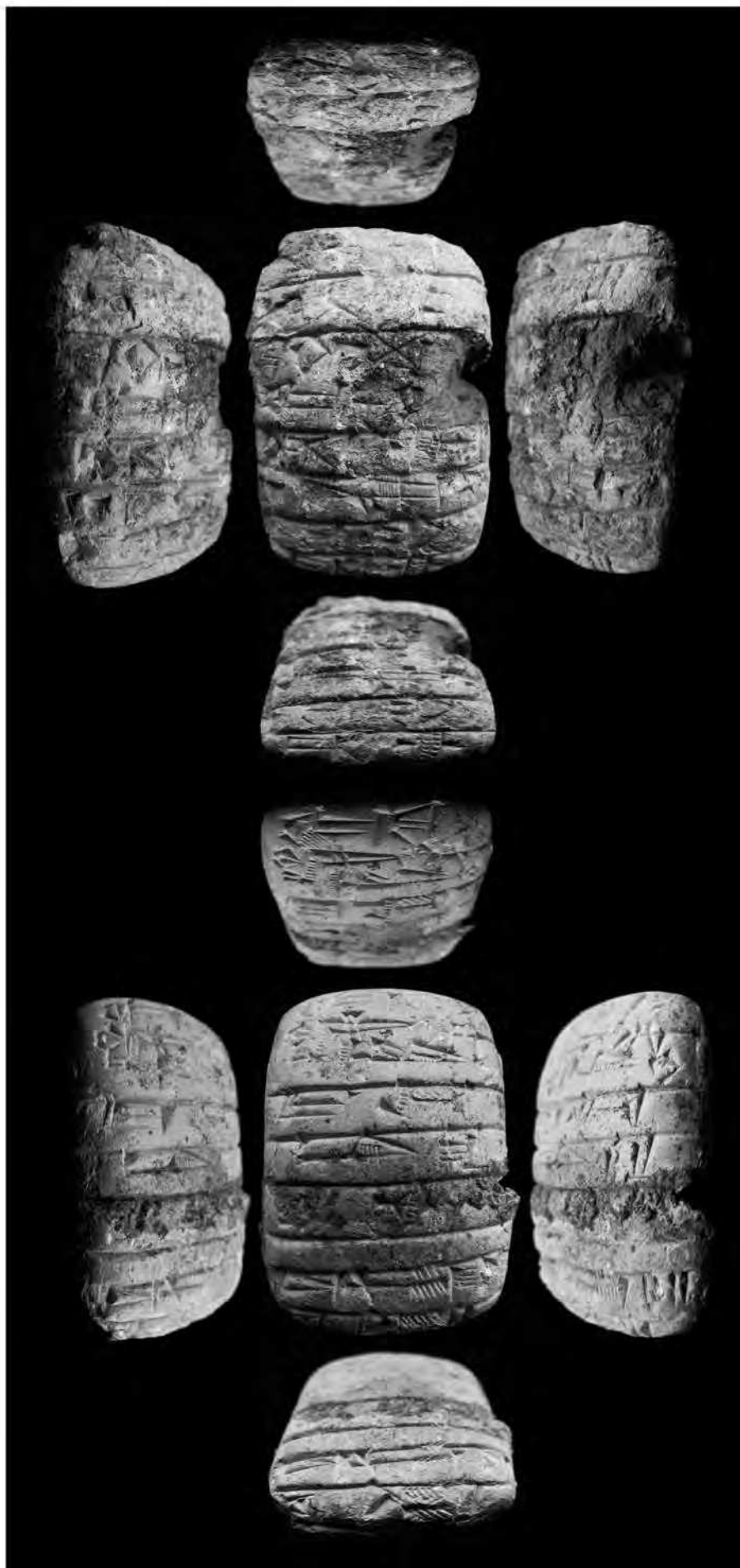










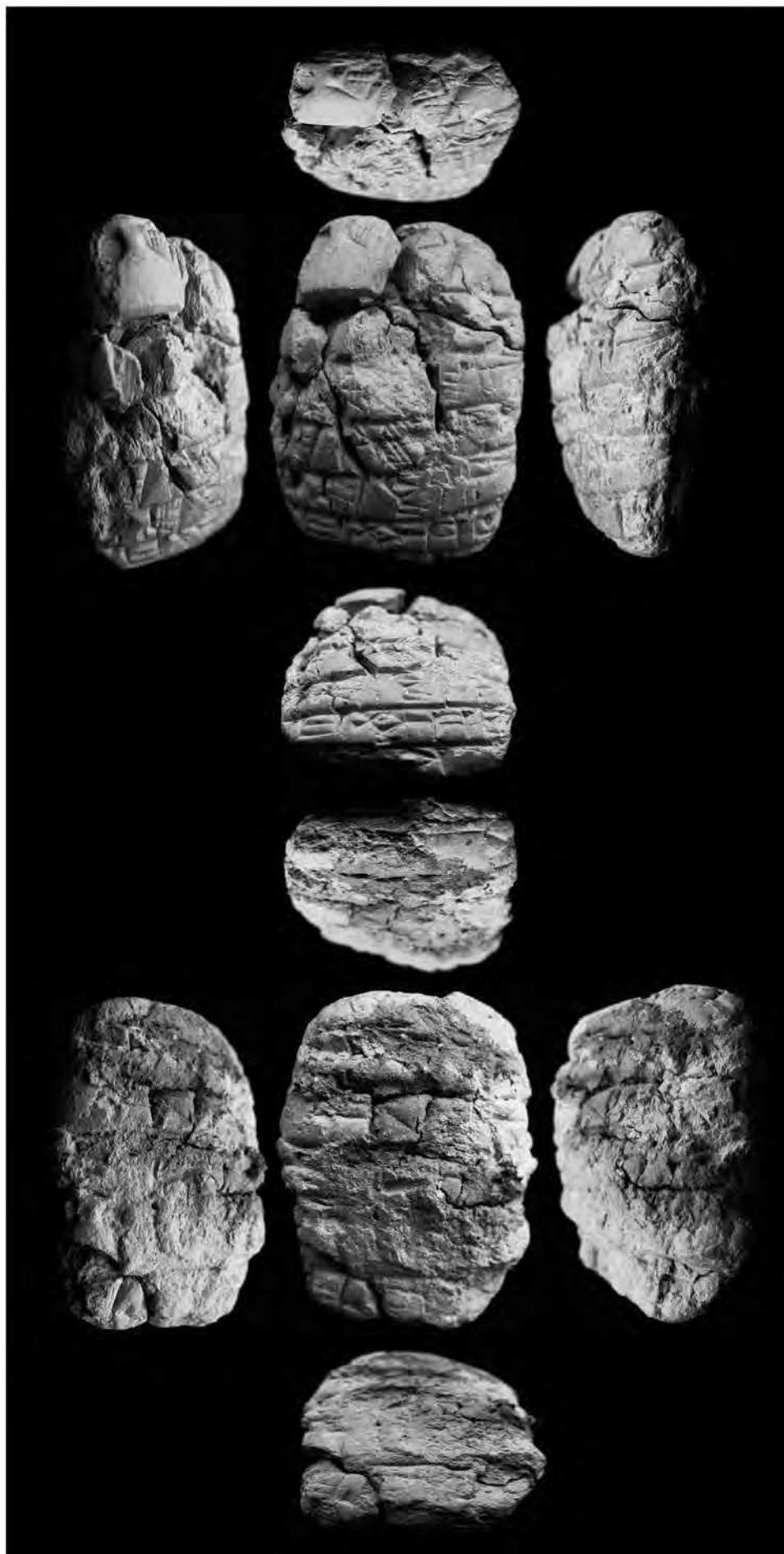










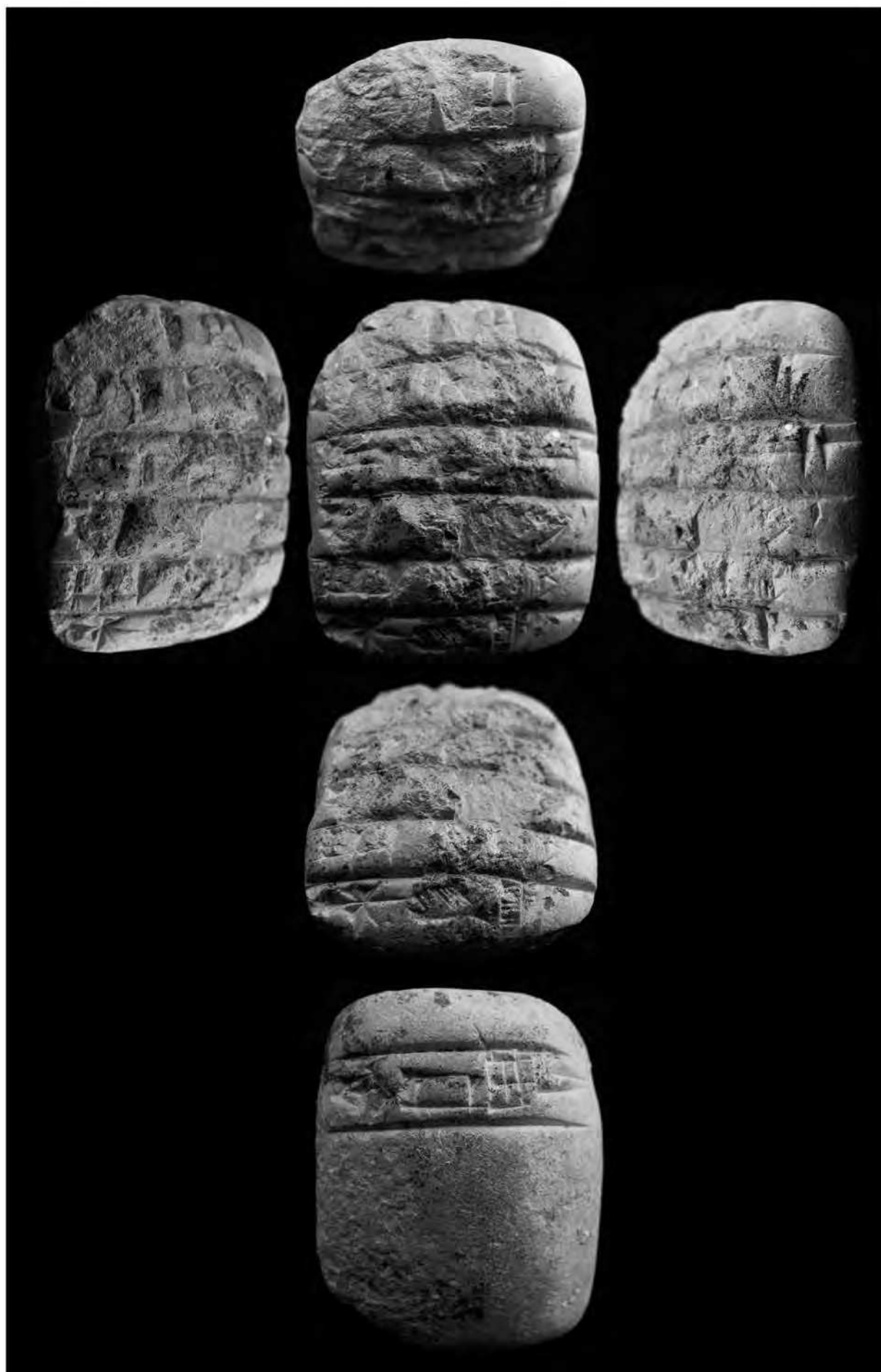
















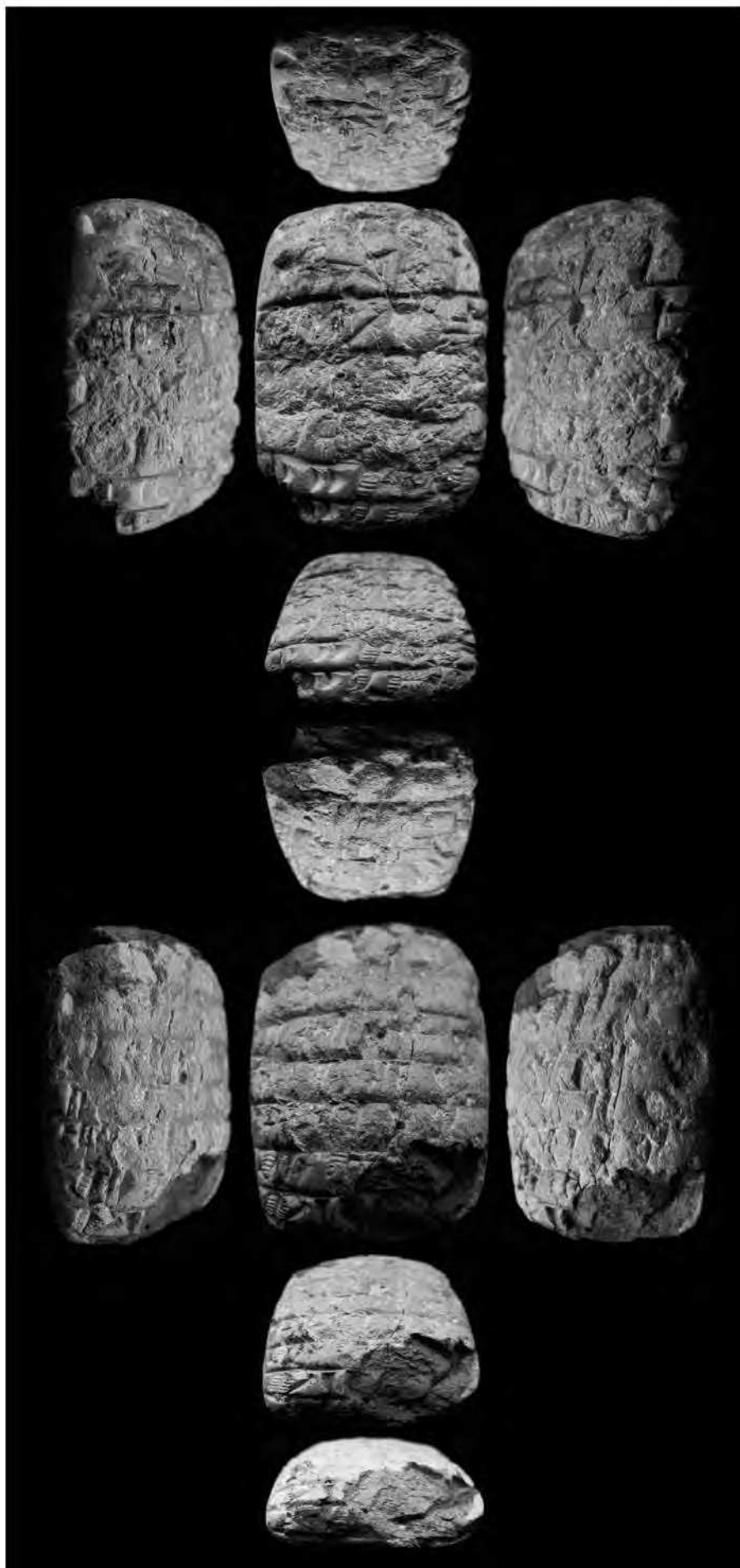








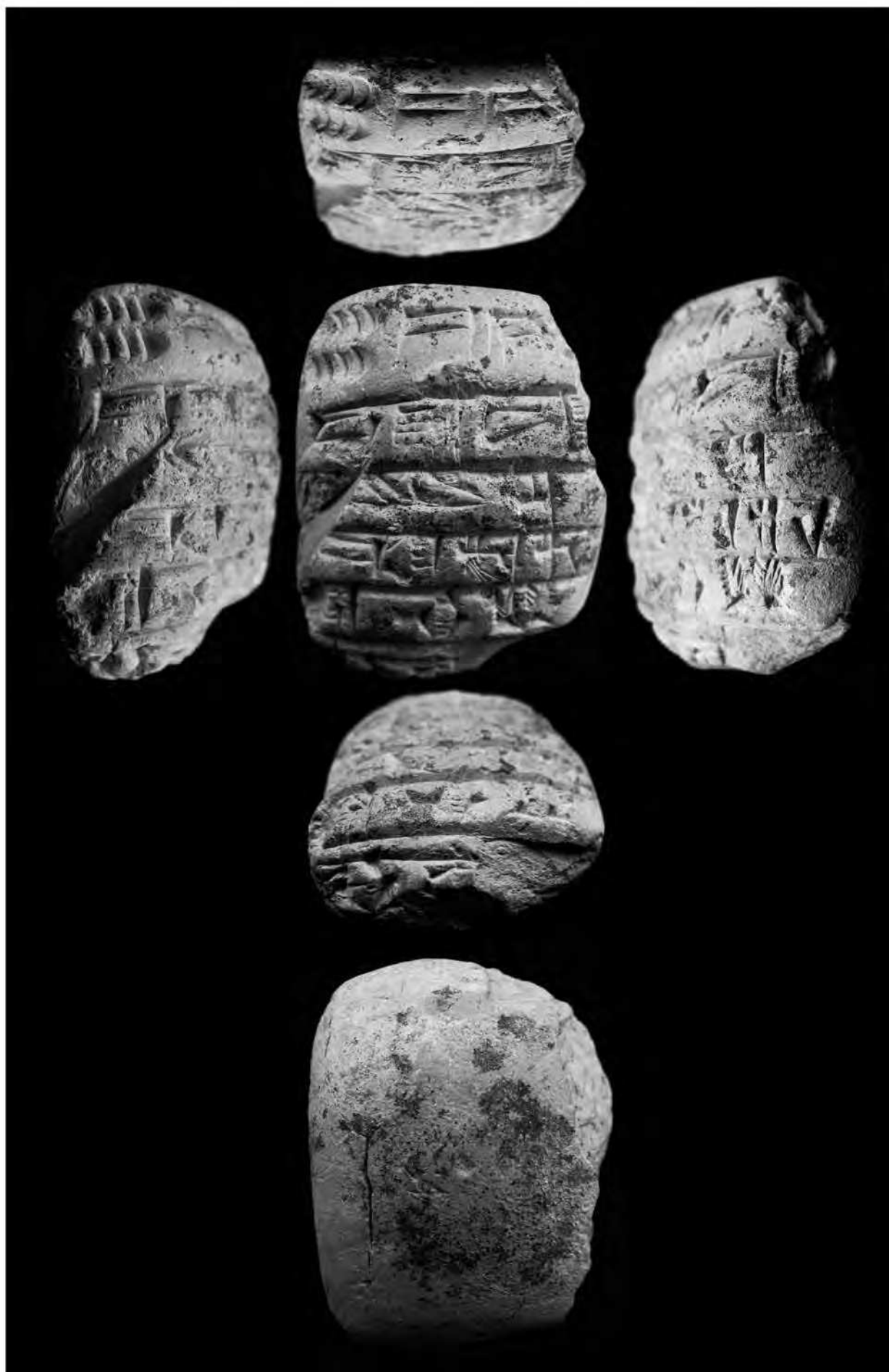
















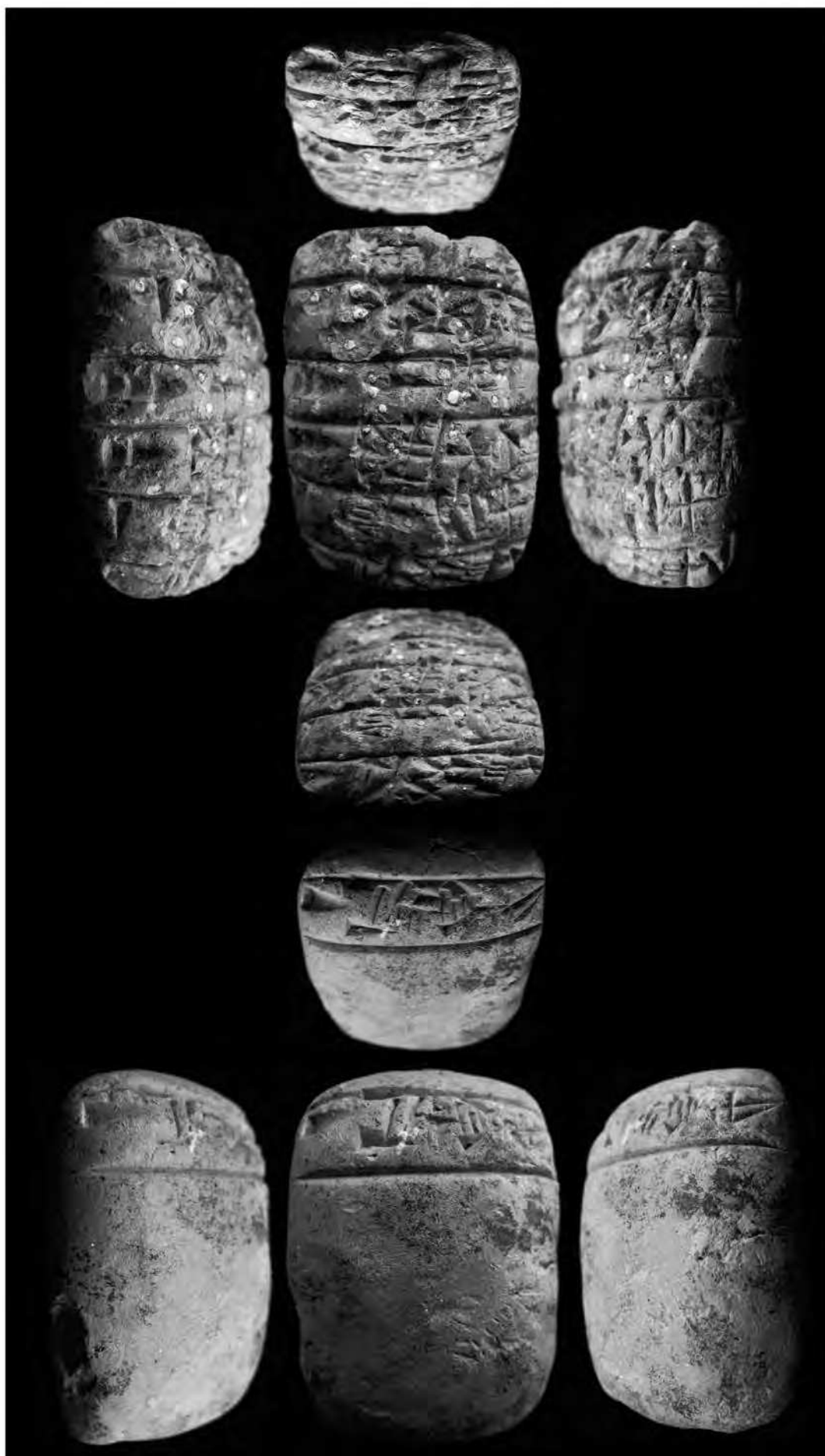






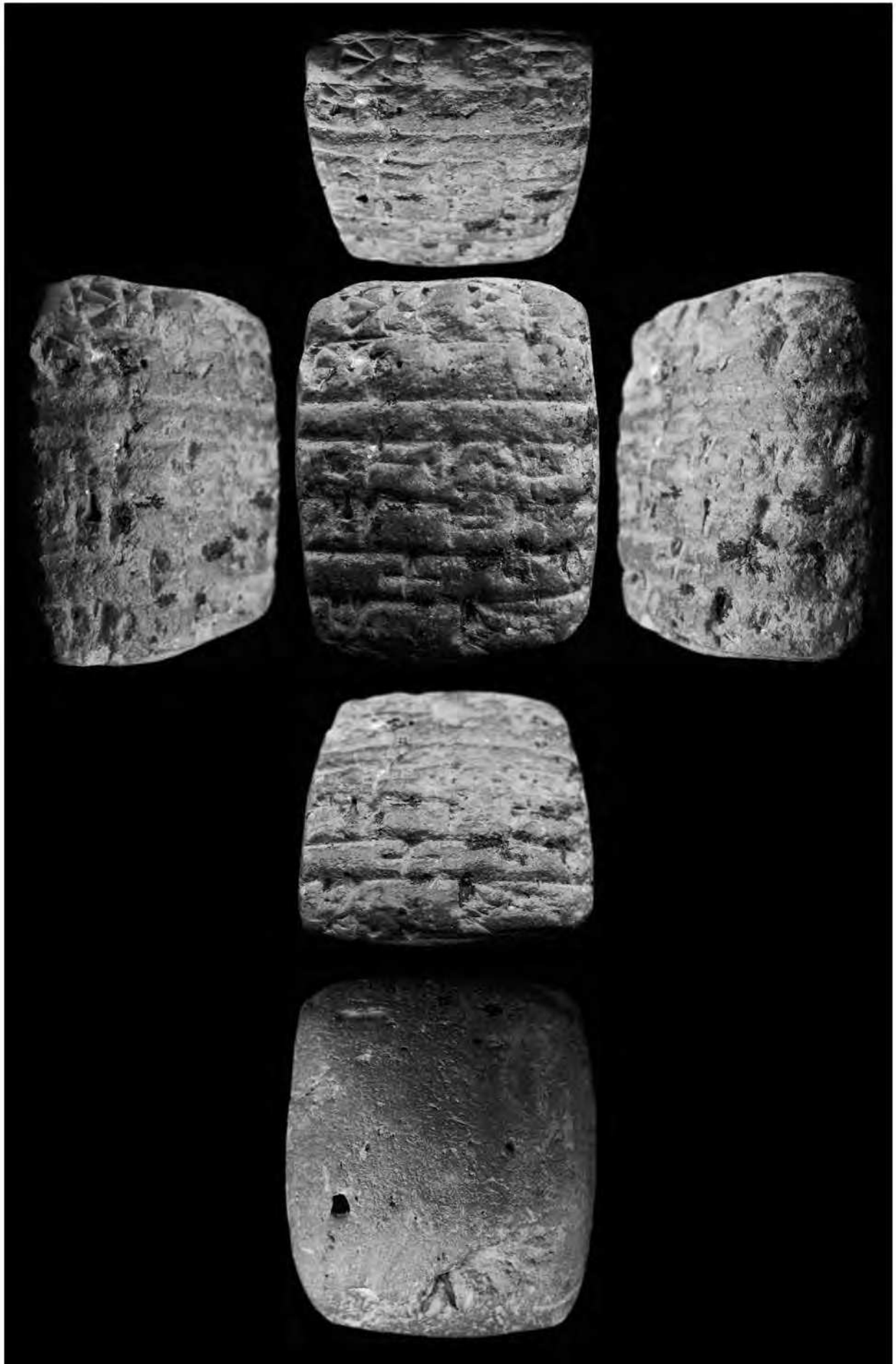




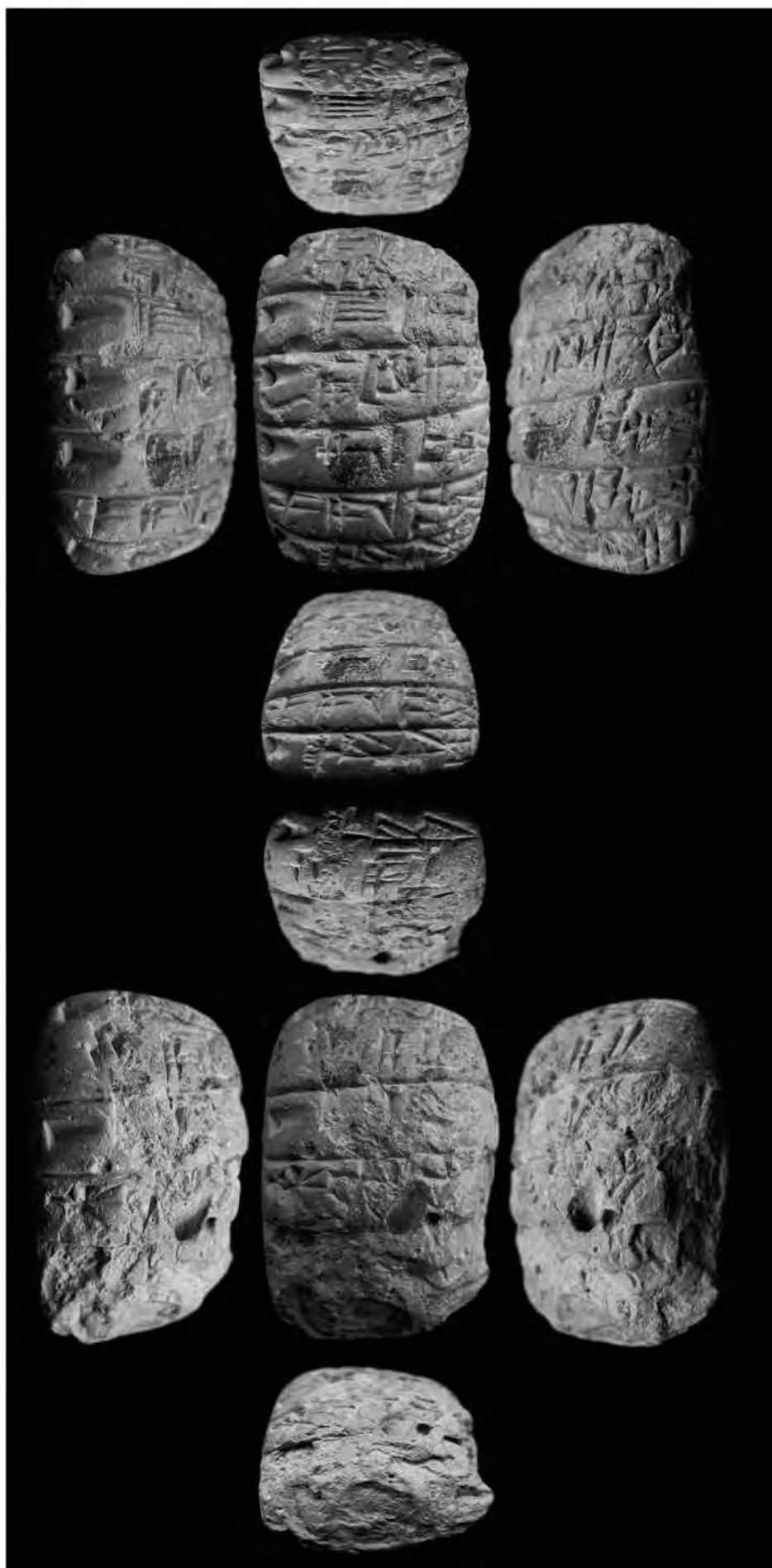


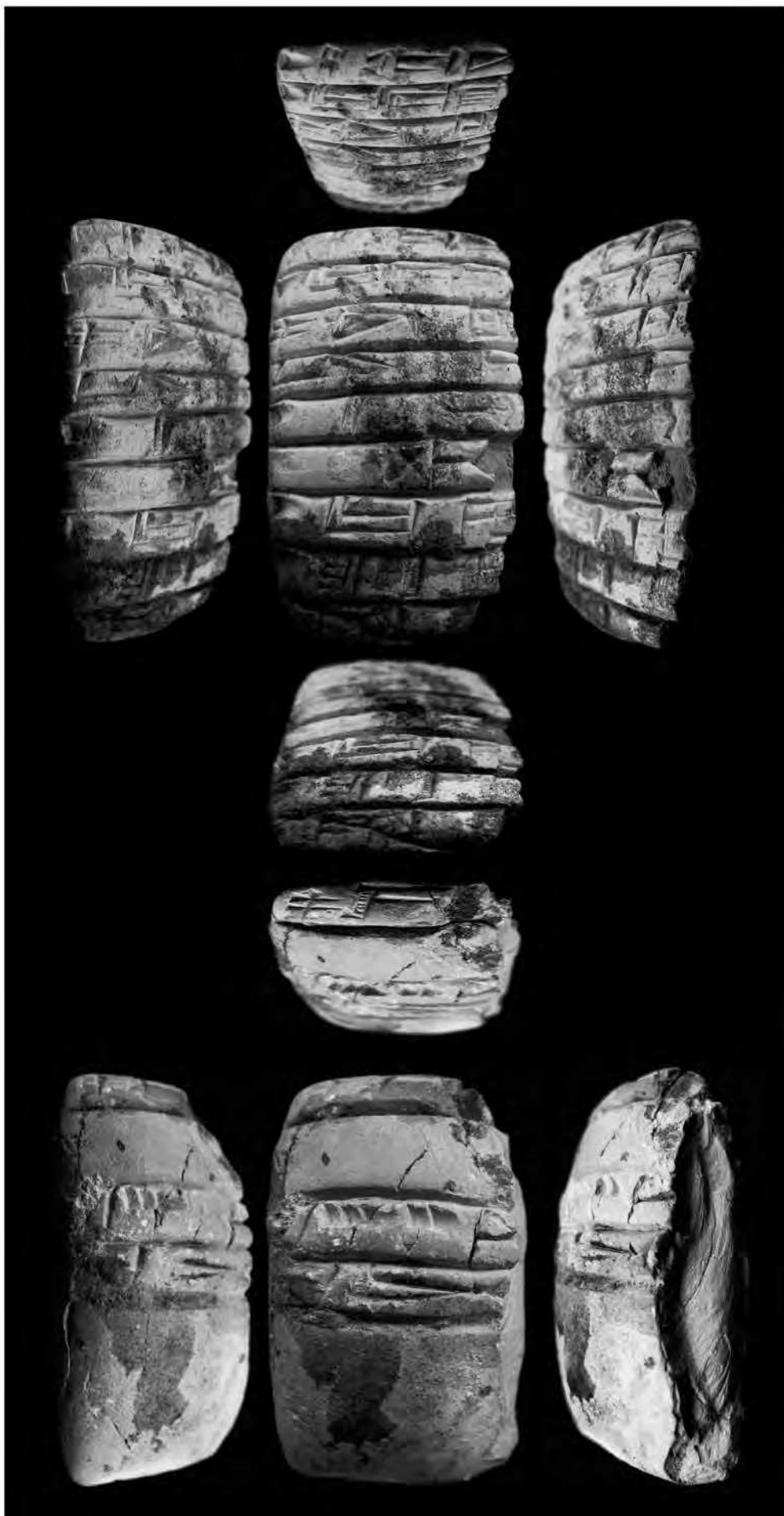


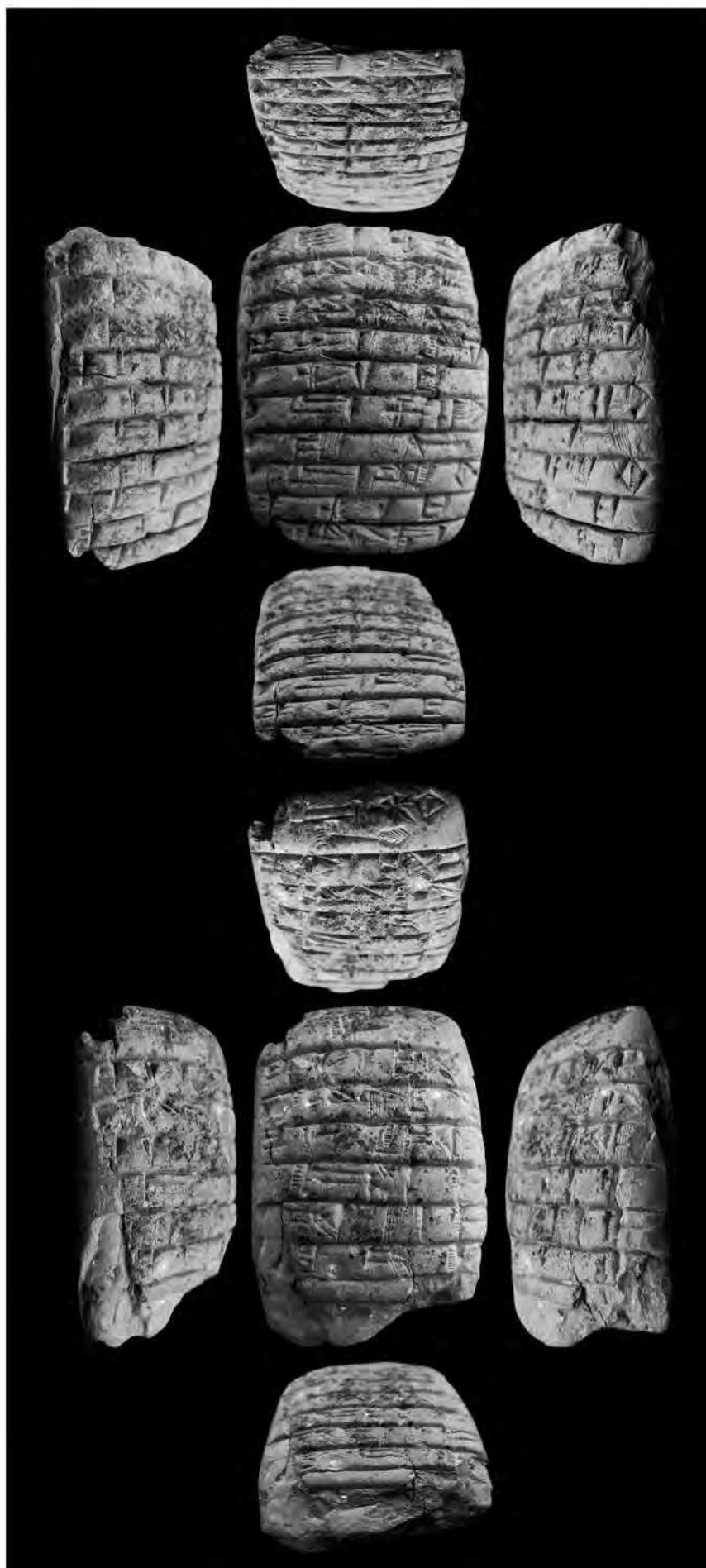




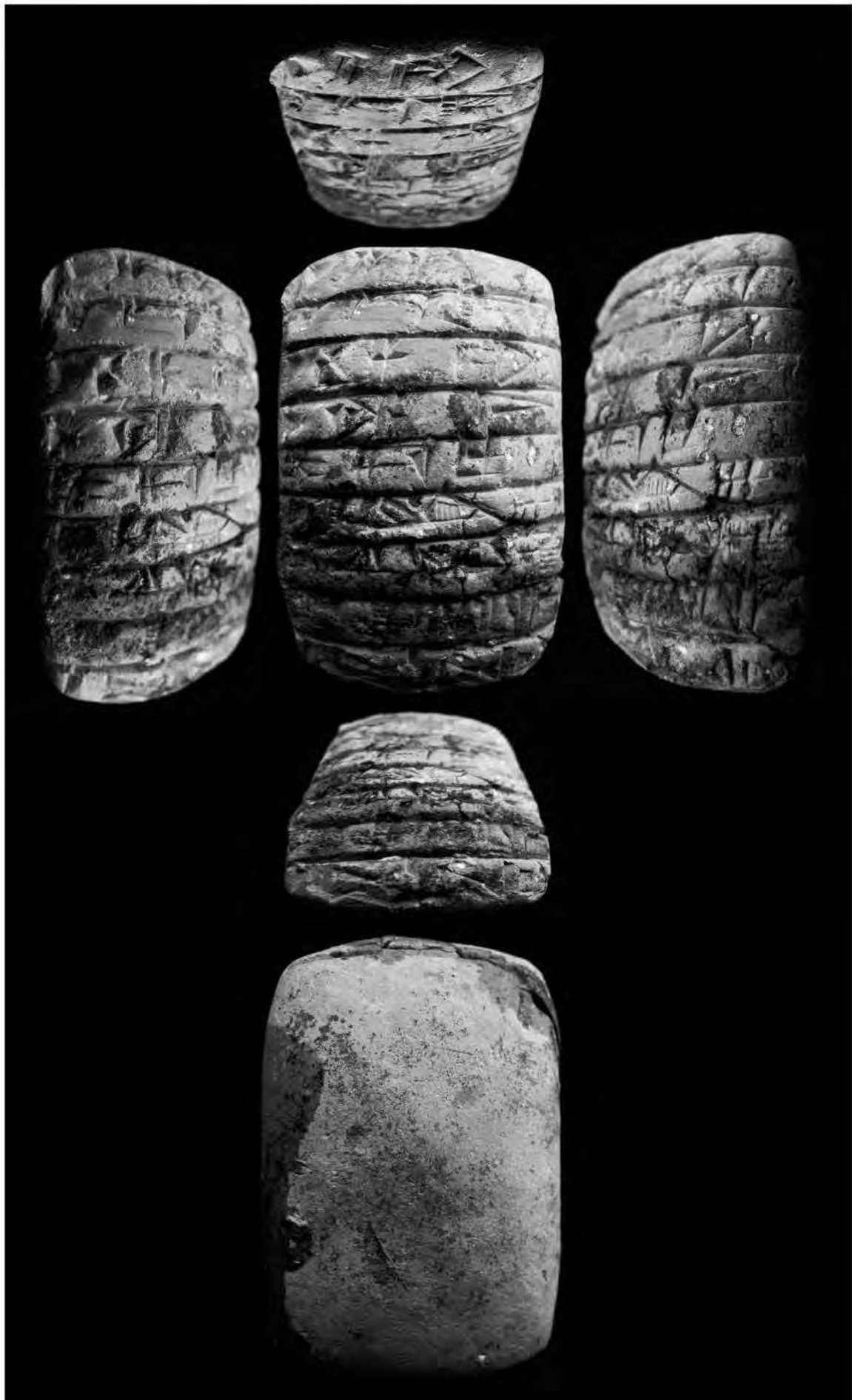


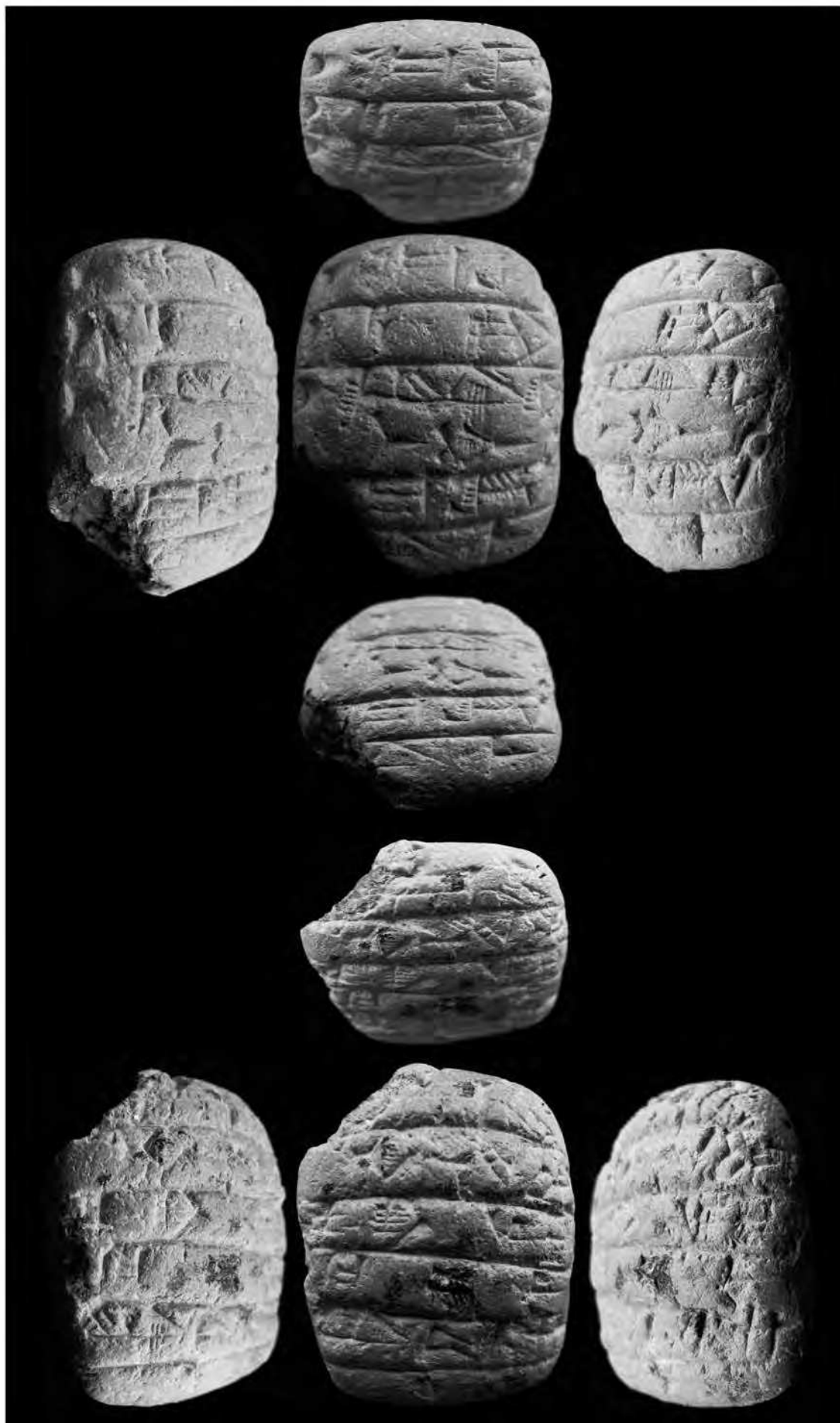


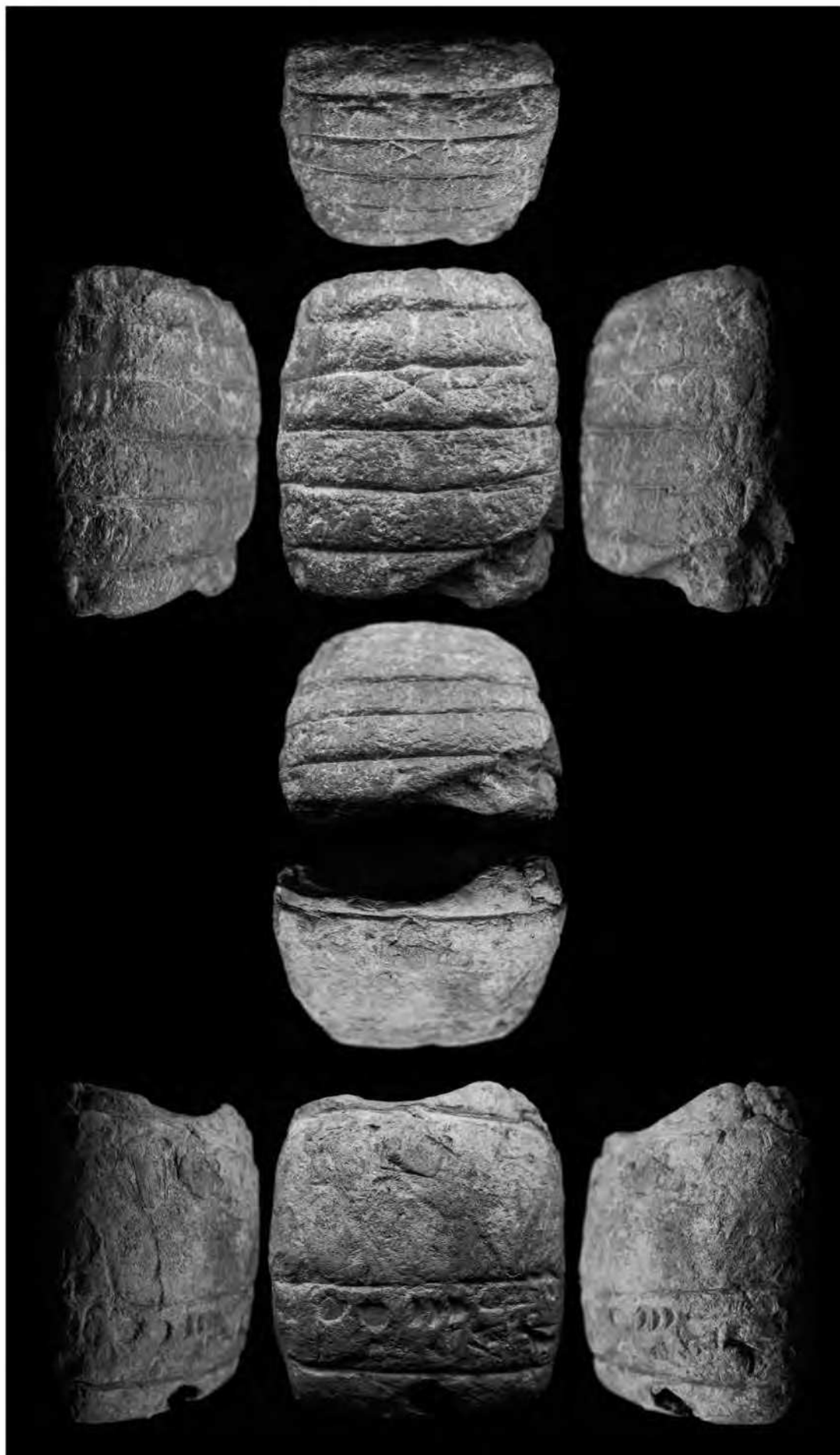


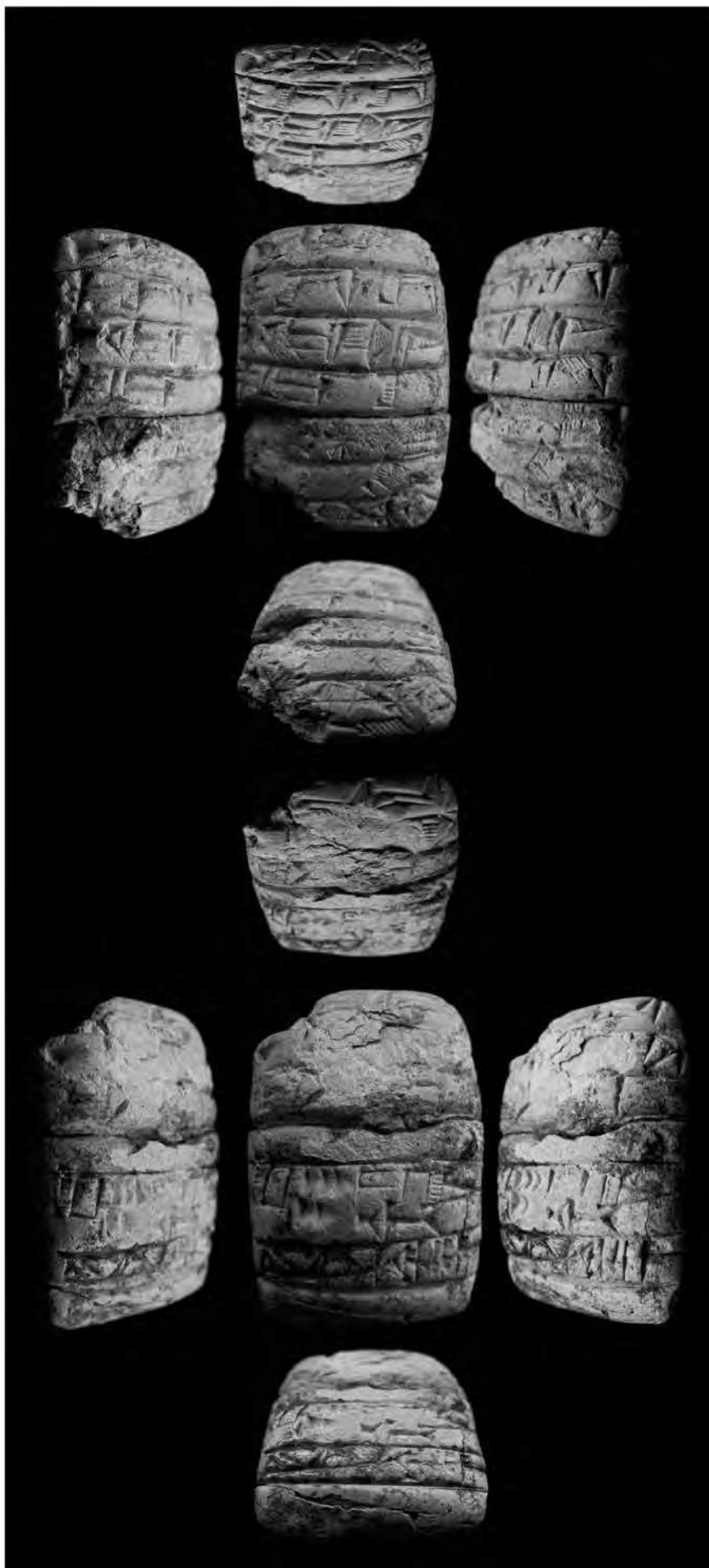








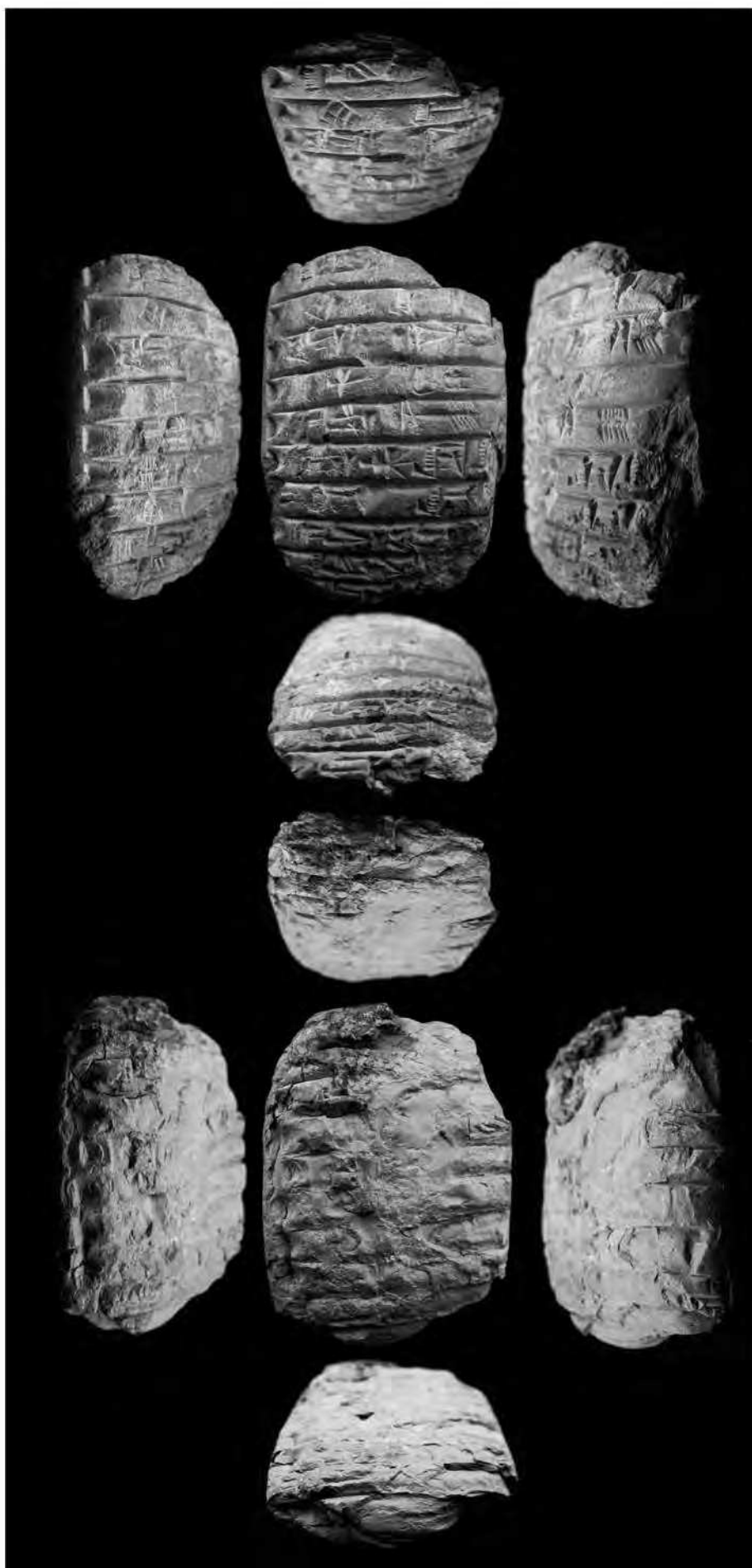


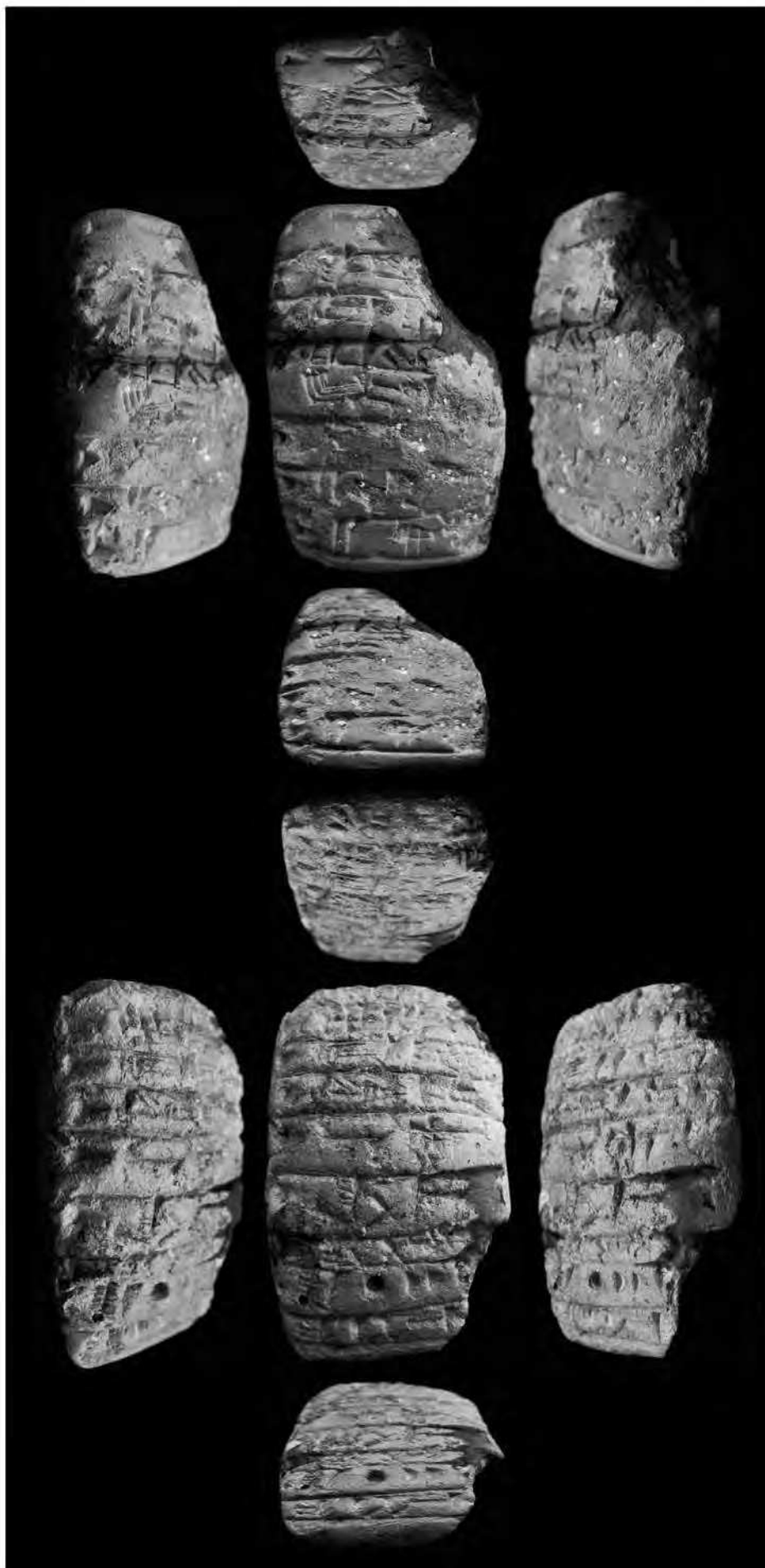


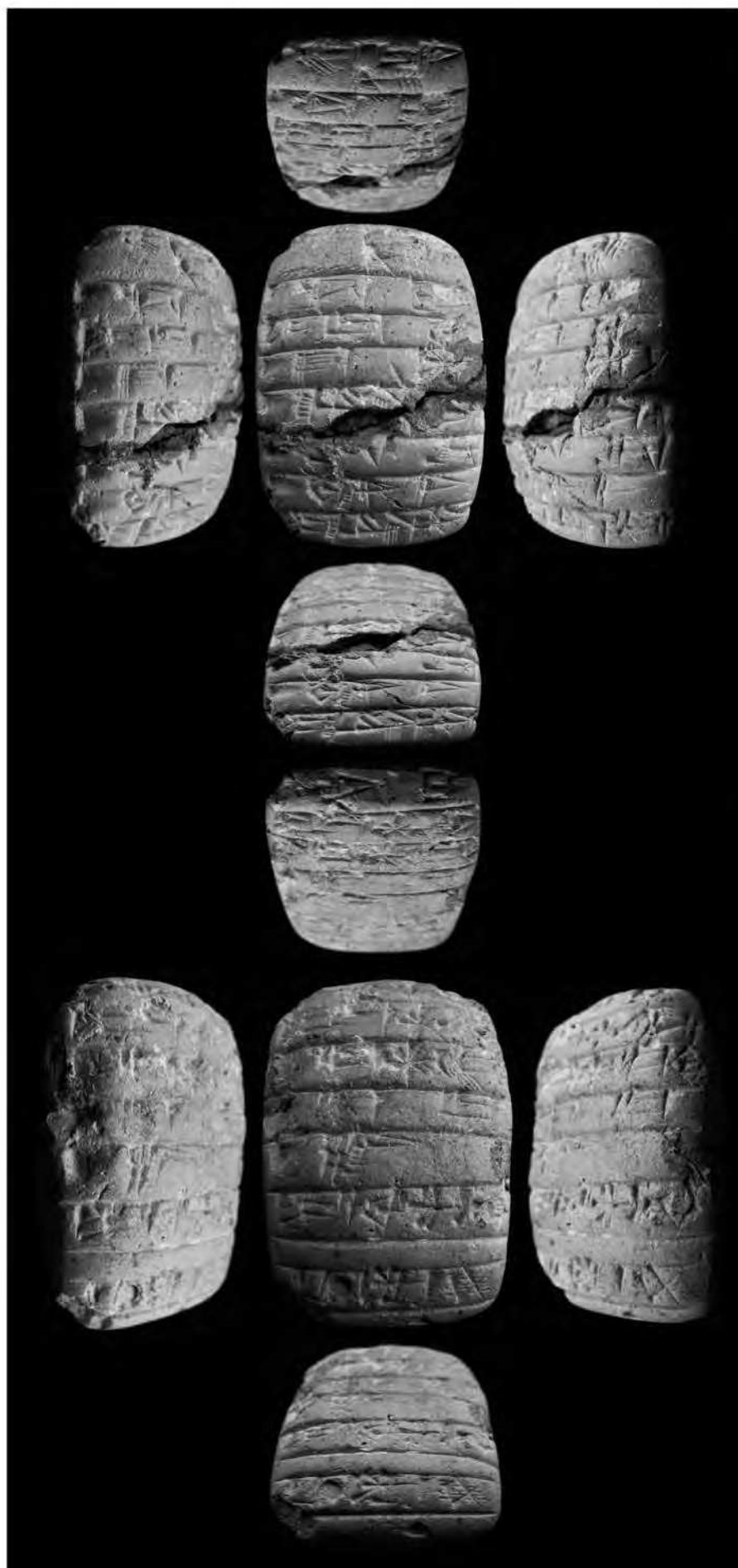


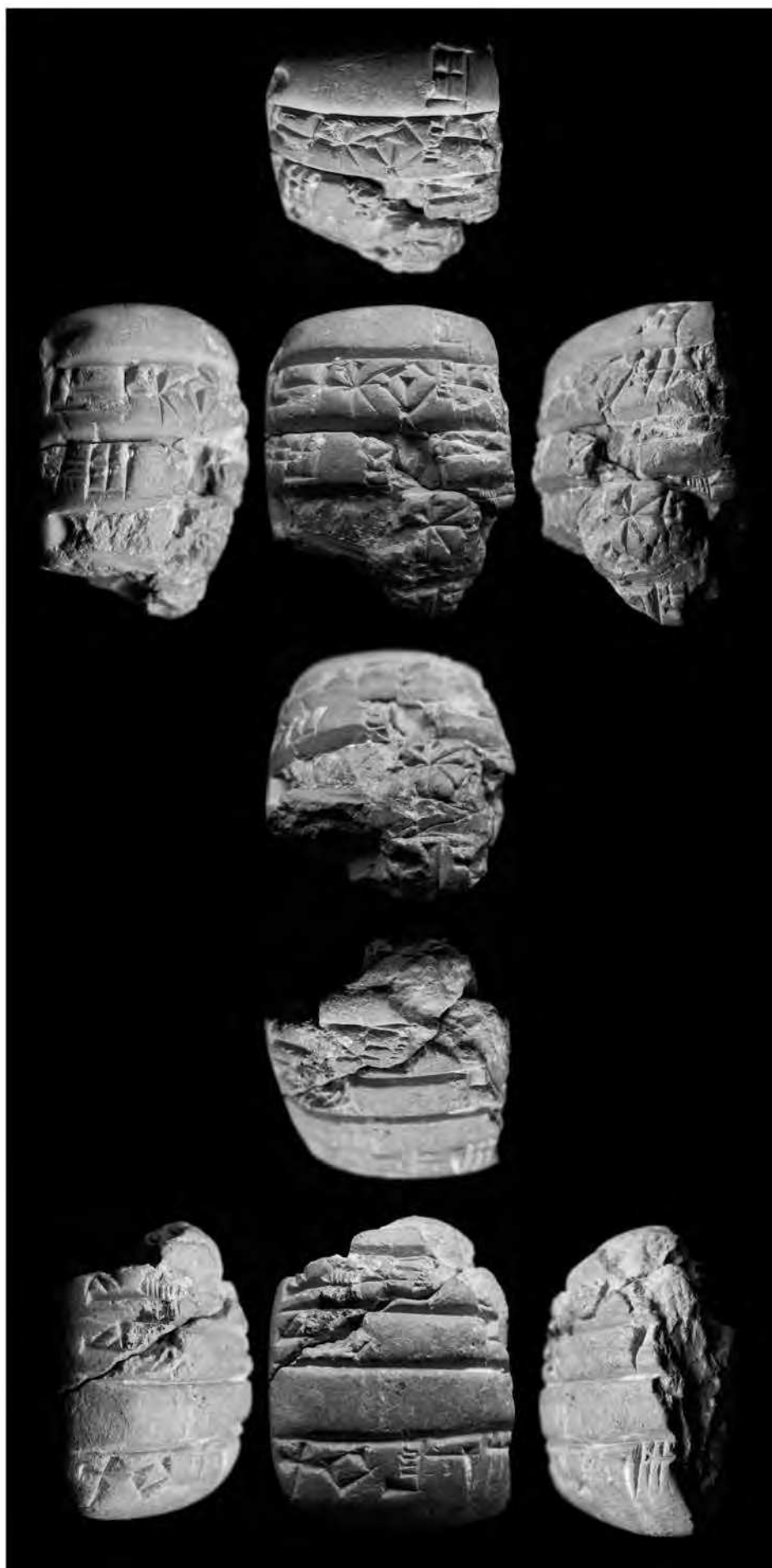












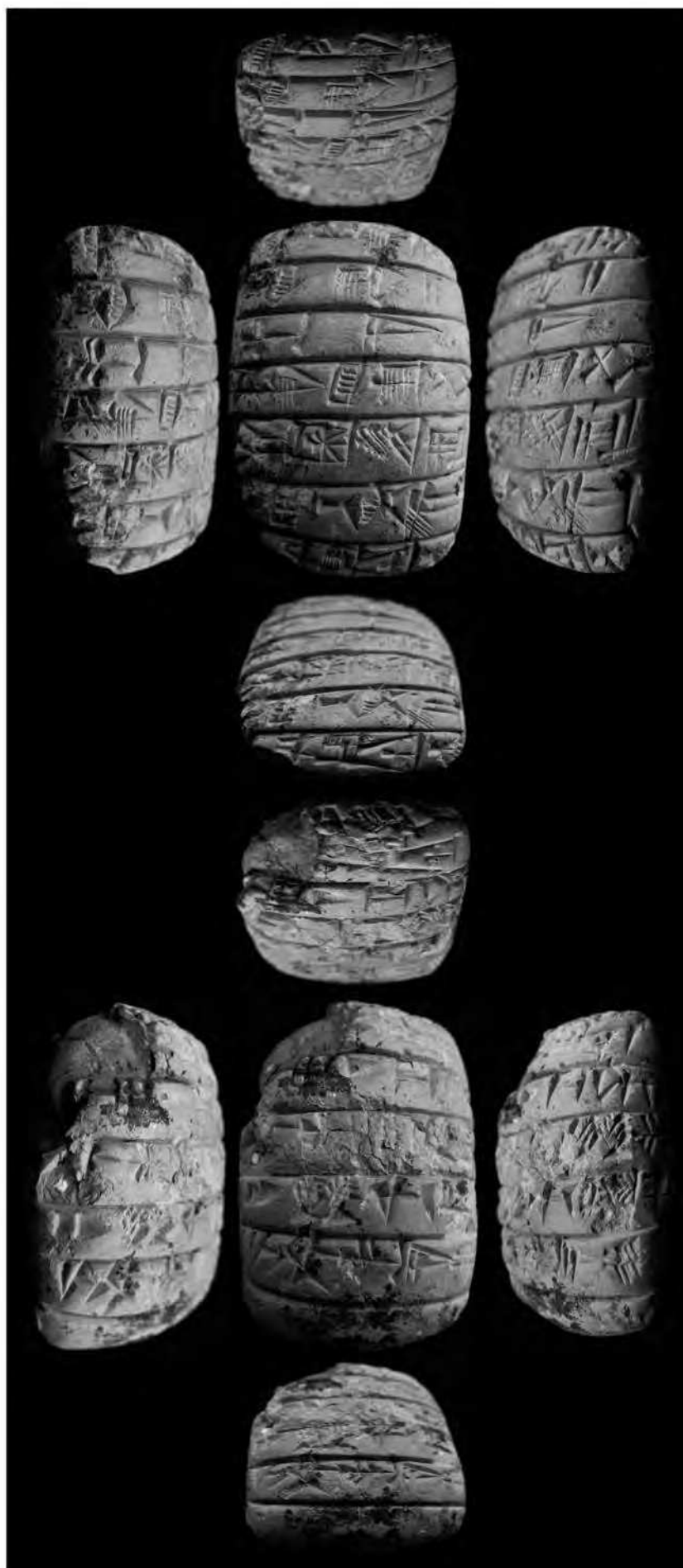


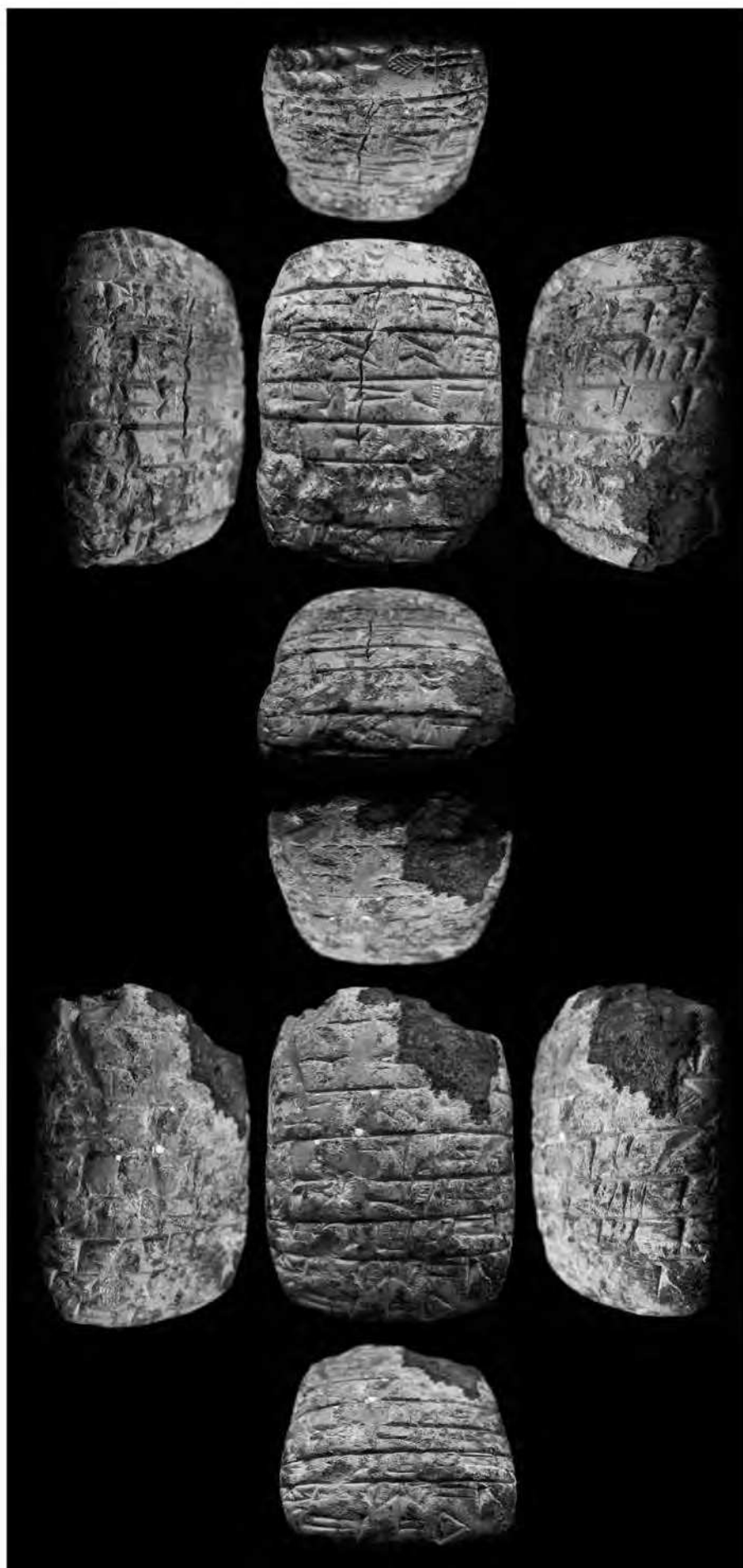




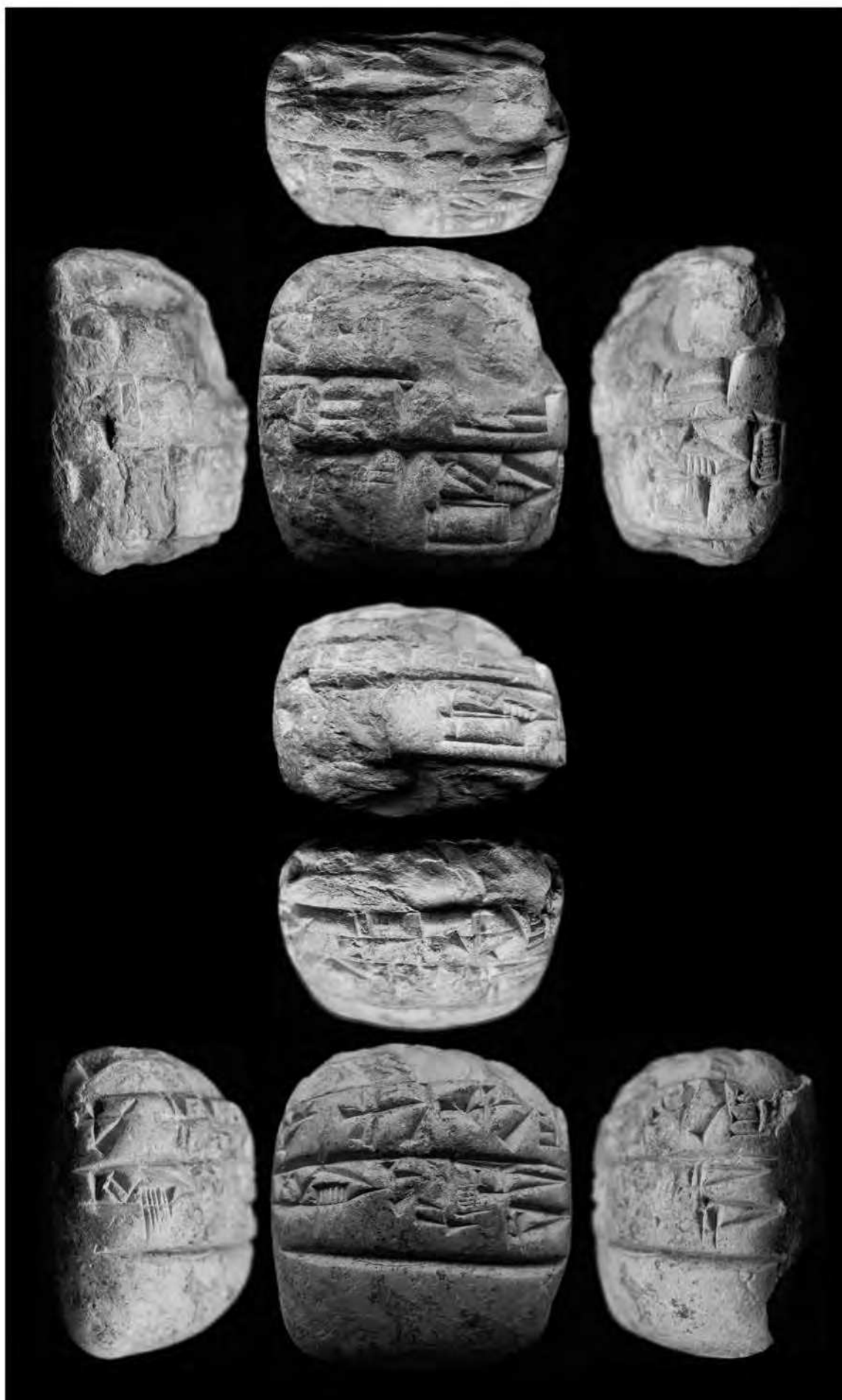


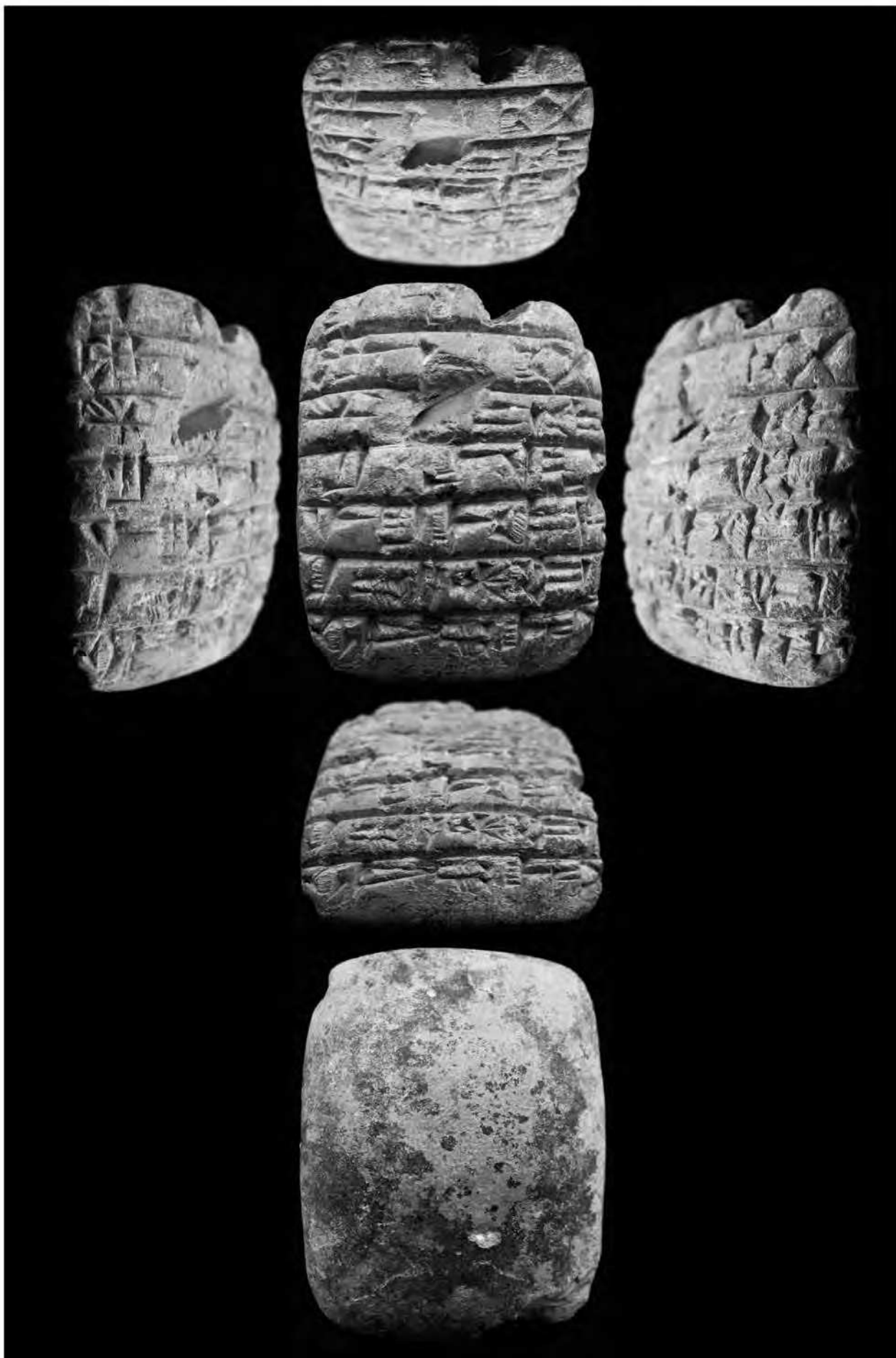


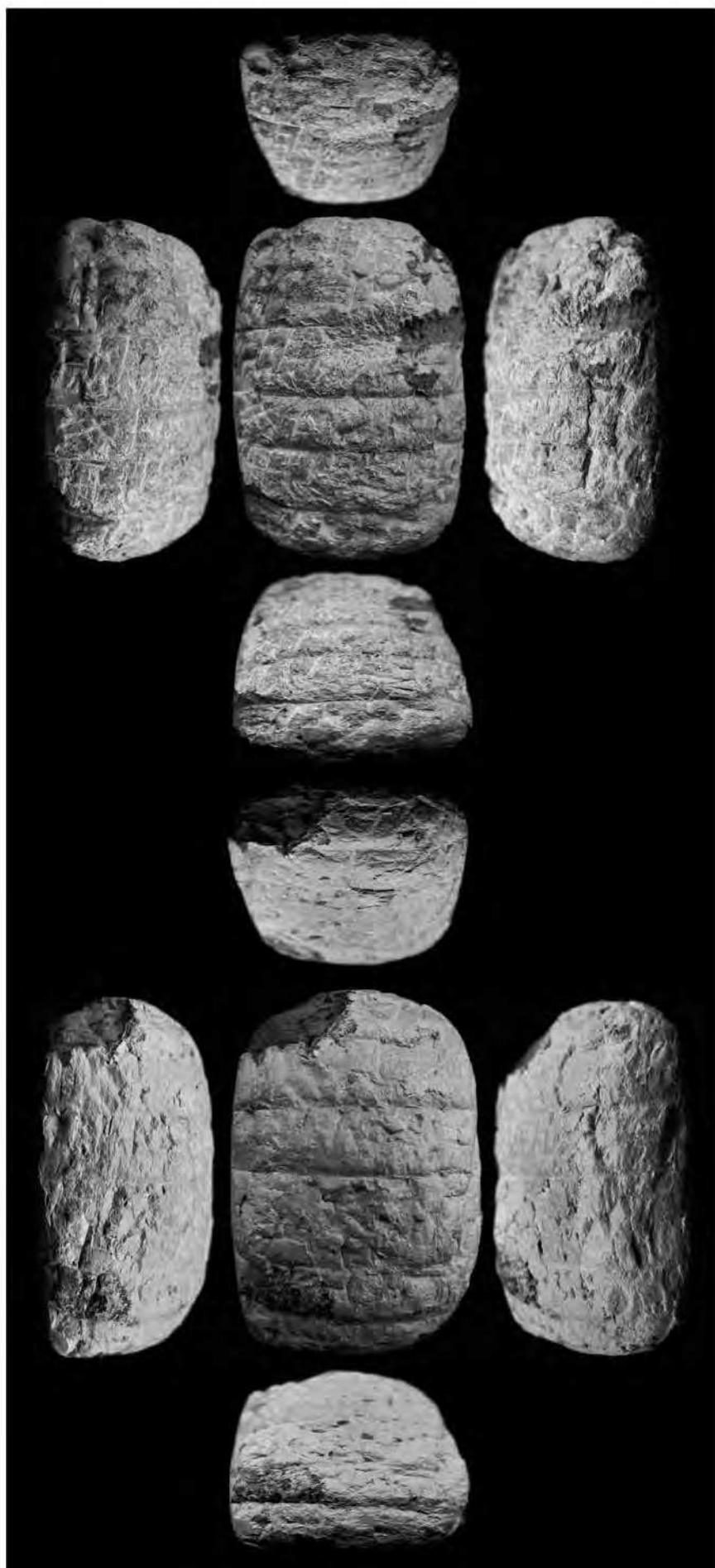


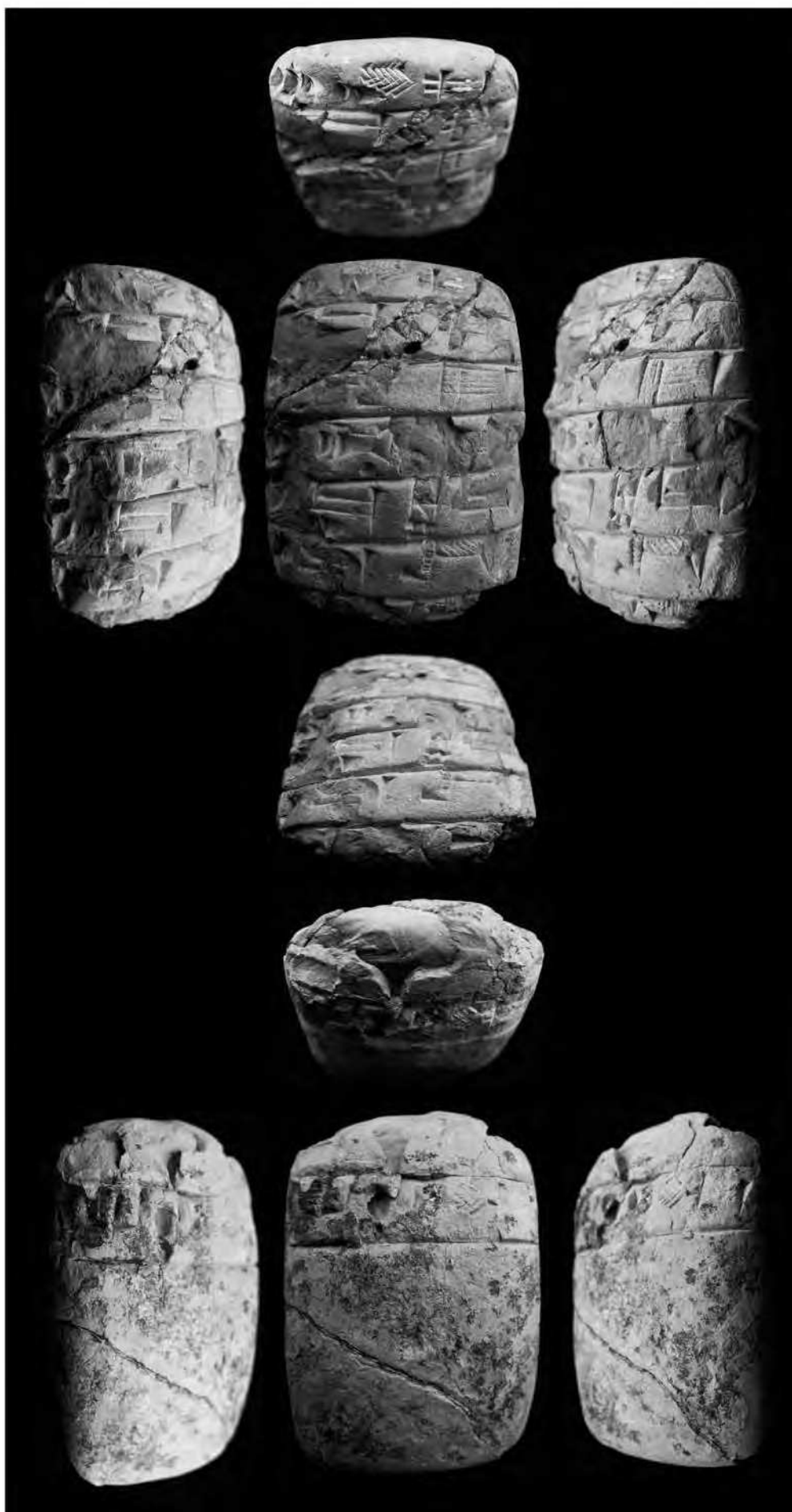






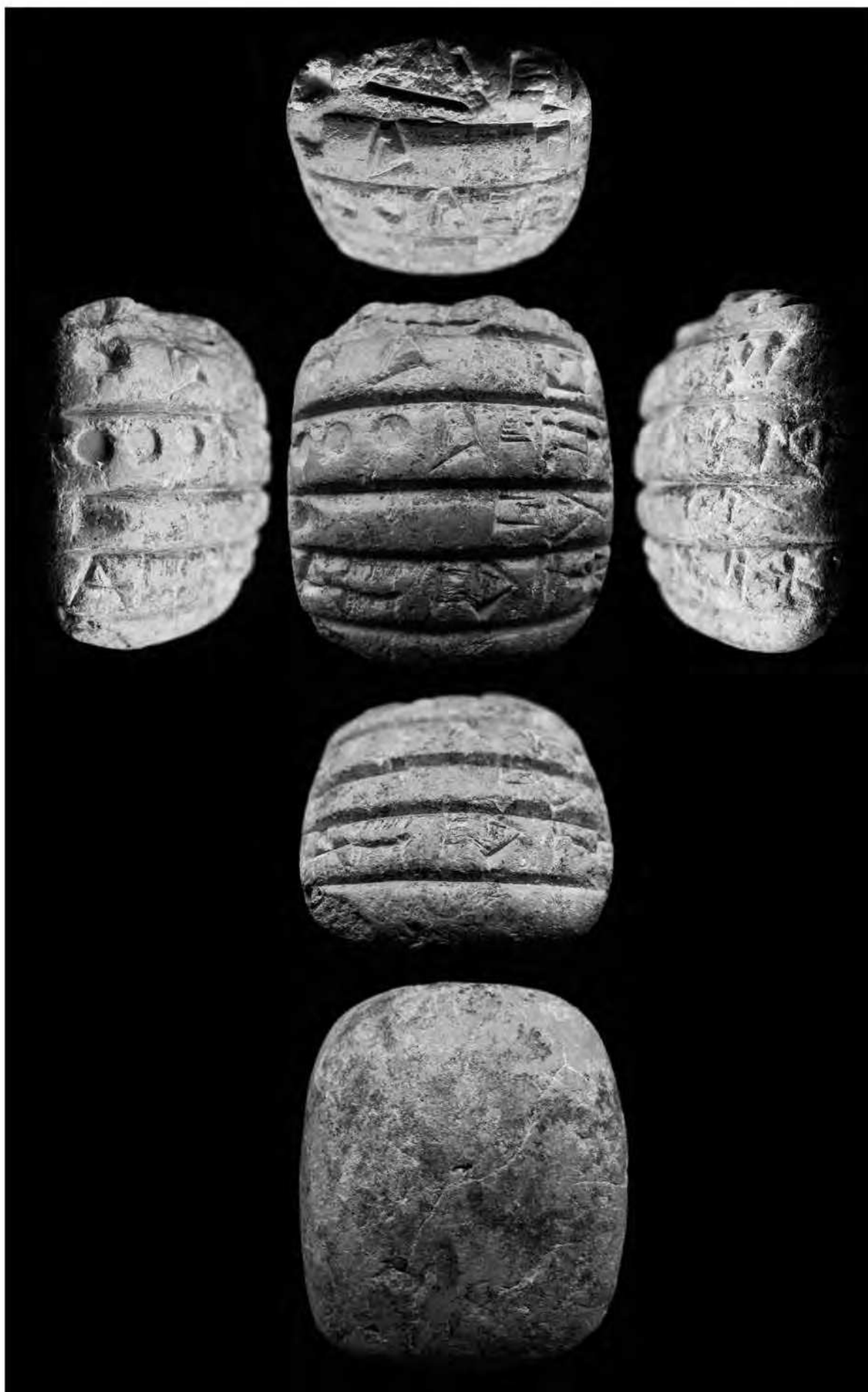








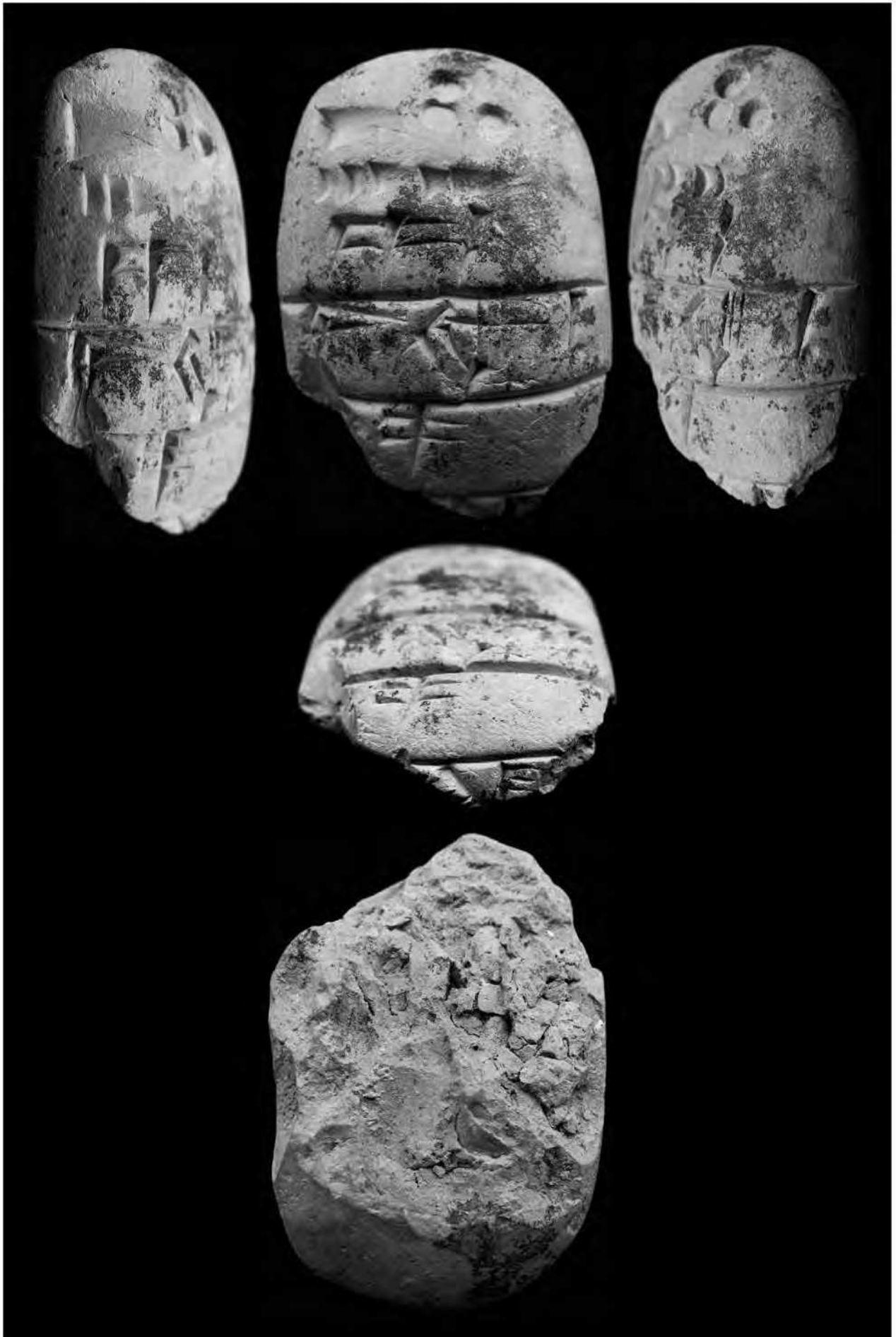


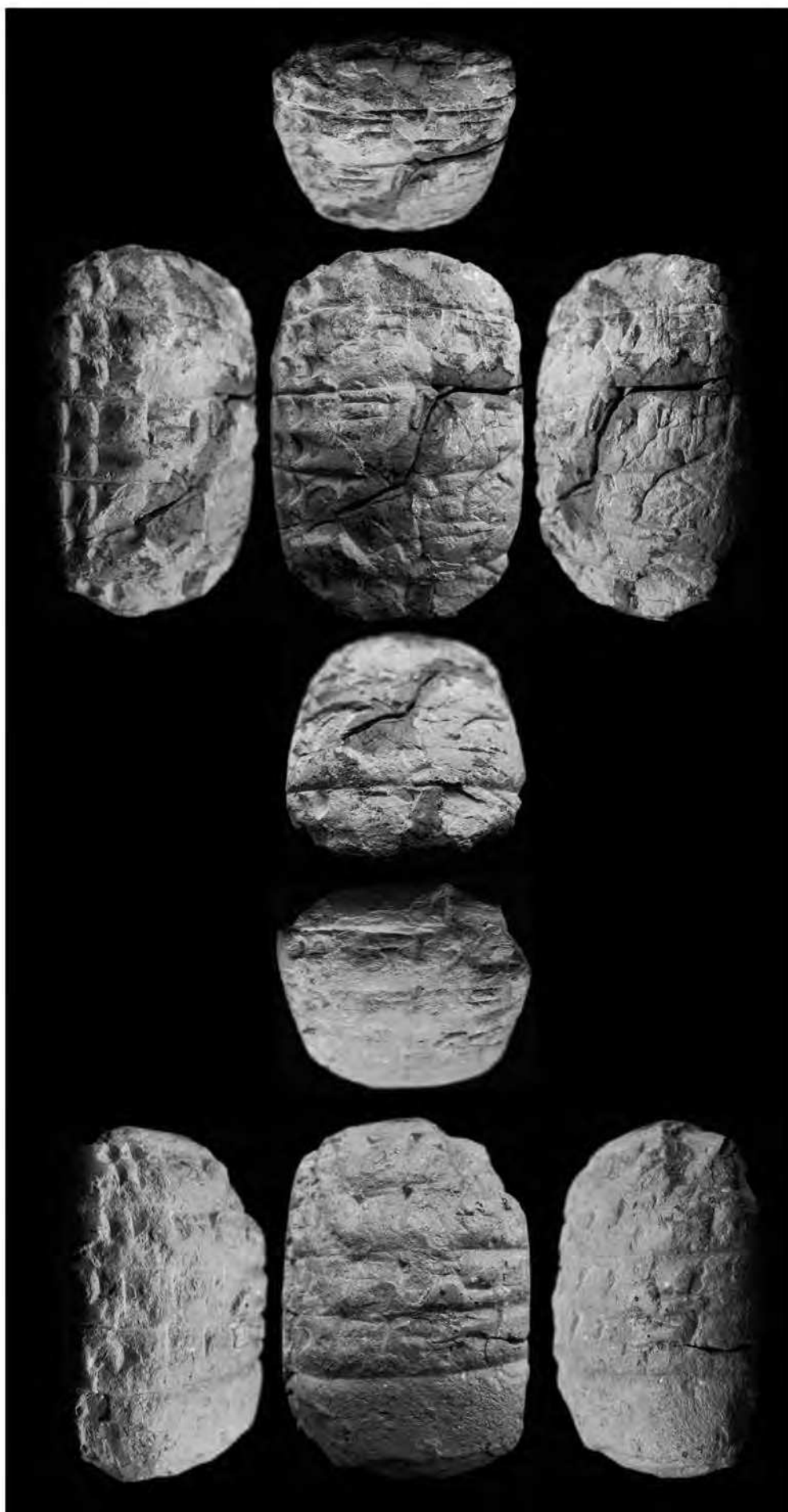


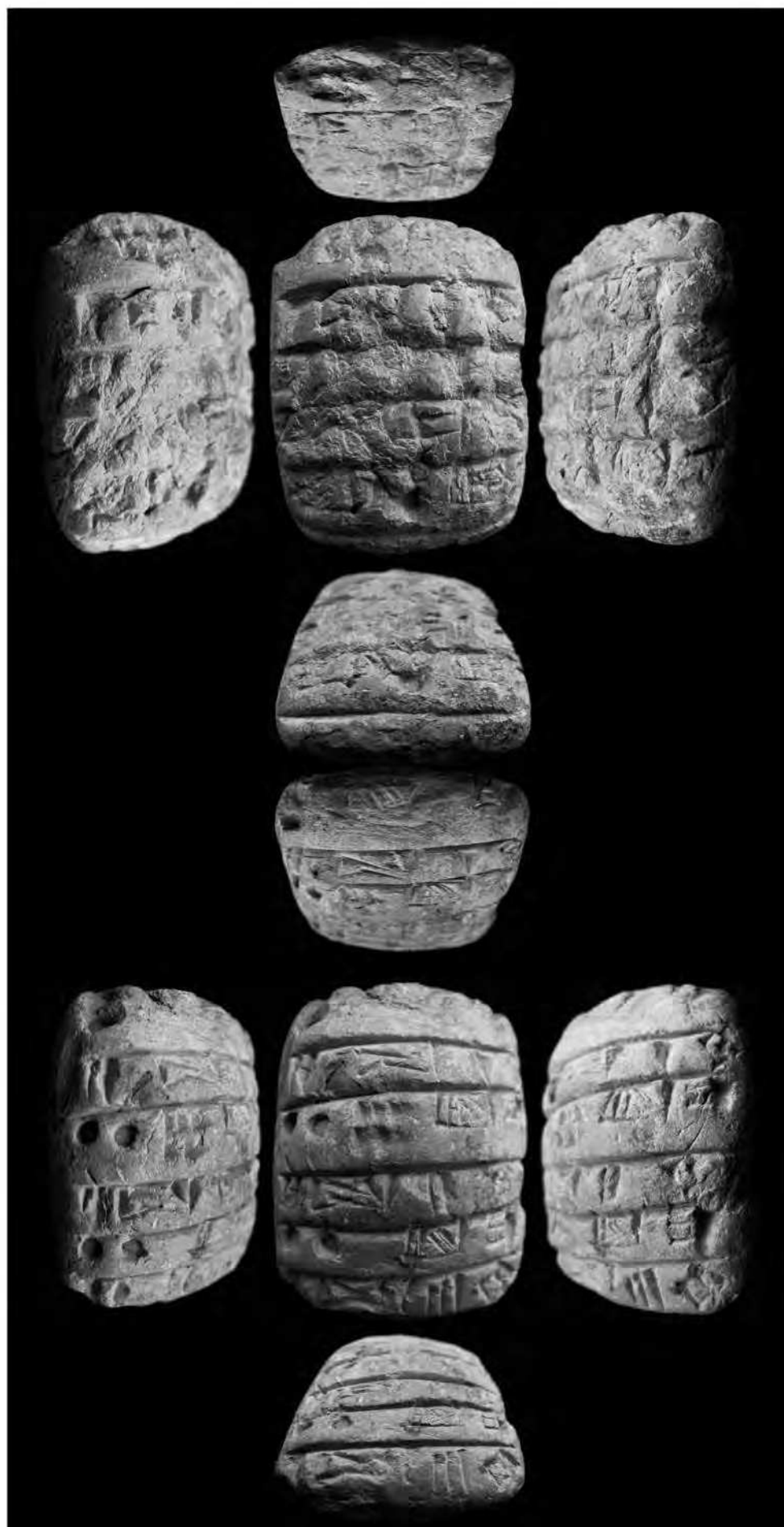




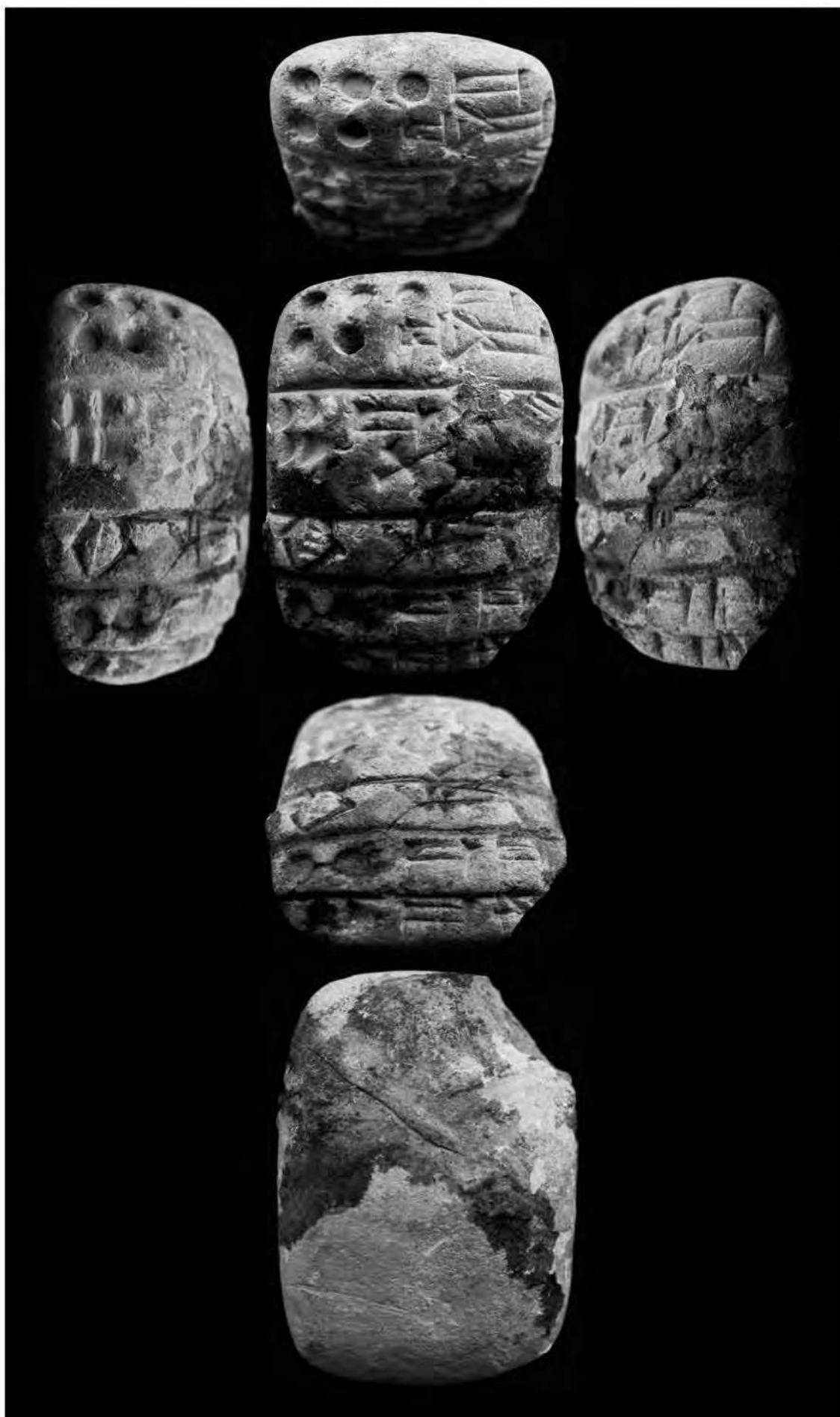










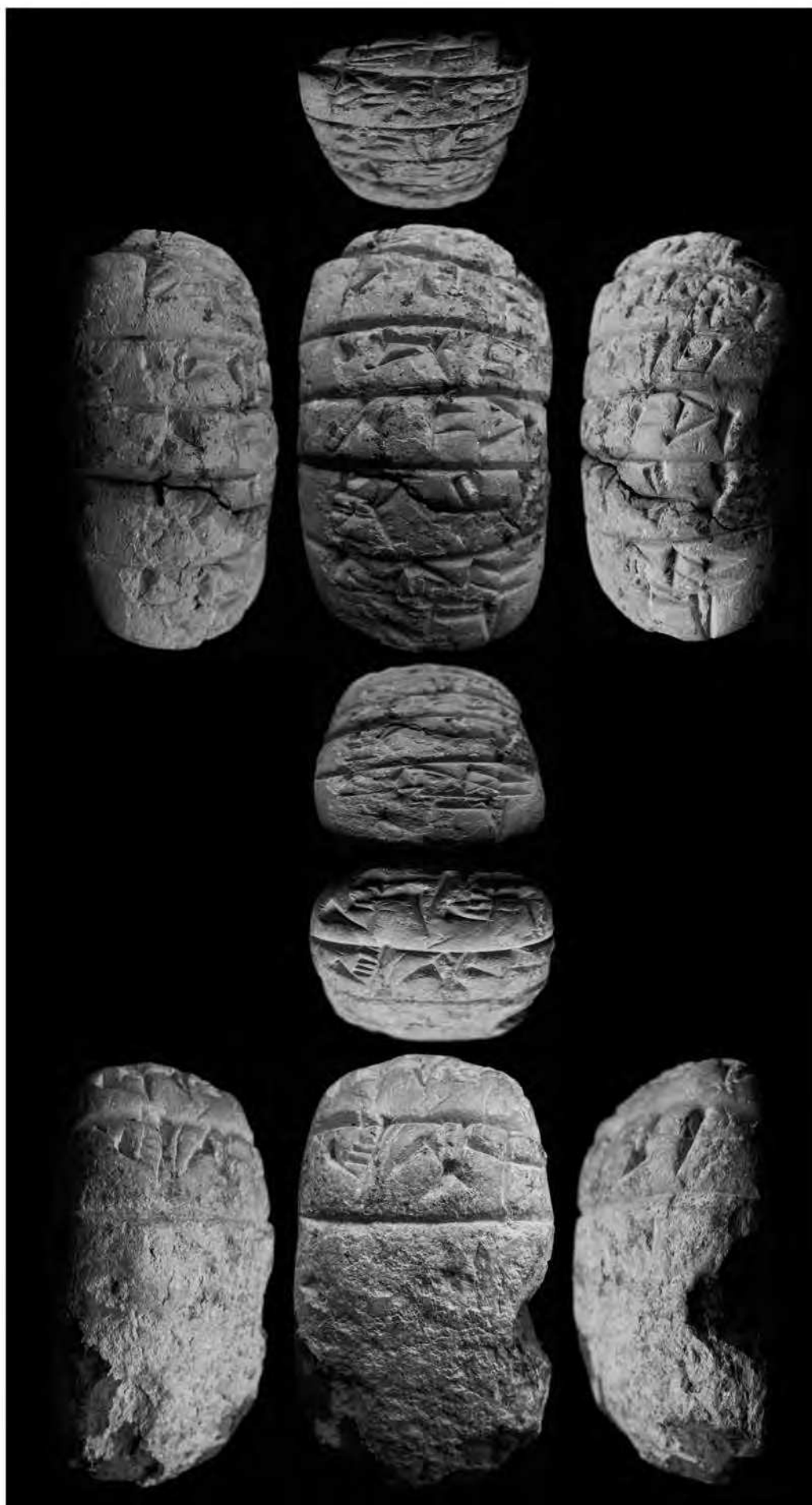




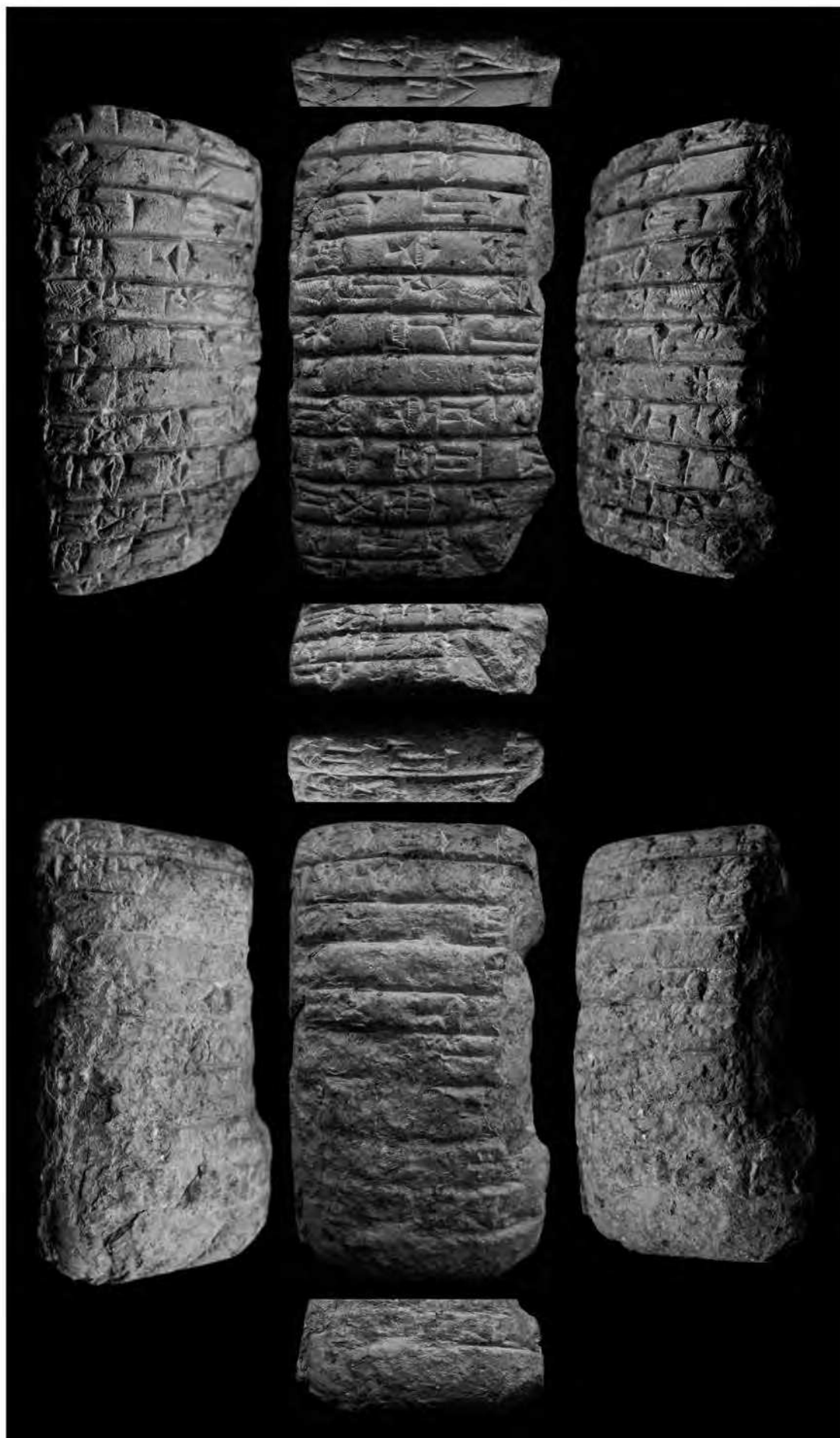


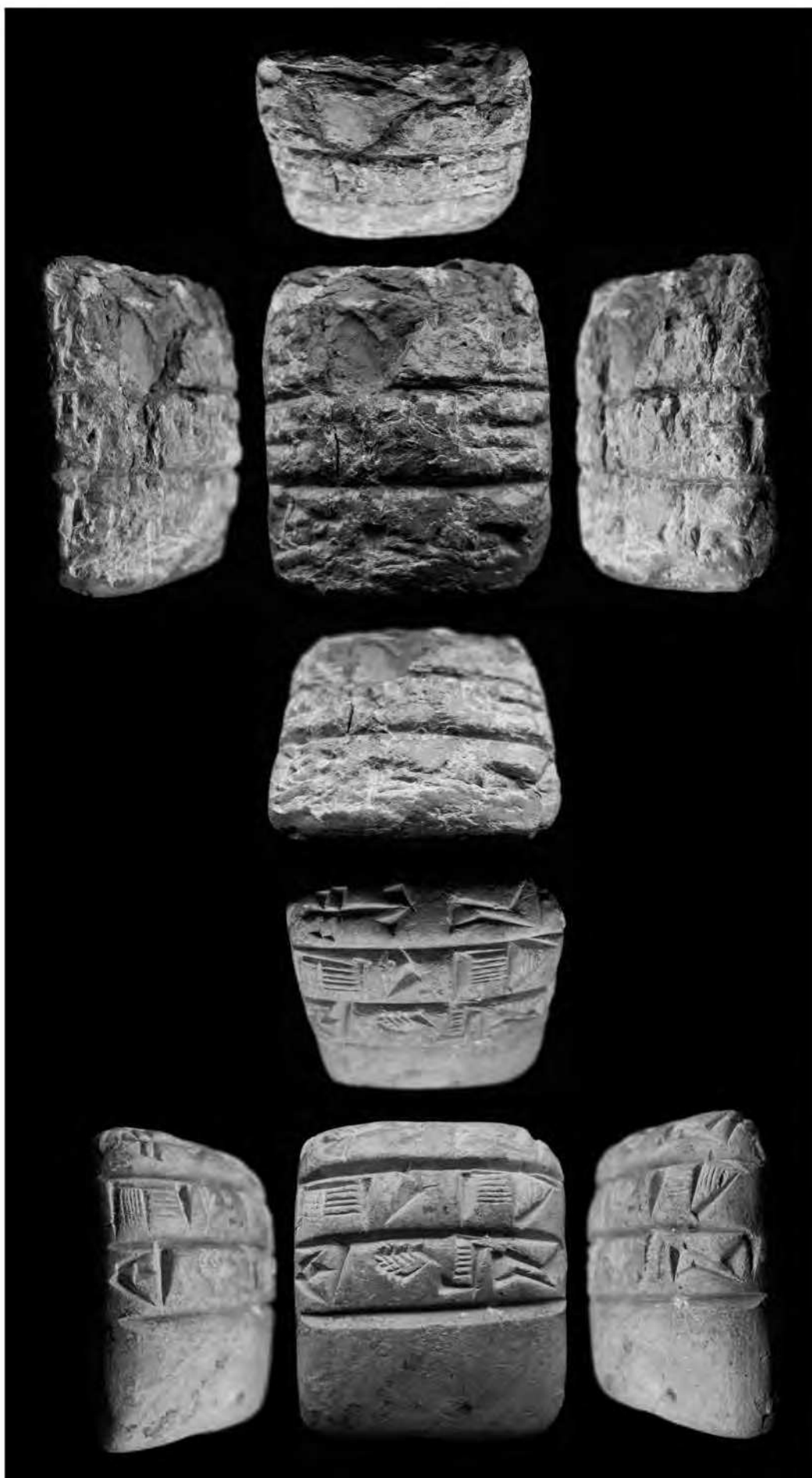


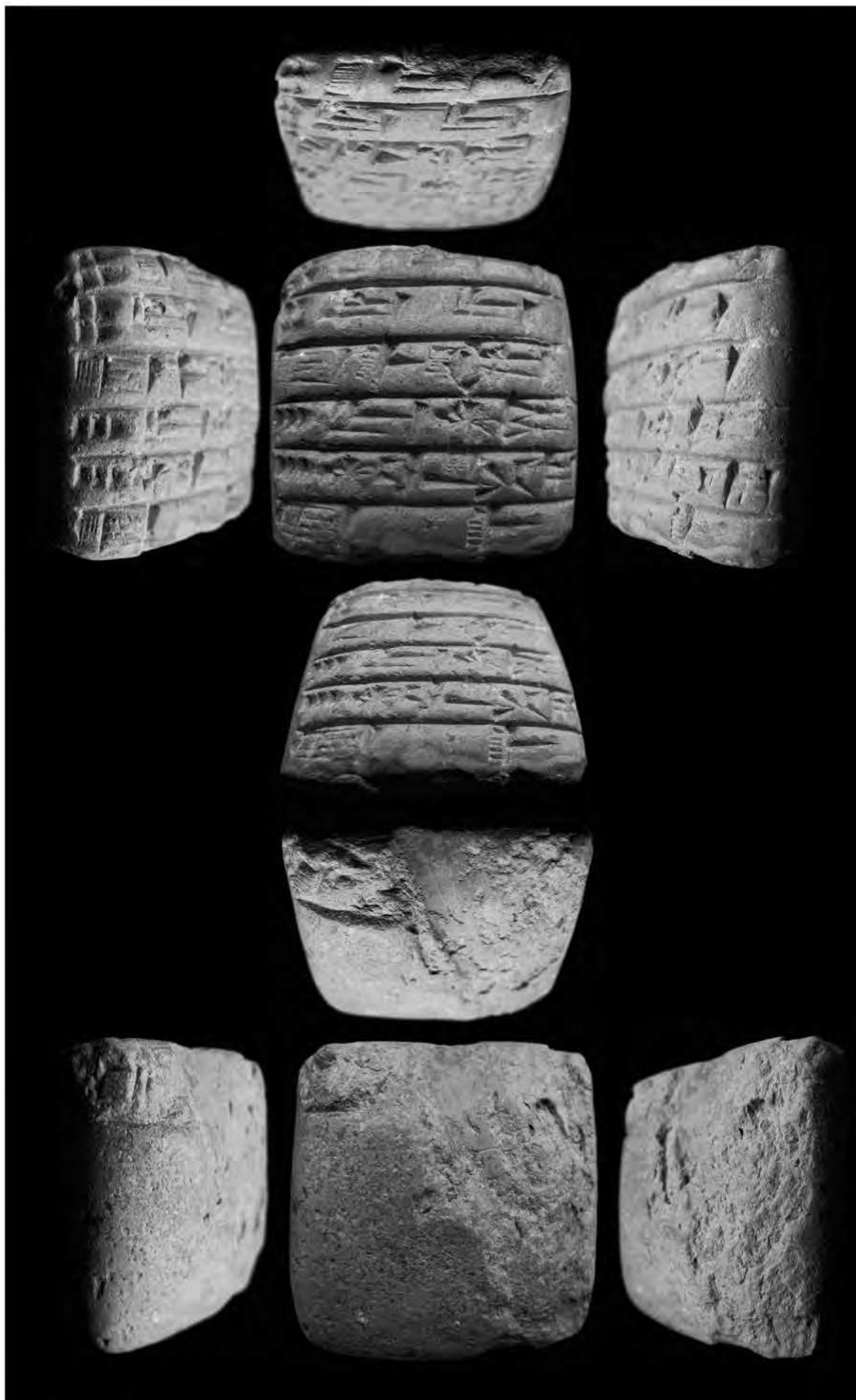


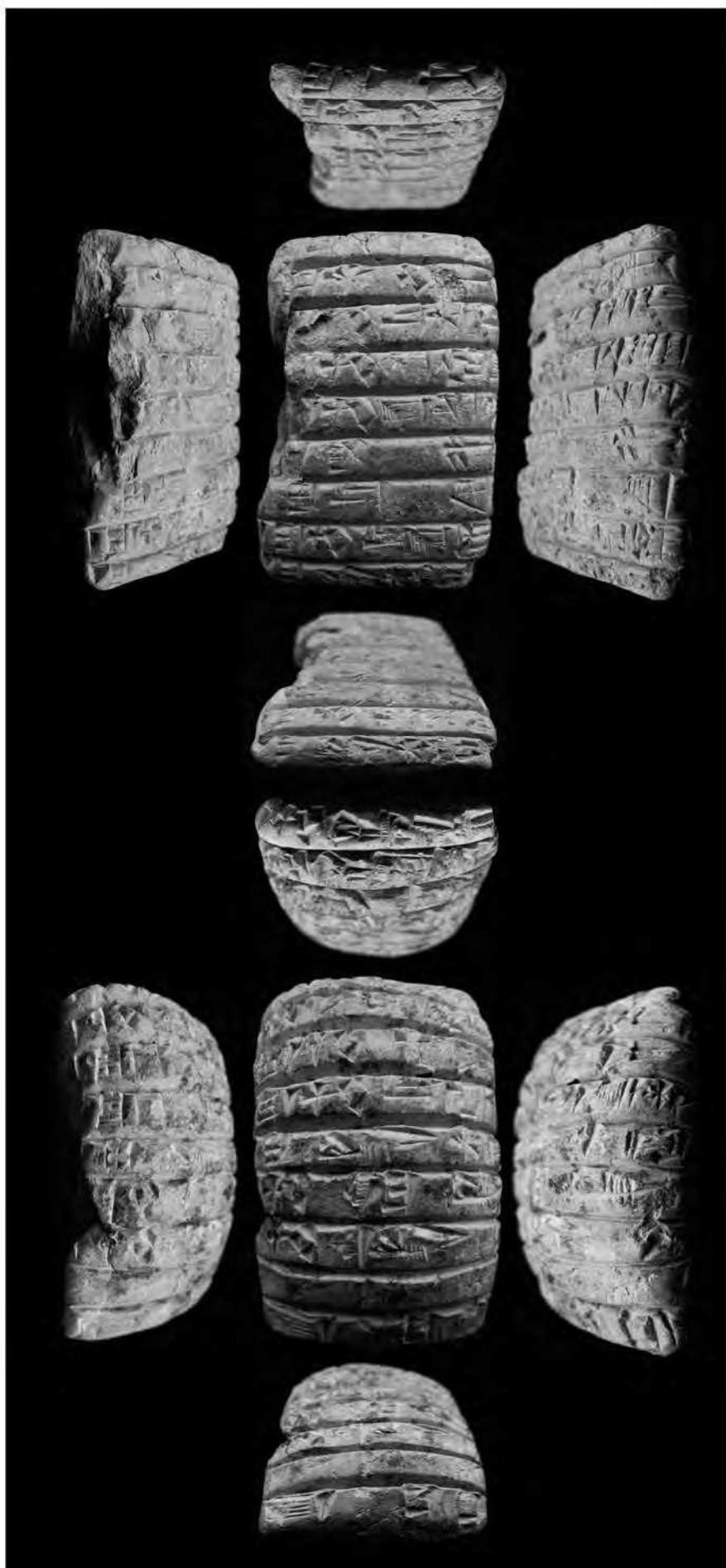


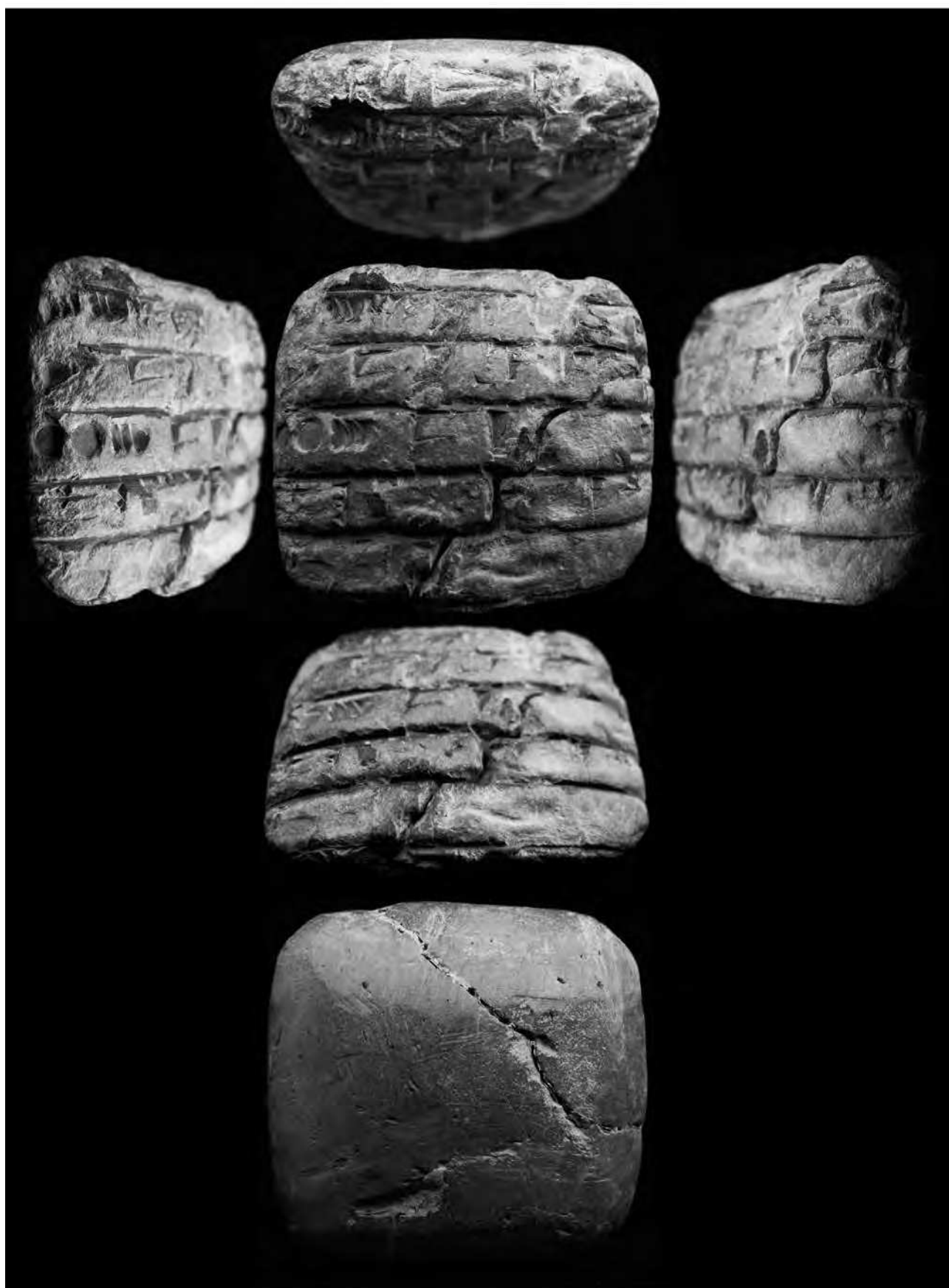




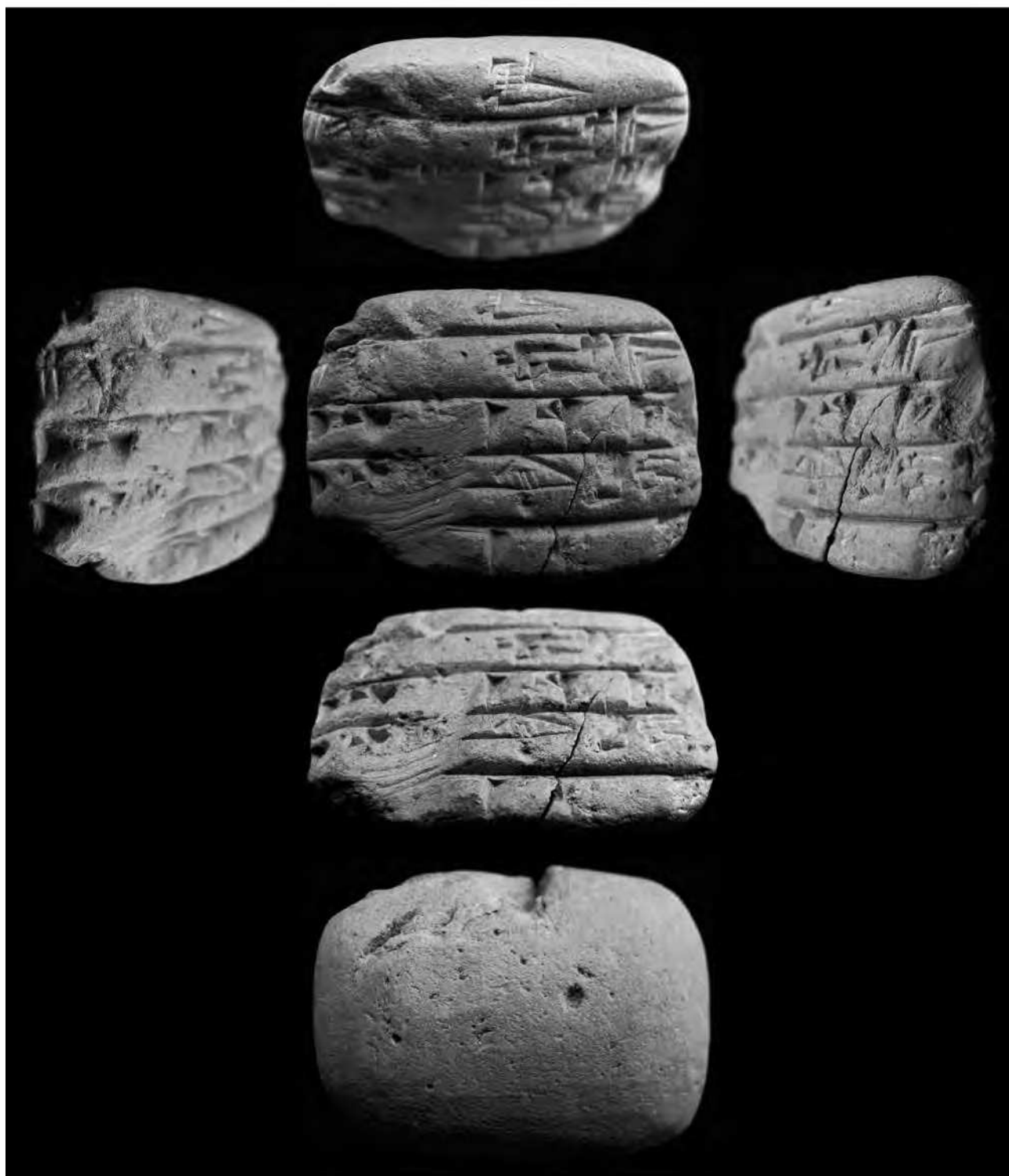














وأخيراً، وبشكل مميز، نُشير إلى أن سفارة جمهورية العراق في مدريد قد تابعت باهتمام كبير أعمال الدراسة ونشرها. وكانت ثمرة هذا الاهتمام أيضاً نشر العمل بشكل مشترك بين الأكاديمية الملكية الاسبانية للتاريخ ووزارة الثقافة في جمهورية العراق، إذ يشكل هذا التعاون رمزاً للصدقة وخدمة كبيرة لعلم الآثار وتراثه ليس للعراق فحسب، وإنما للتراث الثقافي العالمي، والذي نأمل يكون بداية مبشرة طيبة لأعمال دراسية مماثلة مستقبلاً يمكن أن تُسهم في توطيد أواصر الصداقة والعلاقات الثقافية التاريخية بين اسبانيا والعراق.

شكري لكل الأشخاص والمؤسسات لتعاونها في انقاذ هذه الألواح المسمارية والتعريف بها، والتي من خلال اهتمامها بالإطلاع على بدايات تكوين الأقوام البشرية المعقدة، أعطت أولوية لاعتبار هذه الألواح كوثائق أساسية في التراث الثقافي العالمي.

مارتين الماغرو كوريبا

أكاديمي رئيس قسم الآثار والتحف القديمة

في الأكاديمية الملكية الاسبانية للتاريخ

ترجمة: قاسم عبد الكريم

الأمر الذي سمح اقتناء هذه المجموعة من الوثائق التاريخية المهمة، وقد سُميت بمجموعة كارل لييمان تكريماً لهذا الشخص واهتمامه بالآثار والفنون.

تتكون مجموعة كارل لييمان من ٣٣٧ لوحة مسمارية تتعلق بمواضيع إدارية، وباستثناء لوحة واحدة، تعود جميعها إلى عهد سرجون الأكدي (٢٣٥٠ - ٢٢٩٥)، أول ملك في تاريخ بلاد الرافدين، وكذلك باستثناء لوحتين باللغة الأكديّة، فإن جميع الألواح أُستعملت فيها الكتابة المسمارية واللغة السومرية.

مصدر أغلبية هذه الألواح هو أرشيف حاكم مدينة ادب (تل بسمايا) السومرية، وتتضمن وسائل تنظيم إدارة العاملين والمنتجات التي كانت تدخل قصر الحاكم أو تخرج من المخازن والورشات الموجودة فيه وطرق الحفاظ عليها وكذلك الأعمال اليدوية التي كانت تتم فيه. هنا يجب الإشارة إلى أن أهمية دراسة هذه المجموعة من الألواح تكمن في مجالات المعرفة والثقافة التي كانت سائدة عند السومريين وتنظيم شؤون العمل والتركيبية السياسية والإدارية خلال عهد الملك سرجون، وكذلك استخدام اللغة السومرية والكتابات المسمارية.

بعد وصول الألواح إلى الأكاديمية الملكية الإسبانية للتاريخ، بدأ العمل بتنظيفها وترميمها وتوثيقها ودراسة المجموعة بكاملها تحت إشراف البروفيسور مانويل مولينا، وبالتعاون مع كل من ماريا ايلينا ميلون واكاترينا ماركينا. إن العمل الذي تتوج بإصدار هذا الكتاب قد حقق الهدف الرئيس لاقتناء هذه النصوص المسمارية، وجاء في إطار إعادة تنشيط قسم الآثار والتحف القديمة في الأكاديمية وسياسته القائمة على الدراسة والنشر والانفتاح على البحث العلمي.

وقبل اختتام هذه المقدمة، أود أن أعبر عن شكرنا الشخصي وباسم الأكاديمية الملكية الإسبانية للتاريخ إلى جميع اللذين ساهموا في استعادة الألواح ودراستها ونشرها في مجموعة كارل لييمان.

ونتقدم بالشكر لمؤسسة مجموعة كارل لييمان لكرمها الذي سمح اقتناء الألواح وتفادي تبعثها وفقدان معلومات تاريخية مهمة. ونُشيد بالجهود الطيبة والفاعلة التي قامت بها الأكاديمية الملكية الإسبانية للتاريخ وبالتحديد من خلال قسم الآثار والتحف القديمة لاقتناء ونشر مجموعة الألواح.

كما نشمن الجهود الفاعلة والكبيرة لمدير الأكاديمية الملكية الإسبانية للتاريخ، السيد غونثالو انيس الفاريث دي كاستريون ومدير الشؤون المالية في الأكاديمية، السيد خوسي أنخل سانجيث اسياين، والتي من دونها ما كان ممكناً اقتناء هذه الألواح. ونشكر البروفيسور مانويل مولينا والمجلس الأعلى للبحوث العلمية الإسبانية لجهودهما في هذه الدراسة، وكذلك الدكتورة ماريا ايلينا ميلون والدكتورة اكاترينا ماركينا لتعاونهما في خدمة علم الآثار وتراثه.

مقدمة الناشر

منذ بدء عملها في القرن الثامن عشر، أهتمت الأكاديمية الملكية الإسبانية للتاريخ بعلوم الكتابات والنقوش القديمة، وذلك استناداً إلى اعتبارات تتعلق بتسجيل الوثائق الأكثر ضرورة لاستكمال النصوص التاريخية، بشكل يسمح اعتماد الموضوعية والحقيقة في دراسة تاريخ اسبانيا، انسجاماً مع روح النقد لعصر التنوير.

بعد عام ١٩٩٩، قام قسم الآثار والتحف القديمة في الأكاديمية بنشر موجوداته، وفي مقدمتها الكتابات والنقوش القديمة التي يُحتفظ بها على شكل مجموعات، وأصدرتها على النحو التالي: "مجموعة الكتابات قبل العهد الروماني" (مدريد ٢٠٠٣). "مجموعة الكتابات الإسبانية القديمة" (مدريد ٢٠٠٠). "مجموعة الكتابات العبرية" (مدريد ٢٠٠٥). "مجموعة الكتابات العربية القديمة" (مدريد ٢٠٠٧). ولهذه المجموعات، يُضاف الآن مجموعة باسم "كتالوج ألواح بالخط المسماري من العهد السرجوني في الأكاديمية الملكية الإسبانية للتاريخ، مجموعة كارل ليبمان" *Sargonic Cuneiform Tablets in the Real Academia de la Historia*.

كان اقتناء هذه المجموعة من الألواح المسمارية والحفاظ عليها في الأكاديمية الملكية الإسبانية للتاريخ يدخل ضمن الاهتمامات العلمية وفي مقدمتها هدف المحافظة على تكامل وجودها بمجموعة واحدة. وبعد إطلاع البروفسور مانويل مولينا على الألواح التي كانت موجودة في مجموعة مقتنيات فنية خاصة، لاحظ وجود علاقة أرسيف بين أكثرية القطع وانتماءها لفترة العهد السرجوني المتوسط (٢٢٥٠ قبل الميلاد) التي تُعتبر قليلة التوثيق.

وفي سياق التقليد الساري العمل به والمتعلق بدراسة الكتابات والنقوش القديمة، نظرت أكاديمية التاريخ باهتمام بالغ إلى خطر تبعثر الأرسيف التاريخي الذي تنتمي إليه هذه الألواح وإلى ضرورة الحفاظ على وجودها بشكل متكامل، على الرغم من أن هذه الكتابات المسمارية لم يسبق أن شكلت جزءاً من مجموعات مقتنيات الأكاديمية.

وكان لدعم مدير الأكاديمية الملكية الإسبانية للتاريخ، السيد غونثالو انيس الفاريث دي كاستريون ومدير الشؤون المالية في الأكاديمية، السيد خوسي أنخل سانجيث اسياين، الدور الكبير في اقتناء هذه المجموعة من الألواح بأموال من مؤسسة كارل ليبمان للتراث *The Carl L. Lippmann Collection*،

ان هذه الفترة التاريخية الطويلة جعلت أغلب المنجز اللغوي في العراق القديم مدون باللغة الاكديّة ولهذا فان علماء اللغات القديمة المعنيين ببلاد النهرين لازالوا يجودون علينا بين فترة وأخرى بترجماتهم ودراساتهم لنصوص مسمارية جديدة دون أن ينتهوا من هذا الخزين المعرفي الغزير، وما هذه الدراسة القيمة الا حلقة في سلسلة علمية طويلة تحتاج ربما الى عقود من العمل المضني .

كل التقدير للجهد الكبير الذي بذلته الاكاديمية الملكية الاسبانية للتاريخ لاقتنائها هذه المجموعة الارشيفية من الواح الطين وتسهيل العمل البحثي لها والشكر الوافر للبروفيسور (مانويل مولينا) لتقديمه للقراء والمختصين مادة علمية تاريخية يشار لها بالبنان .

د . علاء أبو الحسن العلق
وزارة الثقافة في جمهورية العراق
بغداد تموز يوليو ٢٠١٤

مقدمة وزارة الثقافة في جمهورية العراق

انه من دواعي السرور والفخر أن تقدم وزارة الثقافة في جمهورية العراق مقدمة كتاب (الألواح المسمارية السرجونية في الأكاديمية الملكية الاسبانية للتاريخ، مجموعة كارل لبمان) للبروفيسور (مانويل مولينا)، اذ يعد هذا الكتاب محصلة لنتائج جهد دام أكثر من عشر سنوات قدم بمثابرة علمية رائعة لدراسة (الالواح الاثرية المسمارية).

ونظراً لأهميته لدى الباحثين في مجال الآثار والتراث فقد آثرت الأكاديمية الملكية الاسبانية للتاريخ في مدريد بنشر هذا الكتاب وبالتعاون مع وزارة الثقافة في جمهورية العراق والتي بدورها تقدم شكرها وتقديرها العاليين للجهود العلمية الكبيرة التي قامت بها الأكاديمية الملكية الاسبانية للتاريخ لتقديم هذا الكتاب لكل مهتم بشأن الموضوع، ولعل من نافلة القول أن نذكر أن الدراسة قد وثقت حقبة من حقبات تاريخ الحضارة العراقية لمدينة سومرية لها تاريخ عريق واسمها ادب أو (تل بسمايا) حالياً، تلك المدينة التي تقع في جنوب بلاد النهرين والتي كان لها دور بارز في العصر الاكدي (٢٣٢٤-٢١٤٢ ق.م)، منجزها الحضاري مثل أخواتها من مدن العراق القديم، بارز وناصح وخلاق.

وقد تعرضت اطلال هذه المدينة الى أعمال حفر غير قانونية منذ عشرات السنين لعل أقساها وامرها ما أعقب حرب الخليج الاولى ١٩٩١ وحرب الخليج الثانية ٢٠٠٣ م وبسبب ذلك فقد وجدت أختام اسطوانية ومنحوتات وألواح طينية تعود لتلك المدينة في المعارض والمزادات وبعض الجماعات في العالم . وتكمن أهمية هذه الألواح كونها تمثل أرشيفاً متكاملأً وجُذ وكُشف في مكان واحد، وهي توثق للحياة الاقتصادية في مرحلة الملك سرجون الاكدي (٢٣٢٤ - ٢٢٨٥ ق.م) والملك نرام سين (٢٢٦١/٢٢٠٦ ق.م)، والملك شركلي شري (٢٢٠٥ - ٢١٨١ ق.م). هذه الدراسة التي أخذت عشر سنوات من البحث والتقصي والمقارنة، سلطت الضوء على الأعمال الاقتصادية والمهنية والحرفية ودور الفنانين والتجار والدبلوماسيين في قصر ملك مدينة أدب خلال العصر الأكدي.

خلال هذه الحقبة التاريخية كانت الأقوام في جنوب بلاد وادي الرافدين تتكلم اللغتين السومرية والأكدية والمعروفة بـ (لشان أكدي *Lisan akkadi*). وكانت اللغة الأكدية تتحدث بها الأقوام التي أسست المملكة الأكدية في النصف الثاني من الألفية الثالثة قبل الميلاد واستمرت إلى القرن الأول قبل الميلاد.

كتالوج قسم الآثار والتحف القديمة

ألواح بالخط المسماري من العهد السرجوني

في الأكاديمية الملكية الاسبانية للتاريخ

مجموعة كارل لييمان

تأليف: مانويل مولينا

بالتعاون مع ماريا الينا ميولين واكاترينا ماركينا



الأكاديمية الملكية الاسبانية للتاريخ

ووزارة الثقافة في جمهورية العراق

مدريد ٢٠١٤



ألواح بالخط المسماري من العهد السرجوني
في الأكاديمية الملكية الإسبانية للتاريخ

كتالوج قسم الآثار والتحف القديمة

ألواح بالخط المسماري من العهد السرجوني في الأكاديمية الملكية الاسبانية للتاريخ

بمجموعة كارل ليبمان

تأليف: مانويل مولينا

بالتعاون مع ماريا الينا ميولين واكاترينا ماركينا



الأكاديمية الملكية الاسبانية للتاريخ
ووزارة الثقافة في جمهورية العراق
مدريد

